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REPORT ON

PROGRESS OF

THE WPA PROGRAM

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JUNE 30, 1939

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FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

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REPORT ON
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THE WPA PROGRAM

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WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

F. C. HARRINGTON, Commissioner

CORRINGTON GILL, Assistant Commissioner

EMERSON ROSS, Director, Division of Statistics

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The map shows the northern Adriatic coastline from Trieste in the northwest to the Gulf of Genoa in the southeast. Sampling stations are indicated by numbered dots (1-15). Station 1 is near Trieste, station 2 is further west, and stations 3-15 are distributed along the coast and in the open sea. The map includes a coordinate grid with latitude from 45° 30' N to 46° 30' N and longitude from 13° 30' E to 15° 30' E. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances from 0 to 100 km.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1939

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program* for the year ending June 30, 1939. The report supplies detailed information on the project accomplishments resulting from WPA work, the kinds of projects operated, the employment provided by the WPA, and the funds expended.

In covering the year ending June 30, 1939, the report deals with a period during which WPA operations were conducted on an expanded scale as a result of the severely limited opportunities of the unemployed to find work in the fields of private enterprise.

Respectfully,

F. C. HARRINGTON,
Commissioner of Work Projects

THE PRESIDENT
The White House

PREFACE

Renamed the Work Projects Administration and made a part of the Federal Works Agency as of July 1, 1939, through Reorganization Plan No. 1, the WPA has continued to provide project work for large numbers of the country's unemployed. In covering the period prior to the reorganization, this report deals with the activities of the Works Progress Administration, as such, giving particular emphasis to the year ending on June 30, 1939. As many as 3,360,000 persons were working at the peak of the year's activities on projects operated with WPA funds and at the end of June 1939 a total of 2,550,000 persons were so employed.

This report reviews the activities of the WPA in the light of its primary responsibility—that of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. It summarizes the project accomplishments and operations of the WPA, the project employment provided, and the expenditures that have been made. The provisions for continuing the WPA program during the current fiscal year are outlined in the second chapter. The fourth and fifth chapters are included as illustrations of WPA project activities in particular instances. One reviews the emergency and rehabilitation work that was done in New England following the September 1938 hurricane. The other describes in some detail the normal operations of the WPA as carried on in four selected areas, indicating the nature of the accomplishments realized through the prosecution of WPA projects and the adaptation of WPA activities to local conditions and local needs. The final chapter discusses the several programs providing employment on Federal work and construction projects and public relief; the WPA program is oriented in this setting.

Essential to the preparation of this report has been the willing cooperation provided by the several administrative divisions of the WPA central office and by various of the regional and state and district offices of the WPA. The report has been prepared under the

direction of Emerson Ross, Director of the Division of Statistics; its development has been an immediate responsibility of Dwight B. Yntema assisted principally by Alice M. Atwood, Eleanor Neill, and Wilfred P. Campbell. Among the contributors to the report particular mention must be made of the following persons in the Division of Statistics: Malcolm B. Catlin and members of his Operating Statistics Section, who supplied much of the statistical information used in the report and who also assisted in the development of the related text, including B. Alden Lillywhite who carried out the preliminary work leading to the Escambia and Portsmouth sections of the fifth chapter (pages 57 to 75); Howard C. Grieves who assumed responsibility for the first chapter (pages 1-7); and Theodore E. Whiting and members of his Relief Statistics Section who supplied data for, and collaborated in the writing of, the tenth chapter (pages 129-152). Edward A. Williams of the Division of Research prepared a large share of the second chapter (pages 8-14). Data on the status and expenditure of Federal funds have been taken largely from reports prepared by the Department of the Treasury, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

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REVIEW OF THE WPA PROGRAM

MORE than 7,000,000 different persons were employed on WPA projects at some time between the initiation of the program in the summer of 1935 and the end of June 1939. The number of jobs provided by the WPA has varied considerably during each of the four years in which the program has operated, generally paralleling the course of unemployment over the period. Employment on the program has been expanded during periods when private employment has declined and has been contracted when the number of persons in need of WPA employment has fallen off as a result of increased employment in private industry. During the year ending June 30, 1939, an average of approximately 2,900,000 persons were at work on WPA projects; this is exclusive of approximately 100,000 persons who were employed on the projects of other Federal agencies that were financed by transferred WPA funds. As many as 3,360,000 persons had work on WPA-financed projects in November 1938 and as few as 2,550,000 at the end of June 1939.

The average number of WPA jobs provided during the year ending June 30, 1939, was higher than during each of the three preceding years of the program's operations. In the 12 months ending June 30, 1938, an average of approximately 1,900,000 persons were employed, and in the preceding year employment averaged 2,200,000 persons. The program was put into operation in the summer and fall of 1935, and in the first half of 1936 an average of 2,700,000 persons were at work on WPA projects.

Federal expenditures for the operation of the WPA program amounted to \$2,155,000,000

during the year ending June 30, 1939. Most of these expenditures (95.9 percent) were made in the operation of work projects; they include the wages paid to project workers and the costs of the materials, supplies, and equipment required for project operations. The cost of administering the program amounted to 3.4 percent of the total and expenditures for miscellaneous purposes authorized under the ERA Act of 1938 (the purchase of surplus clothing and extension of aid to self-help cooperatives) accounted for the remaining 0.7 percent. In addition to the funds used for the WPA program about \$73,500,000 of WPA funds was expended from transfers to other Federal agencies; these funds were used by them for the operation of projects similar to those conducted by the WPA.

Since the amount of funds expended by the WPA is determined by the number of jobs provided on work projects, expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, exceeded the expenditures of each of the three preceding years. WPA expenditures amounted to \$1,400,000,000 during the year ending June 30, 1938; \$1,800,000,000 in the preceding year; and \$1,300,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1936, during the early months of which the program was being put into operation.

Sponsors of WPA projects provided \$493,000,000 toward the cost of WPA project operations during the year ending June 30, 1939. This represented 19.3 percent of the total cost of WPA work projects during the year. The amounts expended by sponsors for WPA projects have increased during each of the four

years the program has been in operation, differing in this respect from the trend of Federal expenditures which were lower in the year ending June 30, 1938, than in the preceding 12-month period. From the beginning of the program through June 1939, sponsors' expenditures averaged 17.0 percent of the total cost of project operations as compared with 19.3 percent during the last of the four years.

Federal Work Programs and Public Assistance

The depression beginning in 1929 brought about an intensification of efforts at all levels of government—Federal, state, and local—to deal with the problems of economic insecurity. It soon became apparent that the origins of many of the problems of insecurity lay outside the local communities where the needs for assistance arose and that their extent was such they could not be met through use of local resources alone. As a result, state agencies and, later, Federal agencies were organized to mitigate the effects of unemployment and poverty and to promote economic recovery. In 1935 a Federal Works Program was launched, the Social Security Act passed, and Federal grants to states for general relief were discontinued. By the end of the year all of the major programs that are currently in operation had been either established or scheduled for future operation.

The extent and scope of governmental efforts to deal with the problems of insecurity are evidenced by the various programs in operation in June 1939. Over 6,600,000 different households were benefiting at that time from employment on Federal work and construction programs or were receiving public assistance. These households included approximately 19,500,000 persons.

Other security programs have been developed in addition to those providing employment on Federal work and construction projects and public assistance. Unemployment compensation programs, developed under the Social Security Act and covering most of the employed population except for agricultural, domestic, and government employees, were in operation

in all except two states in June 1939. Payments were initiated in the two remaining states in July. During the middle week of June 1939, over 800,000 persons received unemployment compensation payments. The Social Security Act likewise provided for a program of old-age insurance. Amendments to this act have made it possible to initiate these insurance payments in January 1940 and have extended the system to include survivors' benefits as well.

Federal Work and Construction Programs

The work and construction programs financed in whole or in part by the Federal Government provide jobs and income for unemployed workers. These programs include the project work of the WPA, NYA, CCC, and PWA, and the project activities of numerous other Federal agencies that are financed by both regular and emergency appropriations.

An average of more than 3,800,000 persons were employed on all Federal work and construction programs in June 1939, including 2,600,000 persons working on projects financed with WPA funds. The student aid and work project programs of the NYA and the CCC program accounted for 490,000 and 270,000 employees, respectively. Practically all of these were young persons, 24 years of age or younger. PWA projects provided jobs for nearly 240,000 workers of whom more than four-fifths were employed on non-Federal projects involving public construction in the financing of which state and local governments were assisted through PWA loans and grants. Federal projects conducted directly by Federal agencies with PWA funds accounted for the remaining employment under the PWA program. The regular construction activities of the Federal Government provided jobs for an additional 240,000 workers in June 1939.

More than half of all the employment on Federal work and construction programs has been provided through the WPA since the end of 1935 when the program reached full development. In June 1939, the 2,600,000 persons working on projects financed with WPA funds accounted for two-thirds of the total of 3,800,000 persons then employed on all Federal work



WPA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN PROCESS IN UP-STATE NEW YORK

and construction programs. The proportion represented by WPA workers has been largest during periods of relatively high levels of unemployment and smallest when unemployment has declined. In the summer of 1938, for example, WPA employment accounted for a maximum of almost 80 percent of the total number employed on all Federal work and construction programs, whereas in the fall of 1937, when unemployment was at a relatively low level, the WPA accounted for somewhat less than 60 percent of all the Federal project employment provided.

Public Assistance Programs

Public assistance programs for the care of the needy aged, dependent children, and the blind are carried on by state and local governments with financial assistance from the Federal Government. For these programs Federal funds are made available under the Social Security Act to states having approved plans. Federal participation in providing public assistance also takes the form of subsistence grants to needy farm families. Public assistance in the form of general relief for destitute persons not provided

for under other programs, however, has in recent years been a responsibility of state and local governments; Federal funds have not been made available for this type of aid since the discontinuance of FERA grants in 1935.

The special categories of public assistance in which the Federal Government participates under the Social Security Act included, in June 1939, 1,845,000 recipients of old-age assistance, 311,000 families receiving aid for dependent children, and 68,000 recipients of aid to the blind. State and local agencies in that month provided general relief for a total of 1,568,000 families and single persons. These agencies also distributed surplus agricultural commodities made available by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and clothing and other articles produced in WPA sewing rooms. Subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration to needy farm families numbered 69,000 during June 1939.

The WPA Program

The WPA operates the principal program of project work designed and administered for the employment of unemployed workers. As such,

its primary objective is one of supplying jobs on useful public projects to unemployed persons until private industry is able to reemploy them. In keeping with this purpose, the program is organized to provide, with the funds available, the maximum number of jobs consistent with the skills of the unemployed, to operate projects yielding substantial benefits in the form of public improvements and services, and to integrate its operations as closely as possible with the labor market.

Cost of Employment Provided

To provide the maximum number of jobs with the funds appropriated, the WPA has used most of its funds in making wage payments to project employees. WPA workers are paid in accordance with an established schedule of earnings which determines the amount each worker receives during a month. Scheduled earnings vary according to the geographical area and the concentration of population in each county where the work is done and according to the skill required for the assigned work. The actual earnings of WPA project workers throughout the country averaged about \$53.50 per month during the year ending June 30, 1939.

Federal funds are made available for project costs other than wages, but only to the extent that they are necessary to assure the operation of worthwhile projects by supplementing the materials, supplies, and equipment which it is incumbent on project sponsors to supply. Under the terms of the ERA Act of 1938, nonlabor expenditures from Federal funds in any state were limited to a maximum of \$7 per worker per month.

Assignment of Workers

In order that operation of the WPA projects will have a maximum effect in relieving distress caused by unemployment, the WPA requires that at least 95 percent of the persons assigned to its projects in each state be certified as in need of relief. State and local relief agencies designated by the WPA are responsible for referring unemployed persons to the WPA. During the year ending June 30, 1939, almost

97 percent of the persons employed on WPA projects were certified as in need of relief; the remainder—about 3 percent of the total—represented certain types of skilled, technical, and supervisory personnel required for the successful operation of projects but not available among the persons referred to the WPA by state and local relief agencies.

Unemployment as a Determinant of WPA Employment

The volume of unemployment and resulting need is changing constantly in each section of the country. Changes, affecting large numbers of persons, have, at times, occurred with great rapidity. To be successful in this setting, a work program must be able to expand rapidly when unemployment and need increase and to contract as unemployment and need decrease. Consequently, a high degree of flexibility is necessary to the operation of the work program conducted by the WPA.

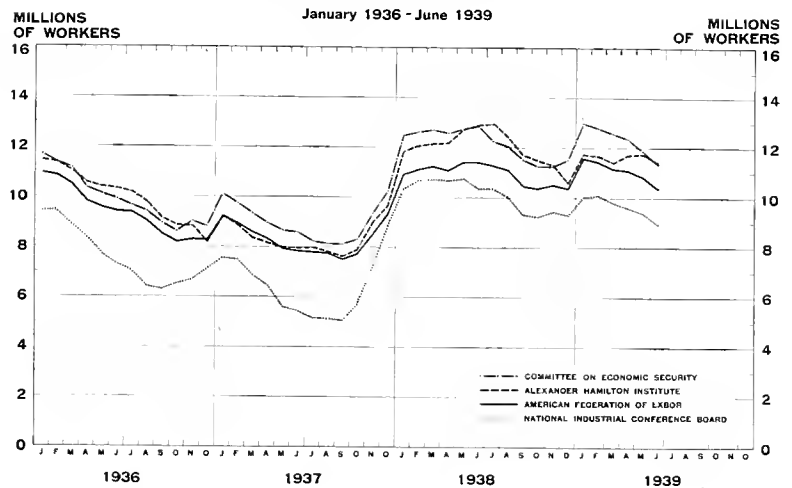
The abrupt increase in unemployment—amounting to about four million persons—which took place in the months following September 1937 is, perhaps, the most striking illustration of the dynamic aspects of the unemployment problem. To meet the resulting increase in need, WPA employment was expanded at an average rate of almost 150,000 persons per month over a period of a year. From 1,450,000 in October 1937 the number employed on WPA projects rose to over 3,250,000 by the end of October 1938. In some highly industrialized areas where the unemployment problem was much more acute than in the country as a whole, WPA operations were more than trebled in less than six months.

Adjustment of the level of operations in each section of the country in accordance with changes in the extent of need resulting from unemployment is a continuous process in the administration of the WPA program. The primary determinant of the need for WPA jobs is, of course, the number of persons who are unable to secure private employment. Various considerations, however, modify the relationship between the total number of unemployed and the number of jobs provided by the WPA. Among these are the seasonal increases in need

which appear in the winter months not only because of curtailment of outdoor construction activities and agricultural work but also because of increases in the subsistence requirements of families during the cold months of the year. Similarly the extent of need in rural areas is not adequately shown by the conventional measures of unemployment. Likewise, not all of the unemployed persons are eligible for WPA work: some are in families where another member has been assigned to a WPA project; others are eligible for unemployment compensation benefits; and still others, constituting a considerable number of the unemployed, live in families where some other member has a private job supplying the family with income sufficient to meet living costs.

Although these and many other factors modify the relationship between total unemployment and the need for WPA jobs, the movements in unemployment and WPA employment have generally paralleled each other rather closely ever since the program reached full development early in 1936. A noticeable difference between the two appeared in the fall of 1936 when the assignment of large numbers of emergency drought workers caused a temporary increase in WPA employment in the drought states at a time when general unemployment was decreasing. (Unemployment estimates for the period January 1936 to June 1939 are shown in Chart 1.) The movements of unemployment and WPA employment deviated temporarily in the summer and early fall of 1937 when the amount of funds available for the operation of the program made it necessary to decrease WPA employment at a much faster rate than unemployment was dropping. Another divergence appeared in the second half of 1938 when the needs of the unemployed for WPA work continued at a high level for some months after unemployment reached its peak in June 1938. The continued rise in WPA employment after June 1938 is attributable in part to the fact

CHART 1
ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT



WPA 3367

that many persons who had lost their jobs prior to that time relied for a while on unemployment compensation payments, savings, and other resources. Continued failure to find new employment made it necessary for many to apply for assistance. Other factors were also operative. Almost half of the increase in WPA employment from July through October occurred in the southern states where the income realized from the cotton crop was so small that it became necessary to provide temporary employment for several hundred thousand laborers and tenant farmers. In addition, the devastating hurricane that struck New England in September 1938 occasioned the employment of thousands of emergency workers in order to carry out the rehabilitation and reconstruction that was made necessary by the hurricane and floods. Although WPA employment continued to expand for some time after the peak had been reached in unemployment its subsequent decline during the spring and early summer of 1939 was more rapid than the drop in unemployment then taking place.

Labor Turnover and the Return of WPA Workers to Private Employment

The WPA program is administered not only to distribute its employment most effectively in terms of need arising out of unemployment,

but also to facilitate the reemployment of its workers in private industry. Persons employed on WPA projects must maintain active registration with the public employment agencies designated by the United States Employment Service. The regulations of the WPA require that bona fide job offers from private employers providing reasonable wages and working conditions must be accepted by project workers and, at the same time, provide that a WPA employee who leaves a project job to accept private employment be promptly reassigned to WPA work if the private job proves to be of short duration through no fault of the worker and if the worker is still in need.

Evidence of the close integration of the program with unemployment conditions and the trend of private employment is to be observed in the extent of labor turnover on WPA projects. The net decline in employment over the year ending June 30, 1939, does not measure the total number of persons who left the program. During the 12 months 2,400,000 persons were actually added to the WPA program; these included 1,050,000 who had never before received WPA employment. The decline in WPA employment in the face of 2,400,000 assignments is accounted for by the fact that a total of about 2,800,000 workers separated from WPA jobs during the same year. Of these, over 1,500,000 separated voluntarily, chiefly to take private employment.

The labor turnover that is present in the WPA program has noteworthy implications. It means that the individuals employed on work projects are a constantly changing group. The extent of turnover is the primary factor influencing the duration of the employment of WPA workers. A survey to determine the length of continuous employment on WPA projects conducted in February 1939 revealed that 70 percent of the persons then employed by the WPA started their project work during the depression period beginning in October 1937. Only 17 percent had been employed continuously for three years or longer. The average duration of continuous employment for all persons on projects at that time was slightly more than one year, although the program had been in operation about three and a half years. Because of gradual changes in the composition of the unemployed population it-

self, it is necessary each month for the WPA to assign persons who have never previously been employed on WPA projects. By June 1939, as noted above, over 7,000,000 different persons had at one time or another been supplied with employment on WPA projects.

WPA Projects

Practically all WPA-operated projects have been initiated and sponsored by state and local public agencies. Such Federally-sponsored projects as the WPA has operated have never accounted for more than a very minor share of WPA activities; they have been of even less importance following the passage of the ERA Act of 1939 which prohibited the prosecution of WPA-sponsored projects. Sponsorship of projects by the communities in which the work is conducted assures that the project work is in accord with the expressed needs of the communities. The influence of local conditions also appears in the operation of projects that are in keeping with the occupational abilities of the workers provided with WPA employment in the communities.

To receive approval for WPA operation projects must be publicly sponsored and involve useful work, the benefits of which accrue to the public. Projects for work which would displace persons normally employed by the sponsor are not eligible for approval under the regulations of the WPA. Among other factors given consideration prior to the approval of a project is the share of the costs, particularly the nonlabor costs, that is assumed by the sponsor.

A large reservoir of approved projects is constantly maintained from which appropriate work can be selected for operation in order that conditions arising from the changing employment situations in the various communities can be immediately met. The projects selected from the reservoir of approved projects and placed in operation in response to the varying needs of individual communities have covered widely diverse activities. Road and street improvements have been undertaken in all parts of the country. The erection or renovation of public buildings, the extension of sanitation and water supply facilities, and the development of parks and playgrounds have

been prominent among the other construction activities. Nonconstruction work has varied from sewing room operations and housekeeping aide projects to health, research, and educational activities.

Physical Accomplishments

The employment of WPA workers on projects selected for their conformity to local needs as well as their suitability to the work abilities of the unemployed has resulted in significant improvements and additions to the public facilities and public services throughout the country. Because road and street work has been particularly appropriate for prosecution under a program whose objective is to furnish jobs to the maximum number of workers among whom unskilled workers predominate and because of the marked need for better roads and streets in many sections of the country, the accomplishments in this type of activity have been especially outstanding. In the past year alone (12 months ending June 30, 1939) improvement or new construction work was completed on about 111,000 miles of highways, roads, and streets. A large share of the completed mileage is represented by the road work done in rural areas.

During the same year 6,400 new public buildings were completed. These buildings vary in type according to the specific needs of the sponsoring community. They include many schools, administrative buildings, municipal or county garages, and gymnasiums and smaller numbers of hospitals, armories, fire houses, and aircraft hangars. Besides the new buildings, over 600 buildings were enlarged by the addition of new wings, such as the addition of new classrooms or a library to a school; and improvements, often involving major alterations, were made to 17,000 existing structures.

Important contributions have also been made to the water supply and sanitary facilities of the various municipalities of the country. Usually this work involves the extension of sewer systems and the construction of disposal plants, or the laying of water mains and the construction of reservoirs to supplement or replace existing facilities. Occasionally, however,



ABOUT A FIFTH OF THE NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED BY THE WPA ARE SCHOOLS—THIS ONE IS IN CALIFORNIA

an entire water distribution or sewerage system has been installed through WPA operations in towns which have previously had no such facilities. In the field of recreational facilities, WPA workers completed in one year the development or improvement of approximately 2,000 parks covering about 100,000 acres, and built hundreds of athletic fields, playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, and facilities for other sports. Flood and erosion control work and conservation activities have been extensive in certain sections of the country.

In addition to the work in the construction field, which has always predominated in the WPA program, many types of nonconstruction work have been undertaken. Sewing room operations have produced millions of garments for distribution to needy families. Other services of particular benefit to the welfare of low-income or needy families are the lunches served to school children and housekeeping aid provided at times when the usual homemaker is incapacitated. Health measures promoted by WPA activities include dental and medical clinic work, immunizations against prevalent diseases, and steps taken towards the destruction of mosquitoes and other disease-spreading agents. Through education programs well over a million adults have learned to read and write and many foreign-born persons have received assistance in qualifying themselves for citizenship. Altogether these and other items of work represent a substantial increment to the national wealth.

PROVISIONS FOR THE WPA PROGRAM DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1940

CONGRESSIONAL action caused major changes in the WPA program at the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, 1939. Some of the changes were required by provisions contained in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939 which appropriated funds for continuing WPA activities during the fiscal year. Among the more important provisions affecting the program of the WPA are those which determine the levels of employment during the year, the conditions under which relief workers can be employed and paid, the sizes and kinds of projects that may be operated, and the contributions required of project sponsors. Additional changes resulted from Reorganization Plan No. 1, which was prepared by the President in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1939. When the plan went into effect on July 1, 1939, it grouped the WPA along with other public works agencies under a newly established Federal Works Agency. In discussing the provisions for continuing the WPA program in the new fiscal year, selection is made from relevant matter contained in the reorganization plan and the appropriation act.

WPA Placed in the Federal Works Agency

The new Federal Works Agency, as explained by the President in transmitting Reorganization Plan No. 1¹ to Congress, was to include "those agencies of the Federal Government dealing

with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administer Federal grants or loans to state and local governments or other agencies for the purposes of construction." Grouped with the Works Progress Administration (renamed the Work Projects Administration) in the newly created Federal Works Agency were the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, the Branch of Buildings Management of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior (so far as it was concerned with public buildings which it operated for other departments or agencies), the United States Housing Authority, and the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (familiarily known as PWA). The National Youth Administration formerly in the WPA was transferred to the Federal Security Agency.

The several units of the Federal Works Agency are headed by commissioners (Public Roads, Public Buildings, Public Works, and Work Projects Administrations) and an Administrator (United States Housing Authority). The commissioners are appointed by the Administrator of the new consolidated agency and, with the United States Housing Administrator, serve under the direction and supervision of the Federal Works Administrator. The Federal Works Administrator is responsible for the coordination of activities within the agency. By special action of Congress Plan No. 1 went

¹ The plan was prepared pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1939, approved April 3, 1939 (Public Resolution No. 19, 76th Congress).

into effect on July 1, 1939.² On that date, Mr. John M. Carmody was appointed Federal Works Administrator and Col. F. C. Harrington, who had been Administrator of the Works Progress Administration, became Commissioner of Work Projects.

Appropriation to the WPA

The WPA program is being carried forward during the fiscal year under the authority of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939.³ The act provides for the continuation of the WPA through June 30, 1940, and makes available to the WPA the sum of \$1,477,000,000, together with balances of WPA funds remaining from the ERA Act of 1938. The appropriation of \$1,477,000,000 for the year contemplated an average WPA employment slightly in excess of 2,000,000 persons. The amount appropriated for the year is one-third less than was provided in the preceding year (about \$2,250,000,000) and requires a corresponding reduction in average employment.

The appropriation to the WPA, as in the case of appropriations to other agencies under the act, must be so apportioned and administered during the 12 months of the fiscal year as to constitute the total amount that will be furnished over the period for the purposes of the act. It is further provided that not more than \$50,000,000 (less than 3.4 percent of the WPA appropriation) may be spent by the WPA for administrative purposes with definite restrictions placed on the amounts that may be expended for salaries, communication service, travel, and printing and binding. The Commissioner of the WPA is given authority, such as he had under the ERA Act of the preceding year, to allocate WPA funds (up to \$60,000,000) to other Federal agencies for the prosecution of work projects similar to those operated by the WPA. These Federal projects are to be carried on under rules and regulations prescribed by the Commissioner; in no case, however, may more than 4 percent of the allocation be spent for administrative expenses, nor may the percentage of nonrelief persons on any of the Federal projects financed with

transferred WPA funds exceed 10 percent of the total number of persons employed.

Types of Projects

The funds appropriated to the WPA under the 1939 Act are available for the prosecution of projects approved by the President under prior ERA Acts and for the prosecution of a variety of Federal and non-Federal public projects subject to the approval of the President. In specifying the different kinds of projects that may be conducted by the WPA, the act lists nearly all of the many kinds of work that had previously been done under the agency. These may be summarized as follows: highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks and other recreational facilities; electric, sewer, and water systems; airports and other transportation facilities; flood control, drainage, irrigation, and conservation; and educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects.⁴ It is required that, insofar as it is practicable, project workers shall be employed on projects nearest their respective homes.

A number of new provisions in the act define and circumscribe the project work that may be prosecuted. It is prescribed that no funds may be made available for the operation of a theatre project, nor may funds be spent after August 31, 1939, for the operation of any project sponsored solely by the WPA. Funds may not be expended on the construction of any Federal building the total estimated cost of which exceeds \$50,000, or on the construction of any non-Federal building of which the portion of the total estimated cost payable

⁴ Section 1 (b) specifies: "Highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; parks; and other recreational facilities, including buildings therein; public utilities; electric transmission and distribution lines or systems to serve persons in rural areas, including projects sponsored by and for the benefit of nonprofit and cooperative associations; sewer systems, water supply, and purification systems; airports and other transportation facilities; flood control; drainage; irrigation; conservation, including projects sponsored by conservation districts and other bodies duly organized under State law for soil erosion control and conservation, preference being given to projects which will contribute to the rehabilitation of individuals and an increase in the national income; eradication of insect, plant, and fungus pests; the production of lime and marl for fertilizing soil for distribution to farmers under such conditions as may be determined by the sponsors of such projects under the provisions of State law; educational, professional, clerical, cultural, recreational, production, and service projects, including training for domestic service, aid to self-help and cooperative associations for the benefit of needy persons; and miscellaneous projects."

² Public Resolution No. 20, 76th Congress.

³ Public Resolution No. 24, 76th Congress, approved June 30, 1939.

from Federal funds exceeds \$52,000, unless the building is one "(a) for which the project has been approved by the President on or prior to July 1, 1939, or for which an issue of bonds has been approved at an election held, on or prior to such date, or (b) for the completion of which funds have been allocated and irrevocably set aside under prior relief appropriation Acts."

Several specific limitations on project activities are continued in the same or slightly changed form by the ERA Act of 1939. With the exception of authorized flood control and water conservation projects, no Federal construction project can be prosecuted under the act unless funds sufficient for its completion are irrevocably set aside. Nor, with minor exceptions, may funds be used by any agency to establish or expand mills or factories which produce articles for sale in competition with private industry. Other sections prohibit the use of funds appropriated by the act for naval vessels, armaments, and munitions or for military or naval forces and prevent the prosecution of non-Federal projects designed to construct or improve penal or reformatory institutions unless the President finds that the projects will not promote the competition of products of convict labor with products of free labor.

Financing of Projects

Several important new provisions are to be found in the act concerning the respective parts to be played by sponsors and by the WPA in the financing of projects. On and after January 1, 1940, "not to exceed three-fourths of the total cost of all non-Federal projects thereafter approved to be undertaken . . ." within any state shall be borne by the United States. This proviso does not mean that each sponsor in a given state must bear at least one-fourth of the cost of each and every project; the sponsors in each state, taken as a whole, however, must contribute at least one-fourth of the total cost in the state of all operations of non-Federal projects approved by the President on or after January 1, 1940. In view of other provisions of the act making the Commissioner responsible for determining

the adequacy of sponsors' contributions, it has been determined that insofar as practicable all operations in each state after January 1, 1940, will be so conducted that sponsors' contributions will be equal to at least one-fourth of the total cost of all non-Federal projects.

It is further provided that expenditure authorizations of Federal funds in any state, territory, possession, or the District of Columbia for other than labor costs of WPA projects shall not exceed an average of \$6 per month per worker during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. The Commissioner is empowered to raise the average to as much as \$7, the maximum possible under the ERA Act of 1938, only if and to the extent justified by increased costs of materials. In this connection the 1939 Act requires that construction equipment and machinery may not be purchased by the WPA if they can be rented at reasonable prices as determined by the Commissioner of Work Projects.

No non-Federal project can be prosecuted under the new act (except under Section 4—Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration) until the sponsor has agreed in writing to finance such part of the total cost of the project as the head of the Federal agency in question "determines under the circumstances is an adequate contribution taking into consideration the financial ability of the sponsor." The head of the agency is also directed to draft regulations regarding the valuation of contributions in kind by project sponsors covering the use of facilities, equipment, and services of the employees of sponsors. Credit is to be allowed only to the extent that the furnishing of such contributions represents a financial burden undertaken by the sponsors on account of the projects.

Monthly Earnings and Hours of Work

The ERA Act of 1939 in Section 15(a) introduced important modifications in the monthly schedule of earnings of project employees and in the number of hours to be worked per month. The first of two general provisions relating to the monthly earnings of persons employed on WPA projects directed the Commissioner of

Work Projects to fix a monthly earnings schedule "which shall not substantially affect the current national average labor cost per person . . .", and the second introduced the principle that "after August 31, 1939, such monthly earnings schedule shall not be varied for workers of the same type in different geographical areas to any greater extent than may be justified by differences in the cost of living." A third provision sets the work month for project employees at 130 hours and requires that project employees shall not work more than 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Exceptions to the foregoing limitations on monthly earnings and hours of work may be made in the case of relief workers with no dependents who, if they are required to work fewer hours, are to receive correspondingly smaller earnings and also in case it is necessary to protect work already done on projects, to permit workers to make up lost time, to carry on emergency work involving the public welfare, and in the case of supervisory personnel employed on projects.

A revised schedule of monthly earnings to take effect September 1, 1939, was issued on August 15, 1939, after study of all comparable cost of living data available for both rural and urban areas. As is true of earlier schedules under which workers have been paid monthly security wages since the initiation of the WPA program, the new schedule provides for monthly earnings that vary according to the region of the country and the degree of urbanization of the county in which they work. (See accompanying schedule of monthly earnings.) Different wages are paid for different classes of work in each county in a region, in accordance with a county schedule that depends on the 1930 population of the largest municipality within the county. Exceptions are made in the case of 19 large metropolitan areas as defined in the 1930 Census of Population; in each of these the wage schedule of the county with the largest municipality applies to the entire metropolitan area. The payment of similar wages in entire metropolitan areas had earlier been accomplished in many cases by contiguity adjustments.

The new schedule, like the one it replaced, makes use of three wage rate regions. As shown in the accompanying map, Wage Region

TABLE 1.—SCHEDULE OF MONTHLY EARNINGS ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was:	Wage Class				
	Un- skilled "B"	Un- skilled "A"	Inter- mediate	Skilled	Profes- sional and tech- nical
Wage Region I					
100,000 and over ^A	\$52.00	\$57.20	\$68.90	\$89.70	\$94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	76.70
Under 5,000	39.00	42.90	52.00	67.60	68.90
Wage Region II					
100,000 and over ^A	52.00	57.20	68.90	89.70	94.90
25,000 to 100,000	48.10	52.00	62.40	81.90	84.50
5,000 to 25,000	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
Under 5,000	44.20	49.40	59.80	76.70	78.00
Wage Region III					
100,000 and over ^A	46.80	50.70	61.10	79.30	81.90
25,000 to 100,000	42.90	48.10	57.20	74.10	75.40
5,000 to 25,000	36.40	40.30	48.10	62.40	65.00
Under 5,000	31.20	35.10	42.90	54.60	55.90

Wage Region I—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Wage Region II—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Wage Region III—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

^A The schedule of monthly earnings applicable to counties in which the 1930 population of the largest municipality was 100,000 or more is applicable to the entire area included within the following metropolitan districts, as such districts are defined by the 15th Census of the United States, 1930: Baltimore; Boston; Buffalo-Niagara; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Kansas City, Kans.-Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles; Milwaukee; Minneapolis-St. Paul; New York City-Northeastern New Jersey; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; Providence-Fall River-New Bedford; St. Louis; San Francisco-Oakland; Scranton-Wilkes-Barre; Washington, D. C.

I includes the northeastern and north-central part of the country; Wage Region II, the western states; and Wage Region III, the southeastern and south-central sections of the country. This division of the country into wage rate regions represents a substantial change from the division previously in effect. On the earlier basis, Wage Region I included the northern and western areas of the country; it was separated from the third region comprising the southeastern and south-central states by Wage Region II, a tier of states running westward from Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and including West Virginia, practically all of Kentucky and Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and a section in the northwest part of Texas.

CHART 2

WPA WAGE RATE REGIONS *

Effective September 1, 1939



* The schedule of monthly earnings is shown in Table 1.

WPA 9230

The counties in each region are distributed among four urbanization groups based upon the size of the largest municipality in each county. Counties come within one of the four groups to which differentials in wages apply depending on whether the largest city in the county had 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1930, between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, between 5,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, or less than 5,000 inhabitants. Consolidation into a single class of the two groupings (25,000 to 50,000 and 50,000 to 100,000) that were present in the earlier schedule is a simplification warranted by the relatively minor differences in the costs of living in cities coming within the broader group. It is significant to note that the differences existing in the West between the cost of living in small towns and the cost of living in large cities are typically less than similar differences in other sections of the country.

The new schedule continues the differentiation by degree of skill that was contained in the old schedule. Three of the categories, involving intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical work, are maintained; the old unskilled class, however, is divided into two classes—unskilled “A” and unskilled “B.” The unskilled “B” class includes work of a simple nature requiring little education or training and for which proficiency may easily be acquired. The work of this class is not hazardous and does not require heavy physical labor. Charwoman, flagman, seamstress, janitor, and messenger serve as illustrations of the occupations that come within the unskilled “B” classification.

Although the reduction of the number of urbanization groups is offset by the increase in the number of wage classes, the new wage schedule accomplishes much simplification in

the wage payment structure through the elimination of adjustments that had been in force.

The new schedule effects a substantial increase in WPA monthly earnings for workers in the southern states. Unskilled wages in rural counties of the South are increased from \$26.00 a month to either \$31.20 or \$35.10 depending upon the type of unskilled work. Comparable increases apply to other groups of counties—in those having cities of 100,000 or more population the new unskilled rates are \$46.80 and \$50.70 a month, as against the earlier rate of \$40.00. Upward adjustments of about the same magnitude were also made for the other kinds of work in the various urbanization groups of Region III.

In the northern and western states generally, only small changes result from the new schedule of monthly earnings. For some areas where contiguity or other adjustments have been in effect there are slight reductions. In cities of Wage Region I having 100,000 or more population, for example, the unskilled wage "A" rate is \$57.20 as against the preceding basic rate of \$55.00 which, as a result of adjustments, had been raised to \$60.50 in certain places. Largest increases in Wage Regions I and II are provided in the less populous counties of the West where, as already noted, the cost of living is not as much below the cost of living in urban counties as it is in other parts of the country.

Labor and Employment Provisions

The sections of the ERA Act of 1939 dealing with employment and eligibility of workers require that no relief worker⁵ is to be retained on the WPA program, nor is any relief worker to be given employment, unless his need for employment has been certified either by a local public relief agency or by the WPA. The Commissioner is further directed to cause a periodic investigation of the rolls of relief employees on WPA projects and to eliminate from the rolls those not in actual need. These investigations are to be conducted so as to

ensure a checking of each case at least once every six months.

The new principle is laid down in the act that, as far as practicable, preference in employing workers on WPA projects or retaining them in employment is to be based on relative needs. Where relative needs are found to be the same, preferences shall be accorded, as was required under the preceding act, in the following order: (1) United States veterans who are in need and are American citizens; and (2) other American citizens, Indians, and other persons owing allegiance to the United States who are in need. Aliens are not eligible for employment on projects prosecuted under the Act of 1939 and persons who have not made affidavit as to United States citizenship are not to receive pay under the act.

A new provision, effective not later than August 31, 1939, calls for the removal from employment of all relief workers, with the exception of veterans, who have been continuously employed on projects for more than 18 months. Workers so removed are not eligible for reemployment on WPA projects until 30 days after their removal and until they have been recertified as eligible for employment. Those persons in need who refuse bona fide offers of positions in private employment which they are capable of performing (under reasonable working conditions and at prevailing wages for such work in the community) are ineligible for WPA employment during the period when such private employment would have been available. As in previous ERA Acts, it is provided that WPA workers who take private employment and lose such employment through no fault of their own are entitled to immediate resumption of their previous employment status with the WPA. Such workers, however, must still be in need and reemployment is subject to the new statutory provision (already in force under administrative rulings of the WPA) that the person seeking reinstatement on WPA projects must first have drawn all unemployment compensation payments that have accrued to him and which are available to him as a result of his private employment. Each of the agencies operating projects with funds appropriated by the ERA Act of 1939 is authorized to determine whether persons are

⁵ Administrative practice requires that at least 95 percent of the workers on each official project shall be persons who are certified as in need. State administrators are authorized to exempt additional workers from the certification requirement if necessary to assure the operation of sound projects; however, the number of noncertified workers on a project may not exceed 10 percent and at least 95 percent of all project employees within each state must be persons certified as in need.

able to perform their project work and no person incapable of performing satisfactory work may be assigned on a project.

Other Provisions

The first of a series of provisions in the 1939 ERA Act makes it a criminal offense to solicit contributions for political purposes from persons having employment under the act. The second makes it a criminal offense to promise employment or other benefits made possible by the act as a reward for political activity or to deprive or threaten to deprive any person of benefit because of race, creed, color, or political activity. Subsequent provisions prohibit administrative and supervisory persons from using their official authority for influencing political elections, and forbid the payment of salary or expenses of any administrative or supervisory employee who is a candidate, or the campaign manager of a candidate, for a state or local office paying a salary and requiring full-time services. Various sections of the act deal, in some detail, with matters relating to administration and administrative and supervisory employees. Among the act's other provisions are those concerning employees' compensation, property damage claims, receipts and collections, establishment of revolving funds in connection with supplies and equipment, and false statements and fraud.

Appropriations to Other Agencies

In addition to the appropriation to the WPA of \$1,477,000,000, the ERA Act of 1939 contains appropriations for several other agencies. To the National Youth Administration is appropriated \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year 1940 together with balances of previous appropriations. These funds are to be used to provide part-time work and training to needy young persons who are no longer in regular attendance

at school and who have been unable to obtain employment, and to enable needy young persons to continue their education at schools, colleges, and universities. An appropriation of \$143,000,000 together with the balances of unobligated funds is made to the Department of Agriculture. These funds are made available for continuing to provide rural rehabilitation and relief to needy farmers and relief to other needy persons through loan, grant, project work, and debt adjustment programs conducted largely under the Farm Security Administration. The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration receives an appropriation of \$7,000,000, together with balances from its previous appropriations, to continue its rural rehabilitation and project activities in Puerto Rico. To the Bureau of Indian Affairs is appropriated \$1,350,000 to provide relief and rural rehabilitation for needy Indians.

Funds for administrative expenses incurred by various Federal agencies and bureaus incidental to the carrying out of the purposes of the act are appropriated as follows: General Accounting Office, \$5,225,000; Department of the Treasury, \$14,598,825 (Procurement Division, Branch of Supply, \$5,200,000; Division of Disbursement, \$2,500,000; Office of the Treasurer, \$675,000; Secret Service Division, \$250,000; Office of Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits and Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, \$5,973,825); Bureau of the Budget, \$26,175; Public Health Service, \$300,000; and Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$250,000. For payment of medical and hospital care and disability and death compensation for persons injured while at work, \$5,250,000 is made available to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Including the additional appropriations made to the Executive Office of the President (\$850,000) and the National Resources Planning Board (\$750,000), the total funds specifically provided in the ERA Act of 1939 amount to \$1,755,600,000.

WPA PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND OPERATIONS

TANGIBLE evidences of WPA project work are found in all parts of the country. Adapted to the particular needs of the many cities, towns, and rural areas, the accomplishments realized through WPA operations include large numbers of widely varied public improvements and public achievements. Among the wealth of project accomplishments are many new or improved public buildings, more adequate road and street systems, new airports, improved recreational grounds, additional sewer and water facilities, sanitation and health measures, and various kinds of conservation and flood control work.

Nonconstruction work has contributed clothing and other necessary articles to families in need; it has provided leadership and instruction in recreation and in adult and other kinds of education; it has extended public health services, made possible the improvement of public records, and supplied information of general interest through traffic, natural resource, and research and statistical surveys. Significant services have also been provided through the art, music, theatre, writing, and historical records projects of the WPA.

With the exception of a very limited amount of Federally initiated work, WPA projects are undertakings that are proposed by the state, city, county, and other local governments of the communities where the work is carried on. Sponsorship by such bodies involves not only the initial planning of the work but also the acceptance by the sponsor of part of the cost, particularly that incurred in providing supplies,

materials, equipment, and other nonlabor items. In order to be acceptable for WPA operations projects must satisfy the various eligibility requirements. These are built around the program's basic objective of providing work for the unemployed on useful public projects. A reservoir of approved projects is continually maintained from which the WPA selects for active operation such projects as are most suited to the skills of the unemployed persons available for assignment and the work requirements of the many communities.

Most WPA undertakings are construction jobs. Projects of this kind accounted for more than 21,500 of the 31,100 WPA undertakings in operation at the end of June 1939. In terms of employment construction projects were even more important since construction undertakings provided work for about 90 persons per project as against an average for all types of activities of 78 workers per project. Almost 8,700 road and street construction projects alone were in operation at the end of the fiscal year, with an average labor force of 120 persons per project. Besides its construction work the WPA was engaged in over 7,400 white collar projects of various kinds and almost 2,200 sewing projects. (See Table 2.)

Total expenditures on WPA project operations through June 30, 1939, amounted to \$7,676,254,000. Included in the aggregate were \$6,373,417,000 in Federal funds of which almost nine-tenths was used in payment of wages to project workers. As noted and discussed below

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF WORK PROJECTS OPERATED BY THE WPA, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS ^A

AS OF JUNE 21, 1939

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Type of Project	Number of Projects
Total	31,140	Airports and other transportation facilities	237
Highways, roads, and streets ..	8,685	Airports and airways	176
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads ..	3,183	Other	61
Streets and alleys ..	1,932	White collar	7,467
Other	3,570	Education	314
Public buildings	4,748	Recreation	335
Educational	1,794	Professional, clerical, and service	6,818
Other	2,954	Installation, extension, or revision of public records	2,410
Parks and other recreational facilities ..	2,025	Extension of government services	1,510
Parks	953	Studies and surveys	1,598
Other	1,072	Archaeological projects	37
Conservation	1,264	Home economics	828
Flood control	191	Federal Project No. 1	321
Other	1,073	Other	114
Sewer systems and other utilities	2,509	Sewing	2,158
Sewer systems	1,429	Goods, other than sewing	756
Other	1,080	Sanitation and health	820
		Miscellaneous	471

^A Data apply to continental United States.

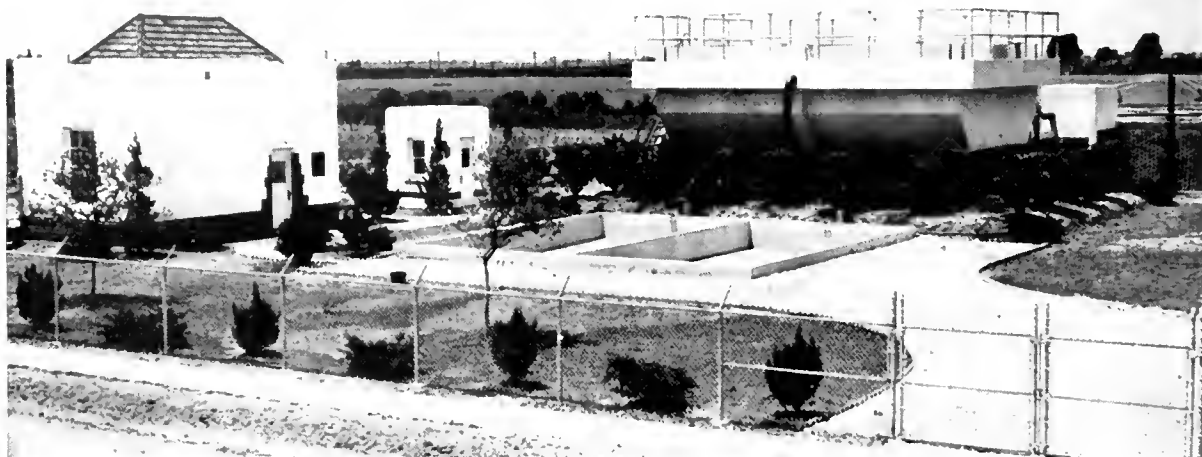
on page 30, sponsors provided \$1,302,837,000 of the total, contributed principally in the procurement of supplies and equipment. The project expenditure totals relate only to projects operated by the WPA and do not include expenditures for undertakings of other Federal

agencies financed with transferred WPA funds or for the work project and student aid programs of the NYA.

It is the purpose of the sections that follow to review the work project operations of the WPA, filling in the broad outline that has been suggested. The discussion deals successively with the work accomplished, the manner in which project operations have been carried on, and the various expenditures that have been made. Employment on WPA projects is reviewed elsewhere on pages 89 to 107.

Physical Accomplishments on WPA-Operated Projects

An inventory of the work completed on WPA projects must include a count of such diverse physical accomplishments as the building of roads and bridges, the erection of buildings, the installment of water supply and sanitation systems, the creation of recreational facilities, and the work performed in sewing rooms and the other accomplishments in the nonconstruction fields. Some indication of the amount of the different kinds of work is, of course, to be found in the man-hours worked, the numbers of persons employed at successive periods, and the funds expended on the several types of projects. But because such information in



WPA-BUILT SEWAGE DISPOSAL PLANTS CONTRIBUTE NOTABLY TO MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IN MANY CITIES AND TOWNS

each case makes use of a common denominator it provides at best only a very indirect measure of the many accomplishments.

For a true inventory it is necessary to define and obtain information on a number of comparatively broad classes of work which as a group are able to cover the general field of activities. Each class of accomplishment must relate to some type of accomplishment that is objective and measurable, covering things that are at least roughly similar. Since the number of classes must not be unduly large, inventory can be taken of only the important kinds of accomplishments. Qualifications such as have been suggested are inherent in any inventory of physical accomplishment for a broad program of activities.

In the following discussion of the work completed through WPA project operations two kinds of inventory information are used. The first relates to the work done on the WPA construction projects that were completed during the year ending June 30, 1939, and the other to the work accomplished on all projects, including construction and nonconstruction undertakings and completed and active projects, from the beginning of WPA activities in 1935 through June 30, 1938. The first is of service in showing the rate of completion for important kinds of accomplishments during a recent period, on an annual or a day-to-day basis, and the second, the magnitude of the physical accomplishment totals for the WPA program when cumulated over a period of almost three years.

Accomplishments on Construction Projects Completed During the Year Ending June 30, 1939

Construction projects of the WPA were finished at the rate of 70 per day during the 12 months ending June 30, 1939. Through these projects the WPA in cooperation with sponsoring agencies had made ready for public use approximately 111,000 miles of new and improved highways, roads, and streets, 6,400 new buildings, 2,130 miles of new water mains, 3,280 miles of new sewer lines, and many other kinds of new and reconditioned public facilities. The potential benefits accruing to the public

TABLE 3.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

HIGHWAYS, ROADS, AND STREETS				
Type of Construction	Miles of Roads and Streets			
	Total	Rural roads	Streets and alleys	Other roads
Total.....	110,783	97,844	11,550	1,389
Paved.....	9,637	4,628	4,794	215
New.....	4,845	2,258	2,463	124
Improved.....	4,792	2,370	2,331	91
Unpaved.....	101,146	93,216	6,756	1,174

from the many kinds of accomplishments were widespread throughout the country.

Rural roads of the farm-to-market type accounted for a large share of the 111,000 miles of roads and streets that were finished on the projects which were completed during the year. An average of 255 miles of unpaved roads constructed or improved per day were included among the project accomplishments of the WPA. Paved roads and streets were completed at the rate of 27 miles per day. As may be noted in Table 3, about half of the paved mileage was new construction work; the newly paved streets in cities and the newly paved roads in rural areas were about equal in length.

WPA accomplishments in the line of road and street appurtenances included the construction of 17,600 new bridges and viaducts and the renovation of 8,510 during the year—48 and 23 respectively on a daily basis. Approximately 162,700 culverts also were installed,

TABLE 4.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

BRIDGES, CULVERTS, AND OTHER ROAD APPURTENANCES			
Type of Road Appurtenance	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Improvements
Bridges and viaducts.....	Number.....	17,596	8,510
Wood.....	Number.....	13,803	4,267
Steel.....	Number.....	1,141	3,162
Masonry.....	Number.....	2,652	1,081
Culverts.....	Number.....	162,662	15,890
Sidewalks and patbs.....	Miles.....	3,257	1,272
Paved.....	Miles.....	2,690	1,099
Unpaved.....	Miles.....	567	173
Curbs.....	Miles.....	3,005	670
Gutters.....	Miles.....	1,067	106

and the length of new sidewalks, curbs, and gutters built by the WPA exceeded 3,000 miles in the first two instances and 1,000 miles in the last instance. Certain important types of the many kinds of roadway appurtenance work are shown in Table 4.

WPA work on public buildings jobs that were finished during the 12 months ending June 30, 1939, resulted in the completion of 6,400 new buildings and 630 additions to existing structures and the renovation of 17,340 others. An average of 18 new buildings and 48 renovated buildings were completed each day. Work of the latter kind ranged from major remodeling to general reconditioning and included the reconditioning required after floods and the New England hurricane. Of the new buildings about a sixth were schools and a third were recreational buildings, such as auditoriums, gymnasiums, stadia, and bathhouses. Among the other kinds of WPA-constructed public buildings, as may be seen in Table 5, were hospitals, court-houses, city halls, armories, jails, fire houses, and aircraft hangars.

The completion of WPA water supply and sanitation projects during the year resulted in notable increases in municipal facilities. In the course of the year 2,130 miles of new water mains and distribution lines (about 6 miles per day) and 3,280 miles of new storm and sanitary sewer lines (about 9 miles per day) were placed in service. Work was also completed on significant mileages of improved lines of each type. Related accomplishments included the construction of 21 new water treatment plants, 150 sewage disposal plants, and 20 garbage and

TABLE 5.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

PUBLIC BUILDINGS			
Type of Building	Number of Buildings		
	New construction	Additions	Improvements
Total	6,398	626	17,339
Educational	1,052	337	7,851
Schools	1,027	319	7,659
Libraries	25	18	192
Recreational buildings	2,135	99	1,449
Auditoriums	70	31	106
Stadia, grandstands, etc.	442	8	202
Gymnasiums	221	34	163
Other	1,402	26	978
Hospitals	36	11	510
Penal institutions	30	2	89
Courthouses, offices, and other administrative buildings	269	41	830
Fire houses	65	12	441
Garages	475	22	313
Aircraft hangars	47	3	73
Warehouses	345	14	703
Armories	27	6	65
Other	1,917	79	5,015

trash incinerators as well as 170 pumping stations and 400 storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns. The major accomplishments in the water supply and sanitation field are shown in Table 6.

The rapid strides that have been made in airport and airway facilities in the past several years have been greatly furthered by WPA projects for the construction and improvement of airports and air navigation aids. Through the projects completed in the period from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, 52 new landing fields were made available for use and 62 existing landing areas were improved (one in

TABLE 6.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY AND STORM SEWER FACILITIES			
Type of Facility	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Improvements
Water mains, aqueducts, and distribution lines	Miles	2,133	903
Consumer connections	Number	49,000	81,000
Storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns	Number	400	98
Treatment plants:			
Sewage	Number	151	102
Water	Number	21	26
Garbage incinerators	Number	20	13
Pumping stations	Number	166	73
Storm and sanitary sewers	Miles	3,277	564
Service connections	Number	73,000	1,200
Manholes and catch basins	Number	95,912	79,474
Sanitary toilets	Number	438,166	2,527



FINE ARTS MUSEUMS ARE INCLUDED AMONG WPA PUBLIC BUILDINGS

every seven and six days, respectively). WPA workers on airport and airway projects also completed the construction of 47 new aircraft hangars and placed air markers in 1,670 locations.

Selection of a few of the outstanding kinds of physical accomplishments pertaining to roads, public buildings, sewer and water systems, and airports and airways does not cover many kinds of work in each of these fields. Furthermore no reference has been made to many other fields of WPA work. Through work on recreational facilities, for example, newly developed park areas averaging 30 acres in size were opened at the rate of one each day as well as eight new or improved playgrounds, five new tennis courts, and two new athletic fields. These and other kinds of accomplishments are covered in Table 7.

TABLE 7.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES ^A

Type of Facility	Unit of Measurement	New Construction	Improvements
Airplane landing fields	Number	52	62
Parks	Acres	11,059	88,983
Playgrounds	Number	484	2,331
Athletic fields	Number	607	456
Tennis courts	Number	1,765	690
Swimming and wading pools	Number	253	66
Dams (other than storage or power)	Number	14,799	49
Riprap (other than river bank)	Square yards surfaced	2,394,000	177,000
Retaining walls and revetments	Linear feet	1,620,300	96,000
Landscaping around public buildings	Number of buildings		5,808
Reforestation	Number of trees planted		5,621,000

^A Other than highways, roads, and streets; public buildings; and water supply and sanitary and storm sewer facilities.

Other broad groups of project accomplishments that have not been referred to above include flood and erosion control, navigation aids, and irrigation work; grounds improvements; conservation measures; and miscellaneous work in the construction field not elsewhere covered. Table 7 reviews some of the work completed during the past year in each of these fields. As already noted the inventory of work done on the WPA projects which were completed during the year ending June 30, 1939, does not cover the nonconstruction activities of the WPA.

Accomplishments on All Types of Projects through June 30, 1938

The inventory of WPA accomplishments from the beginning of operations in 1935 through June 30, 1938, summarizes the important kinds of work done during a period of almost three years including nonconstruction as well as construction work. It indicates that, as of June 30, 1938, the extent of WPA accomplishments had already assumed large magnitudes. Further accomplishments effected in the year following June 30, 1938, probably were roughly proportional to the accomplishments realized in the other years if allowance is made for different levels of activity.

It should be noted, however, that cumulative totals through June 30, 1939, cannot be obtained by combining the data for projects completed in the last year with the cumulative data as of June 30, 1938. The latter tabulation includes completed work units on all WPA projects that had been placed in operation up to that time, including work on both completed and active projects. The June 1939 data, on the other hand, relate to work accomplished on WPA projects which were completed during the year ending June 30, 1939. Some of these projects were in operation prior to June 30, 1938, and contain work units which were completed at that time. Such work is included in the 1938 summary. It should be noted also that work done during the last year on projects which were being operated on June 30, 1939, is not included in either summary. Summary tabulations of WPA accomplishments, as of June 30, 1938, appear as Tables 8 and 9 and state distributions of selected items as Table XVII of the appendix.

Construction Activities

That road and street work has been of importance in the WPA program is shown in the inventory of accomplishment through June 30, 1938, in much the same way that it appears in the accomplishment data noted above and in the employment, man-hour, and expenditure figures noted elsewhere in this report. Through June 1938 project employees had built or reconditioned a total of 280,000 miles of roads

TABLE 8.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number			Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number	
		New con- struction	Addi- tions	Im- prove- ments			New con- struction	Im- prove- ments
Public buildings—total	Number	17,462	1,663	46,328	Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities— Continued.			
Educational build- ings—total	Number	2,362	790	22,172	Bridges and viaducts— Continued.			
Schools	Number	2,289	758	21,550	Steel	Number	2,516	7,071
Libraries	Number	73	32	622	Masonry	Length in feet	135,360	437,655
Recreational build- ings—total	Number	5,486	296	3,546		Number	5,743	2,206
Auditoriums	Number	215	69	247		Length in feet	175,030	76,263
Stadia, grand- stands, etc.	Number	974	43	337	Culverts	Number	313,204	50,908
Gymnasiums	Number	497	104	297	Length in feet	8,362,554	1,306,783	
Other (pavilions, bathhouses, etc.)	Number	3,800	80	2,665	Grade-crossing elimi- nation.	Number of cross- ings eliminated.	41	
Hospitals	Number	101	38	1,422	Sidewalks and paths— total	Miles	7,429	4,040
Penal institutions	Number	92	17	321	Paved	Miles	5,883	2,839
Courthouses, offices, and other adminis- trative buildings	Number	792	126	2,969	Unpaved	Miles	1,546	1,201
Fire houses	Number	149	23	1,403	Curbs	Length in miles	6,554	1,569
Garages	Number	1,041	66	547	Gutters	Length in miles	2,266	492
Aircraft hangars	Number	102	5	96	Guardrails and guard- walls	Length in miles	904	550
Warehouses	Number	805	59	1,179	Number	11,855	53,632	
Armories	Number	169	3	270	Lights for roads and streets	Miles of road equipped	429	1,483
Other buildings and small structures (bus and streetcar shel- ters, etc.)	Number	6,363	240	12,373	Roadside drainage	Miles of ditch	22,247	44,255
Demolition of buildings	Number			12,312	Miles of pipe	1,382	343	
					Roadside landscaping	Miles		17,584
					Street signs	Number of signs made	961,000	
						Number of signs erected	420,000	
					Airports and airway equip- ment (excl. bldgs.)			
					Landing fields	Number	153	204
Highways, roads, streets, and related facilities:					Acres	19,472	35,779	
Highways, roads, and streets—total	Miles		279,804		Runways	Length in feet	1,483,695	604,817
Rural roads—total	Miles		245,280		Air beacons	Number	49	41
Paved—total	Miles		11,567		Air markers	Number	10,223	
New	Miles		5,933		Recreational facilities (ex- cluding buildings):			
Improved	Miles		5,634		Athletic fields	Number	1,787	1,504
Unpaved	Miles		233,713		Acres	10,012	10,628	
Urban streets— total	Miles		30,483		Parks	Number	1,067	4,232
Paved—total	Miles		11,290		Acres	32,559	246,684	
New	Miles		5,001		Additions to parks	Number	110	
Improved	Miles		6,289		Acres	1,665		
Unpaved	Miles		19,193		Fair grounds	Number	28	125
Other (parks, cem- eteries, etc.)— total	Miles		4,041		Acres	1,519	6,799	
Paved—total	Miles		790		Playgrounds—total	Number	1,594	5,010
New	Miles		456		School	Number	896	4,642
Improved	Miles		334		Other	Number	698	968
Unpaved	Miles		3,251		Swimming pools	Number	471	225
					Surface area in sq. ft	8,251,000	3,640,000	
					Wading pools	Number	440	60
					Surface area in sq. ft	1,490,000	216,000	
					Golf courses	Number	143	214
					Number of holes	1,602	2,857	
					Acres	11,170	21,211	
					Tennis courts	Number	4,582	1,851
					Handball courts	Number	728	62
					Horseshoe courts	Number	1,142	70
					Ice-skating rinks	Number	1,037	295
					Surface area in sq. ft	41,519,000	18,473,000	
					Ski jumps	Number	41	13
					Ski trails	Miles	62	32
					Outdoor theatres	Number	73	12
					Band shells	Number	116	33
					Water supply, sanitation, and drainage systems:			
Road shoulders (not included above)	Miles	4,369		26,508	Water mains, aque- ducts, and distribu- tion lines.	Miles	6,086	2,204
Bridges and viaducts— total	Number	29,084		23,521	No. of consumer connections	148,000	201,000	
Wood	Length in feet	932,648		916,137	Storage tanks, reser- voirs, and cisterns.	Number	1,342	358
	Number	20,825		14,244	Storage dams	Number	4,091	469
	Length in feet	622,258		402,219	Wells	Number	2,059	2,022

A Revised.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE 8.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS—CON.

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number		Item	Unit of Measure- ment	Number	
		New con- struction	Im- prove- ments			New con- struction	Im- prove- ments
Water supply, sanitation, etc.—Continued.				Flood and erosion control— Continued.			
Treatment plants:				Levees and embank- ments	Linear feet	1,352,000	3,641,000
Sewage (excl. cess- pools and septic tanks).	Number	315	229	(Cu. yds. placed	Acres	13,748,000	14,345,000
Water	Number	79	91	Irrigation	Miles of flume or canal	169,000	2,726,000
Garbage inciner- ators.	Number	35	26	Grounds improvements:		379	3,035
Pumping stations	Number	386	179	Landscaping around public buildings	Number of build- ings		13,308
Storm and sanitary sewers.	Miles	8,855	2,600	Miscellaneous land- scaping	Acres		34,100
Manholes and catch basins	Number of service connections	222,000	28,000	Lighting airports, parking lots, athletic fields, etc.	Number of places lighted	410	57
Sanitary toilets	Number	1,144,000	15,000	Fencing	Acres lighted	10,566	3,127
Septic tanks	Number	5,570	69	Cemetery improve- ments	Miles	7,959	10,490
Mine sealing	Number of open- ings sealed	115,591		Miscellaneous:	Acres		4,500
Mosquito control	Miles of ditch	8,732	4,960	Tunnels:			
	Acres drained	1,642,000	784,000	Vehicular	Number	10	5
	Gallons of spray used	1,422,000		Pedestrian	Length in feet	1,244	5,408
Drainage (other than roadside and mosqui- to eradication).	Miles of ditch	2,018	9,490	Other	Number	71	11
	Miles of pipe	986	3,322		Length in feet	10,986	3,220
Flood and erosion control— navigation aids—irriga- tion:	Acres drained	2,891,000	8,728,000	Fish hatcheries	Number	208	35
					Length in feet	111,184	20,962
Docks, wharves, and piers	(Number	154	177		Number	131	113
	Feet of usable waterfront	59,000	158,000	Monuments and his- toric markers	Annual fingerling capacity	471,136,000	446,980,000
	Area in sq. ft.	1,849,000	7,976,000		Number	517	100
Jetties and break- waters	Miles	25	1	Conservation (not else- where classified):			
Bulkheads	Linear feet	331,000	126,000	Reforestation	Acres		54,300
Canals and channels	Miles	59	197		Number of trees planted		24,026,000
River bank improve- ments	Miles		1,407	Firebreaks	Miles		2,186
Stream bed improve- ments	Miles		4,417	Fire and forest trails	Miles		3,344
Dams (other than stor- age or power)	Number	26,663	365	Spray treatments, dis- ease, and insect pest eradication (except mosquito control)	(Acres sprayed, Gallons of spray used)		3,445,000
Riprap (other than river bank)	Sq. yds. surfaced	6,859,000	1,467,000		Tons of poisoned food used		18,484,000
Retaining walls and re- vetments	Linear feet	3,725,000	463,000	Rodent destruction	Number		83,407
				Planting oysters	Bushels planted	31,532,000	4,941,000

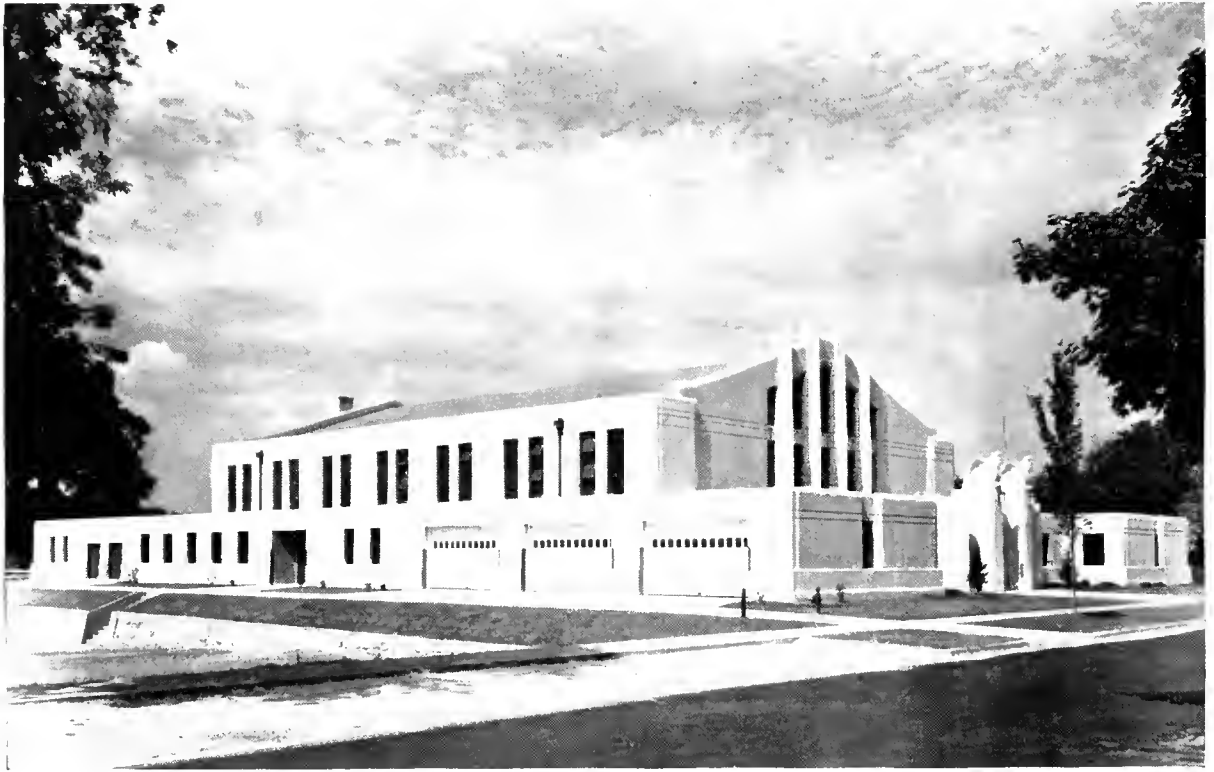
and streets, a distance sufficient to encircle the earth eleven times.

Much of the work was done on rural roads as distinct from urban streets. On a state-by-state basis the road and street mileages of the middle-western and south-central states were outstanding. A preponderance of the 245,000 miles of rural roads completed during the three-year period were unpaved; the unpaved rural road work involved the development of a properly drained roadbed and the application of gravel or crushed rock to provide all-weather transportation.

In urban areas WPA workers laid hard surfaces—concrete, brick, block, or bituminous—on 5,000 miles of streets, reconditioned 6,000 miles of pavement, and made improvements to

19,000 miles of unpaved streets and roads. Altogether in both rural and urban sections, including parks, more than 23,600 miles of pavement were laid or reconditioned, representing about 8 percent of the total mileage completed by the end of June 1938.

Building or reconditioning a stretch of road usually involves not only the work on the roadbed itself but also the construction or improvement of appurtenances such as bridges, culverts, guardrails, and curbs. By the end of June 1938, WPA workers had constructed or reconditioned 52,605 bridges, varying in length from a few feet to more than a hundred feet. As many as 29,084 of the bridges were new structures that were necessary in the development of new roads or in replacing bridges that were



ARMORY BUILT BY THE WPA

unsuited for further use or swept away by floods. Other accomplishments in connection with roads and streets included the installation of 313,000 new culverts, the reconditioning of 51,000 existing culverts, and the completion of many miles of curbs, gutters, guardrails, and roadside ditches. (See Table 8.)

During the first three years of WPA operations nearly 17,600 new public buildings were constructed, additions were made to 1,700 buildings, and 46,000 others were modernized or reconditioned by project workers. Elementary and high schools figure predominantly among the 2,289 new school buildings and some college and university buildings are included. Many of the elementary school buildings are small schools in rural areas accommodating fewer than 150 pupils. Floor space of 758 other schools was enlarged by the addition of new sections to existing buildings. Besides the new construction work 21,550 schools were reconditioned. Work on educational buildings also includes the construction of 73 new libraries and 32 additions and the renovation of 622 others.

Facilities for sports and other recreational activities, often in connection with educational institutions, were increased by the erection of 974 grandstands and stadia, 497 gymnasiums, and 215 auditoriums, and the renovation of nearly a thousand such structures. About 3,800 other recreational buildings, such as pavilions, bathhouses, or park shelters, were completed by the middle of 1938. Other new buildings erected by WPA workers included 100 hospitals, 800 courthouses, city halls, and other administrative buildings, 150 fire houses, and 100 aircraft hangars.

Greater opportunities for public participation in many recreational activities were provided through the construction of 140 golf courses, 900 swimming and wading pools, 4,600 tennis courts, 3,400 athletic fields and playgrounds, and many other facilities such as ice-skating rinks, and handball, horseshoe, volleyball, and badminton courts. More than 5,000 parks were developed or improved through the clearing of underbrush, planting of shrubbery, building of outdoor ovens and other picnic equipment, and miscellaneous work.

Since the problems of maintaining an adequate water supply and of providing for proper sewage disposal are of great importance in cities and villages throughout the country, many projects have been directed toward these ends. Through June 30, 1938, not only had the distribution of water to consumers been facilitated and increased through the installation of 6,100 miles of water mains, 148,000 new consumer connections, and 79 new water purification plants, but the capacities of water systems had also been enlarged through the construction of 1,342 storage tanks, reservoirs, and cisterns.

Towards better sewage disposal facilities WPA project work contributed nearly 9,000 miles of sewer lines, and 300 new sewage treatment plants. A total of 35 garbage incinerators were erected in urban areas as well as 1,144,000 sanitary privies in areas not served by sewers. Approximately 1,642,000 acres of lowlands and swamp areas were drained by the excavation of 8,700 miles of mosquito control ditches, and more than 115,000 openings of abandoned mines were sealed in order to reduce stream pollution and destruction of vegetation.

Nonconstruction Activities

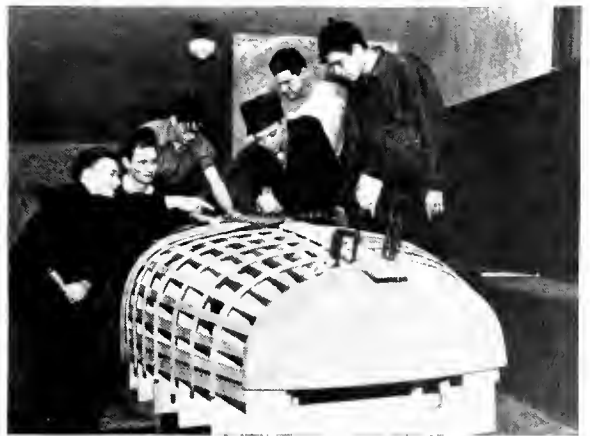
WPA employees working on nonconstruction projects also achieved a wide variety of tangible results. By the end of June 1938, workers in sewing rooms had produced more than 180,000,000 garments and household articles; items of childrens' and infants' apparel were most numerous but millions of garments for men and women were also made. These are distributed free of charge through local public relief agencies to persons in need or donated to tax-supported institutions for purposes that could not be satisfied through their current budgets. Besides being an important source of needed clothing for relief families and of additional supplies for tax-supported institutions, the products of sewing rooms have been of great importance in meeting emergency needs during periods of floods or other disasters.

Valuable services have also been rendered by workers employed on canning, school lunch, and housekeeping aid projects. By the first

of July 1938 more than 48,000,000 pounds of meat, fruit, and vegetables had been canned for distribution by relief organizations and for use on school lunch projects. Over 238,000,000 hot lunches had been served to undernourished school children. In the homes of a million families temporarily deprived of the regular homemaker by illness or other causes, housekeeping aides averaged about seven visits per family, helping with the housework at the time of the emergency.

Activities of a professional, technical, or clerical nature have included work in libraries, museums, and clinics; a wide variety of research and statistical surveys; educational and recreational programs; and the Federal arts project. Reading facilities were extended by the establishment during the three-year period of numerous new traveling and branch libraries and new reading rooms, the renovation of 56,000,000 volumes of public library and public school books, and the transcription of over 2,000,000 pages of Braille for blind readers. Doctors, dentists, and nurses employed on public health projects assisted in 15,000,000 examinations, immunizations, or treatments.

Among the surveys conducted by project workers are listings of historical records, engineering surveys, and regional planning surveys. The 1,300 research and statistical studies were conducted in such fields as agriculture, natural resources, industry, science, and government. Among the numerous education courses offered, classes in general adult education and for the



BOAT CONSTRUCTION WITH THE HELP OF A WPA RECREATIONAL LEADER

TABLE 9.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA OPERATED NONCONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

Item	Unit of Measurement	Number	Item	Unit of Measurement	Number
Work in libraries:			Music:		
Cataloging for existing libraries.....	Number of volumes cataloged.....	27,553,000	Music classes (January through June 1938).....	Average monthly attendance.....	530,000
Renovation of books—total.....	Number.....	^ 56,258,000	Music performances (Month of June 1938).....	Number.....	4,355
Public school volumes.....	Number.....	20,151,000		Aggregate audience.....	3,030,050
Public library volumes.....	Number.....	^ 26,764,000	Theatre:		
Other volumes.....	Number.....	^ 9,343,000	Theatrical productions.....	Number.....	1,813
Sewing rooms:			Theatrical performances (January through June 1938).....	Average number per month.....	1,077
Articles made—total.....	Number.....	^ 181,210,000		Average monthly attendance.....	476,000
Garments—total.....	Number.....	^ 139,643,000	Writing.....	Number of books and pamphlets published.....	293
Men's.....	Number.....	26,846,000		Number of copies distributed.....	3,550,000
Women's.....	Number.....	35,809,000			
Boys'.....	Number.....	^ 23,020,000	Historical surveys:		
Girls'.....	Number.....	30,440,000	Historical American Buildings Survey.....	Number of structures measured.....	2,302
Infants'.....	Number.....	23,528,000		Number of drawings made.....	16,244
Other articles.....	Number.....	41,567,000		Number of photographs made.....	17,480
Canning and preserving.....	Net pounds.....	48,061,000			
School lunches served.....	Number.....	^ 238,411,000	Historical American Merchant Marine Survey.....	Number of vessels surveyed.....	290
Medical, dental, and nursing assistance.....				Number of drawings made.....	775
Medical and dental clinics conducted or assisted.....	Number of persons examined.....	4,211,000		Number of photographs made.....	545
	Number of persons treated.....	3,537,000	Historical Records Survey.....		
Medical examinations other than at clinics.....	Number of adults examined.....	280,000		Number of states whose records have been listed.....	8
	Number of children examined.....	1,674,000		Number of counties whose records have been listed.....	2,051
Nursing visits.....				Number of county inventories published.....	168
	Number of group inspections made.....	215,000		Number of towns whose records have been listed.....	1,559
	Number of persons inspected.....	3,960,000		Number of town inventories published.....	14
	Number of home visits made.....	4,737,000		Number of churches whose records have been listed.....	50,355
Nursing aid at immunizations.....	Number of immunizations.....	803,000	Federal Archives Survey.....	Number of agencies whose records were surveyed.....	29,142
Art:				Linear feet of files surveyed.....	4,918,000
Federal community art centers.....	Number established.....	53	Planning surveys conducted.....	Number.....	757
	Aggregate attendance.....	4,000,000	Research and statistical studies conducted.....	Number.....	1,282
Drawings, easel paintings, murals, and sculptured works.....	Number.....	96,602	Maps.....	Number of maps drawn.....	116,000
Etchings, lithographs, woodblocks, etc.....	Number of originals.....	15,756	Indexing and cataloging.....	Number of items indexed or cataloged.....	503,175,000
	Number of prints.....	76,000	Braille.....	Number of Braille pages transcribed.....	2,136,000
Arts and crafts.....	Number of objects made.....	43,000	Housekeeping aid.....	Number of visits made.....	^ 7,060,000
Index of American Design plates.....	Number of plates made.....	7,940		Number of families aided.....	1,076,000
Stage sets, dioramas, and models for visual education.....	Number.....	10,610	Museum activities.....	Number of articles constructed or renovated.....	4,745,000
				Number of articles cataloged.....	9,498,000

^ Revised.

reduction of illiteracy have predominated, but great interest has been shown in vocational training classes, parent education, and home-making education as well as in the nursery schools in which thousands of preschool children have received care. The public has participated in large numbers in the recreation programs conducted under WPA leadership. Sports and other types of physical recreation have met with particular interest and social and cultural recreation and institutional recreation also have been extensive. Through Federal Project No. 1, art, music, and the theatre were made available to millions of persons to

whom they had previously been inaccessible and, by July 1938, a total of 293 books and pamphlets prepared by WPA writers had been published.

This enumeration of some of the more important measurable items among the accomplishments of WPA projects serves to indicate the broad scope of the program and the extent of certain kinds of achievements. Much of the WPA work, however, is not covered by the inventory and some is not susceptible to measurement. This discussion, consequently, and the accompanying tables (Tables 3-9 above and Table XVII of the appendix) are unable to

cover in full the work accomplished through the operation of WPA projects.

Initiation and Prosecution of Project Work

WPA projects, with few exceptions which no longer exist, have been initiated in the communities where the work is done. The various state and local governmental agencies that propose the project undertakings and thereby become sponsors of the work are required to help in defraying project expenses, particularly those involving materials, supplies, and equipment. Project proposals and applications are reviewed by the WPA for conformity with the rules and regulations of the WPA program. If a project is acceptable in these respects, the application is submitted for approval by the President who has final authority of project approval.

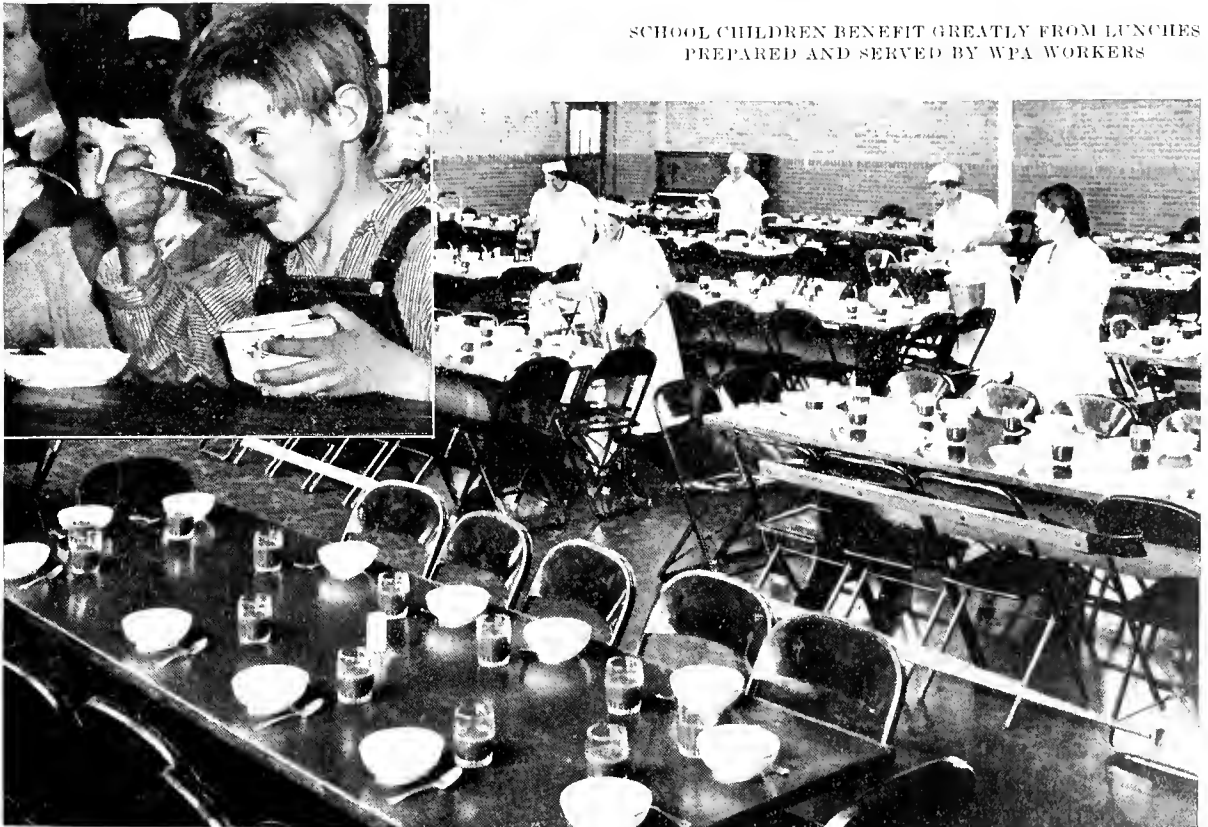
The WPA maintains a reservoir of approved projects from which it selects project work in

keeping with the changing requirements of the WPA program. The actual work chosen for operation may involve either an entire project as approved or a self-contained unit of work that is included in the approved project. The prosecution of project work is carried out under the WPA. It is the purpose of the sections that follow immediately below to describe briefly the several aspects of project procedures that have been mentioned.

Proposal of Project Work

Work prosecuted by the WPA originates with project proposals of state and local public agencies and, to a very limited extent, of Federal agencies. The various states, counties, cities, towns, and other governmental entities and the legally constituted public agencies thereof that propose WPA undertakings are known in their relation to the WPA as project sponsors. Unofficial or nonpublic groups may not act as sponsors of WPA projects. They may, however, cooperate with the sponsor in

SCHOOL CHILDREN BENEFIT GREATLY FROM LUNCHES PREPARED AND SERVED BY WPA WORKERS



the planning and prosecution of the proposed work.

The first step in the development of project work is the preparation of a project proposal by the sponsor. The sponsor may request assistance in this connection from the state and local WPA offices. The project proposal contains detailed specifications regarding the character of the proposed project work; it also contains sections in which the sponsor recognizes explicitly the responsibilities that he assumes in proposing the project.

Upon approval of the project proposal by the state WPA administration, a project application is prepared and submitted to the central WPA office in Washington. In the application are included a detailed description of the work to be undertaken; the location of the proposed work; the schedule of the number of required workers classified by occupations; the estimated cost of the labor, materials, equipment, and services necessary to the project's operation in terms of Federal and sponsors' costs; and other pertinent information. Preliminary plans, specifications, and working procedure that have been prepared by the sponsor accompany the project application, the nature of the project determining the detail in which such information is required.

Review of Project Application

In the Washington office of the WPA the project application is referred to the operating division having jurisdiction over the particular kind of work involved, for examination of technical phases and general desirability of the project. If favorable action is recommended by the operating division, careful study of other aspects of the project's eligibility is then made. This investigation is based on legal interpretations of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts and pertinent Executive orders, rulings of the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office, recommendations of interested Federal agencies, and the general eligibility rules of the WPA. Certain of the more general eligibility requirements are noted in the following section of this statement.

If the project application has the favorable review of the Federal WPA, it is submitted for

approval by the President in whom each of the ERA Acts have vested authority for final approval of projects. (Applications have been submitted first to the Federal Works Agency since the creation of that agency on July 1, 1939.) When such final approval is given, the project enters the reservoir of approved undertakings from which selection for operation may subsequently be made.

Eligibility Requirements

In reviewing a proposal for project work a number of factors are given careful consideration. The project must result in benefit to the public and must be such as to provide work for the unemployed of the community in accordance with their occupational skills. It must be clear, also, that the sponsor has the legal authority to engage in the work proposed and the authority to assume or provide for the operation and maintenance of the completed work if such is required by the nature of the project. The improvements proposed must be made to public property, the ownership of which is vested in the state or a political subdivision thereof, or a legally constituted public agency thereof, and such property must be held either for the conduct of normal government functions or for the general use of the public.

In exceptional cases where large public benefit will result, work on private property may be permitted where leases, easements, or other legal authority granted to the sponsor are sufficient in duration to cover the normal expected life of the improvements to be accomplished by means of the proposed work.

Consideration is given in the review of projects to the distribution of costs between labor and nonlabor items and Federal and sponsors' funds. This is of importance because approved projects become part of the reservoir of work from which projects are selected for operation. In each state the WPA program must be operated in conformity with legislative requirements which limit the amount of Federal funds available for nonlabor costs. Sponsors must defray the costs, necessary to the operation of useful projects, that are in addition to the costs for which Federal funds are available. The ERA Act of 1939, covering operation after

NEW PAVED ROADS
AND STREETS ARE
COMPLETED AT THE
RATE OF ABOUT 13
MILES PER DAY



June 30, 1939, contains definite minimum requirements for average sponsors' participation.¹

Among projects which are not eligible for approval under WPA criteria are those for current maintenance work or work which is a recurrent responsibility of the sponsor or which would displace or prevent the employment of personnel by the sponsor, such as normally would be done by the sponsor without WPA assistance. The object of this restriction is to avoid the prosecution of projects which would displace personnel regularly employed by the sponsor or by some other agency.

Proposals for certain types of work relating to the activities of various Federal agencies require review by the interested agencies. Thus applications for projects involving work on or along highways in the Federal-aid system are subject to review and approval by the Public Roads Administration (the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture prior to the effective date of Reorganization Plan No. 1). The purpose of this requirement is to permit the WPA to obtain advantage of the technical experience of the Public Roads Administration and to insure that the work accomplished will conform to general policies of that agency and not conflict with proposed work which will be under its supervision.

Airport and airway projects are subject to the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority

with respect to the location of the work and the technical aeronautical features involved. Flood control and navigable stream improvement projects are subject to review, approval, and advisory technical supervision by the appropriate district engineer of the Corps of Engineers. Community sanitation, malaria control, and mine-sealing activities are subject to approval and technical supervision of the Public Health Service, and certain types of drainage and land reclamation work affecting wildlife habitats require approval of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

The National Park Service not only reviews projects for work within the national parks under its jurisdiction but also provides a similar type of examination and recommendation on projects in state and local parks, parkways, and recreational areas. Construction projects for the restoration or rehabilitation of archeological and historical areas or structures also are subject to review by the National Park Service.

Selection for Operation

Placing a project in operation involves a selection process for which the state WPA administrator is responsible, in addition to the process through which the project application has passed prior to approval. One of the foremost considerations in selecting a project for prosecution is, of course, the need for the

¹ See page 10.

employment which the project would provide and the immediate availability of the kinds of labor required for the work. The Federal cost per man-month, the portion of the cost to be defrayed by the project sponsor, the social benefit, and the economic usefulness of the work proposed, all influence the selection of projects for actual operation. The preference of the sponsor for undertaking one appropriate project in advance of another is a determining factor.

Prosecution of Projects

After an undertaking has been selected for operation, a project engineer or project supervisor is selected by the local office of the WPA and the schedules of work and of material and equipment deliveries are arranged between the operating division concerned and the sponsor. The authority of the sponsor is not exercised in such a manner as to conflict with the regulations of the WPA, but full consideration is given to the recommendations of the sponsor regarding the conduct of work, the sequence of operations, methods to be employed, and the interpretation of plans and specifications which must be furnished by the sponsor. When all details of working procedures have been developed, the workers necessary for project operations are requisitioned from the Division of Employment by the division having supervision of the project, usually by the project supervisor.

During the course of the work the project supervisor is responsible for the efficient operation of the undertaking to the local representative of the WPA operating division having jurisdiction over the project. To the necessary extent the project sponsor is required to furnish such elements as technical advice, inspection, and supervisory assistance. The sponsor and the project supervisor cooperate in arranging for the sponsor's share of the materials, equipment, and services to be on hand at the project site when needed. Frequent inspection by the local representative of the WPA and reports at scheduled intervals keep the local WPA office informed of the progress of the work.

Fiscal control of the project is maintained by the Division of Finance of the WPA and the Treasury state accounts office. All documents relating to obligations and expenditures

for both labor and nonlabor items are initiated by the Finance Division for action by the Treasury Department. The Finance Division also records the receipt of those items of project cost which the sponsor has agreed to assume. A continuous check is maintained to make certain that Federal expenditures on the project do not exceed the amount approved in the project application or such sublimitations as may have been prescribed by the WPA.

All possible steps are taken, even before the project is begun, to provide safe working conditions. Buildings are inspected for fire, accident, and health hazards; trucks and other vehicles of transportation must satisfy safety requirements. During the course of operations, regular inspections make effective the application of comprehensive safety regulations. Only experienced men may be assigned to jobs involving unusual hazards and workers in general must be familiarized with precautionary measures if these are necessary.

Elimination of danger from fire is a constant objective and the regulations specify particular care in handling and storing inflammable and explosive materials. Periodic inspection is required for tools, machinery, and other equipment, including trucks. On certain types of jobs special devices for the protection of the worker, such as goggles, respirators, and helmets must be provided. Provisions are also made for assistance when accidents occur, with first-aid kits and persons qualified to administer first aid always available.

Project Expenditures and Related Information

Approved Projects

The WPA constantly has available for operation a large reserve of approved projects which enables it to adjust its program quickly and efficiently. The reserve is sufficiently large in size to permit a substantial increase when needed in the number of jobs provided for unemployed workers and sufficiently diversified as to the types of work to permit adjustment of the program to shifts in the occupational characteristics of unemployed workers.

Projects approved by the President under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 numbered in the hundreds of thousands and their estimated cost in Federal funds, as of June 30, 1939, amounted to about \$10,000,000,000. The cost total includes the value of work projects that had been placed in operation by that time as well as the value of all project work that was held in reserve at the time; it does not include project authorizations of the National Youth Administration or the value of projects operated by other agencies with funds transferred from the WPA. Sponsors' funds pledged toward defraying project expenses totaled \$2,397,000,000 for all the approved projects. Consequently the estimated total cost of all projects approved through June 30, 1939, aggregated \$12,854,000,000.

Under the ERA Act of 1938 alone the total estimated value of approved projects amounted to nearly \$3,774,000,000. Sponsors' pledges of \$839,000,000 accounted for 22 percent of this total as compared with about 19 percent over the four years ending in June 1939. Highway, road, and street projects as approved during the last year represented 43 percent of the year's total value of approved projects. White collar projects accounted for nearly 13 percent of the total, sewer system and other

public utility work, for 10 percent, and public buildings undertakings, for 9 percent. Projects for the operation of sewing rooms and for the improvement of recreational facilities also were important, as is shown in Table 10.

Project Expenditures

Expenditures of Federal and sponsors' funds for the prosecution of WPA projects amounted to \$2,558,035,000 during the year ending June 30, 1939. The total was substantially larger than the sums paid out in earlier years, as may be seen in Table 11. Project expenditures have, of course, varied with the level of project operations and the numbers of WPA employees.

The larger expenditures of the last fiscal year resulted primarily from the continued expansion of project activities following the sharp decline in private employment that began in the latter half of 1937. The increase in the scope of WPA operations took place over a period of about one year. Continued failure to find jobs in private industry forced unemployed workers first to draw upon savings, unemployment compensation credits, and other resources and eventually to seek assistance from relief agencies and the WPA. Additional factors contributing to the expansion towards the end of the period were the New England hurricane and floods of September 1938 and the serious condition of tenant farmers and laborers in the South.

The culmination of the expansion in WPA activities is reflected in a total project expenditure of almost \$700,000,000 during the three months ending December 31, 1938. Including both Federal and sponsors' expenditures this total is larger than corresponding amounts used in any other quarter since the initiation of the WPA program. Approximately \$635,000,000 was expended on WPA project activities during the three-month period preceding, and during the three-month period succeeding, the quarter of largest outlays. In the April-June 1939 quarter project expenditures of sponsors' and Federal funds amounted to about \$585,000,000. Total expenditures for WPA projects during the four years ending June 30, 1939, were \$7,676,250,000. (See Table 11 on the following page.)

TABLE 10.—TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938 FOR OPERATION BY THE WPA, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

[Amounts in thousands]

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds	
	Amount	Per cent		Amount	Per cent of total
Total.....	\$3,773,943	100.0	\$2,935,291	\$838,652	22.2
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,633,570	43.2	1,223,831	409,739	25.1
Public buildings.....	349,527	9.3	259,282	90,245	25.8
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	267,466	7.1	218,075	49,391	18.5
Conservation.....	127,752	3.4	102,974	24,778	19.4
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	369,312	9.8	281,957	87,355	23.7
Airports and other transportation facilities.....	93,135	2.5	61,244	31,891	34.2
White collar.....	472,802	12.5	398,537	74,265	15.7
Sewing.....	239,259	6.3	210,928	28,331	11.8
Goods, other than sewing.....	60,481	1.6	50,316	10,165	16.8
Sanitation and health.....	116,258	3.1	94,532	21,726	18.7
Miscellaneous.....	44,381	1.2	33,615	10,766	24.3

TABLE 11.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY FISCAL YEARS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939
[In thousands]

Year Ending June 30	Total	Federal Funds	Sponsors' Funds ^A	
			Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$7,676,254	\$6,373,417	\$1,302,837	17.0
1936	1,326,475	1,193,585	132,890	10.0
1937	2,052,964	1,751,293	301,671	14.7
1938	1,738,780	1,363,542	375,238	21.6
July-September 1937	376,368	292,763	83,606	22.2
October-December 1937	381,013	283,923	97,089	25.5
January-March 1938	426,130	338,639	87,491	20.5
April-June 1938	555,269	448,217	107,052	19.3
1939	2,558,035	2,064,997	493,038	19.3
July-September 1938	638,644	527,299	111,435	17.4
October-December 1938	699,873	568,235	131,638	18.8
January-March 1939	635,445	506,398	129,047	20.3
April-June 1939	584,073	463,155	120,918	20.7

^A Includes purchases of land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: Federal funds represent voucher payments as reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' funds are based on WPA reports of sponsors' certifications.

Sponsors' Funds

Project expenditures in the 12-month period ending June 1939 included \$2,064,997,000 in Federal funds and \$493,038,000 in sponsors' funds. As a group, the various sponsors—state departments, county boards, city councils, township trustees, and other public bodies—defrayed 19.3 percent of total project costs during the year. The amount of sponsors' expenditures has increased significantly since the first years of the program's operations. The \$493,038,000 total for the year ending in June 1939 was an increase of nearly \$118,000,000 over the preceding year and of \$191,000,000 over the year ending in June 1937. On a quarterly basis sponsors' outlays were at their peak, \$131,638,000, during the October-December quarter of 1938. (See Table 11.)

Sponsors' contributions have tended to increase on a percentage basis, as well as in total amount, since the initiation of WPA operations. However, sponsors were unable to increase their expenditures in the same proportion as the Federal Government when rapid expansion in WPA employment became necessary beginning in the fall of 1937. Consequently, the percentage of sponsors' expenditures was somewhat lower in the year ending June 30, 1939, than in the previous 12-month period, the figures being

19.3 and 21.6, respectively. The 19.3 percent reported for the year ending June 30, 1939, is considerably higher than the 10.0 percent and 14.7 percent recorded for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and 1937, respectively.

In general, an expanding or relatively high level of project operations has been associated with smaller percentage expenditures of sponsors even though the amounts of sponsors' funds have increased substantially with the expanded activities. This is a result of the Federal Government's ability with its greater financial resources to deal with emergency situations and rapid increases in the need for project employment more quickly and adequately than state and local governments.

Sponsors' funds on a relative basis were greatest (amounting to almost a fourth of the total) in the last half of 1937 when WPA employment was at a low level following a period of contraction. Typical relationships are also found in the last fiscal year. Even though the amount of sponsors' funds expended decreased from the \$131,638,000 expended in the October-December 1938 quarter to the \$120,918,000 expended in the April-June 1939 quarter, the relative volume of sponsors' expenditures increased from 18.8 to 20.7 percent of total project costs. Over the four-year period in which the WPA has been in

operation, project sponsors have borne 17.0 percent or \$1,302,837,000, of the total costs of project operations.

Types of Projects

WPA project work has been conducted almost exclusively through the operation of state work programs. The relatively small amount of work which has been prosecuted through the operation of Federal Nation-wide projects accounted for only 2 percent of project expenditures through June 30, 1939. The Nation-wide projects have been sponsored by Federal agencies and have emphasized white collar activities.² Predominant among them have been the undertakings sponsored by the WPA, including the Federal arts projects, the historical records survey, and the study of reemployment opportunities and recent changes in industrial techniques.

TABLE 12.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Project	Cumulative through June 30, 1939		Year Ending June 30, 1939	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Total.....	\$7,676,253,945	100.0	\$2,558,035,229	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	2,936,169,121	38.3	1,090,436,542	42.6
Public buildings.....	828,436,880	10.8	264,079,634	10.3
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	737,871,455	9.6	196,004,746	7.7
Conservation.....	312,266,480	4.1	98,444,534	3.9
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	762,599,772	9.9	245,855,876	9.6
Airports and other transportation facilities.....	197,280,528	2.6	66,022,198	2.6
White collar.....	935,991,719	12.8	323,177,185	12.6
Sewing.....	513,766,496	6.7	142,524,217	5.6
Goods, other than sewing.....	101,179,191	1.3	28,195,795	1.1
Sanitation and health.....	174,311,324	2.3	49,202,335	1.9
Miscellaneous ^a	126,380,979	1.6	54,092,167	2.1

^a Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

Source: WPA state office reports.

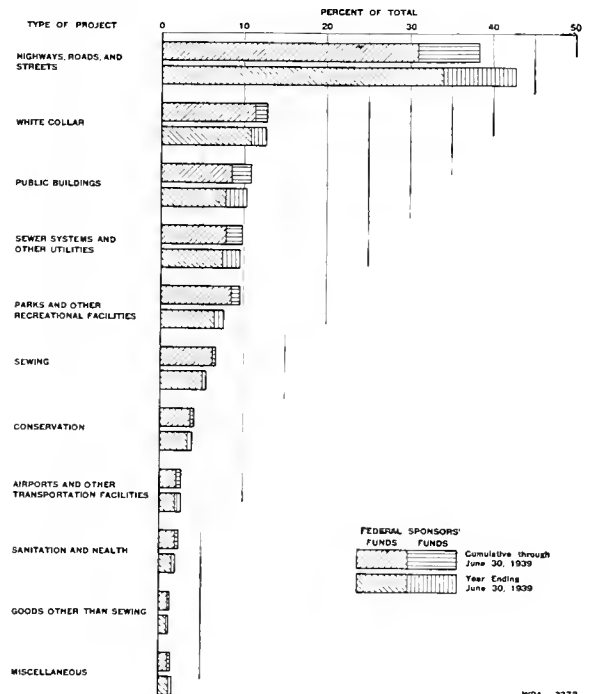
State work program projects are undertakings that have been proposed and sponsored in the areas where the work is done. They are sponsored by state and local public bodies and, to a very limited extent, by Federal agencies such as the Quartermaster Corps, the Bureau

² The operation of projects sponsored only by the WPA was discontinued under provisions of the ERA Act of 1939; see page 9.

CHART 3

EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

Cumulative through June 30, 1939, and Year Ending June 30, 1939



WPA 3378

of Yards and Docks, and the Forest Service. The initiation of the projects in the communities where they are carried on has been the primary factor in adapting the WPA program to the particular needs of each community.

Approximately four-fifths of the total funds expended on WPA projects (82 percent during the last fiscal year) have been used for construction projects. Sewing room operations and white collar work have accounted for the non-construction activities conducted under the WPA. The highway, road, and street projects of the WPA have predominated among the major types of work. Projects of this kind were of even greater importance during the year ending June 30, 1939, than in earlier years. As shown in Table 12, they accounted for almost 43 percent of the project expenditures of the last fiscal year as compared with 38 percent over the entire period.

White collar projects as a group, including the education and recreation programs, research and survey projects, home economics and



LABORERS FROM SUGAR-BEET FIELDS LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE

clerical work, and the Federally sponsored arts program accounted for almost 13 percent of all expenditures both in the last fiscal year and over the entire period of operations. Construction work on public buildings, such as schools, libraries, courthouses, city halls, fire stations, and armories accounted for slightly more than 10 percent of total outlays, and public utility projects, principally for the installment and improvement of sewer and water systems, for a little less than 10 percent. These proportions were about the same in the year ending June 30, 1939, as in the four years of activities, evidence that these kinds of activities were expanded in the last fiscal year at rates equal to the general increase in the scale of operations.

Projects involving the development or improvement of parks and other recreational facilities—such as playgrounds, athletic fields, tennis courts, and golf courses—accounted for 8 percent of the last fiscal year's expenditures. Outlays for sewing projects represented 6 percent of the total. The relative importance of these two major types of projects decreased slightly in the last fiscal year since they accounted for 10 and 7 percent, respectively, of the cumulated totals for the entire period of WPA operations through June 30, 1939. As in the previous years conservation activities, airport and other transportation facility projects, sanitation and health work, and goods projects other than sewing each accounted for less than 5 percent of total project costs.

Considerable diversity exists among the several state programs in the relative importance of various types of projects that have been

undertaken. The highway, road, and street work, which accounted for 43 percent of the funds expended on a country-wide basis in the year ending June 30, 1939, was relatively most important in West Virginia where it accounted for approximately 65 percent of the aggregate, and in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Arizona where it represented more than 60 percent of total expenditures. (See Table XVI of the appendix.) Outlays for public buildings, averaging 10 percent for all states combined, constituted 24 percent of the year's disbursements for project work in New Mexico and 21 percent in the District of Columbia and in South Carolina.

The conservation program was most emphasized in Idaho and Rhode Island where it accounted for more than a fourth of project costs. In other New England states, as well as in Rhode Island, expenditures for conservation work were relatively much larger in the last fiscal year than in previous years as a result of the September 1938 hurricane. Sanitation and health work was stressed in the South. With regard to outlays for white collar projects, California, the District of Columbia, New York, and Virginia substantially exceeded the national average of 13 percent.

The differences in the relative importance of various types of projects among the states are attributable to the needs of the communities for the kinds of work carried on, the skills and experience of unemployed workers in the area, and the ability of sponsors to provide materials and equipment for the projects. Inasmuch as expenditures of Federal funds are principally devoted to payments of wages of WPA workers with only the minimum necessary for efficient project operation used for nonlabor purposes, projects involving heavy nonlabor costs have, in general, been undertaken only where sponsors have been able to provide a large portion of the necessary materials and equipment.

Objects of Expenditure

Wage payments to project employees during the year ending June 30, 1939, amounted to \$1,958,000,000 and comprised 77 percent of the total project outlays of the Federal Government and sponsors. The percentage in the

TABLE 13.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS
CUMULATIVE THROUGH, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939
[Amounts in thousands]

Object of Expenditure	Cumulative through June 30, 1939					Year Ending June 30, 1939				
	Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds		Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Per-cent		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$7,676,254	100.0	\$6,373,417	\$1,302,837	17.0	\$2,558,035	100.0	\$2,064,997	\$493,038	19.3
Personal services	5,850,272	76.2	5,625,888	224,384	4.0	1,957,663	76.5	1,881,020	76,643	4.1
Purchases of materials, supplies, and equipment	1,037,722	13.5	437,123	600,599	57.9	342,638	13.4	115,075	227,563	66.4
Rental of equipment	645,497	8.4	266,696	378,801	58.7	209,764	8.2	60,474	149,290	71.2
Motor vehicles	370,563	4.8	191,270	179,293	48.4	120,891	4.8	49,107	71,784	59.4
Teams and wagons	27,484	0.4	20,665	6,819	24.8	3,105	0.1	1,100	2,005	64.6
Paving and other road-building machinery and equipment	230,676	3.0	51,983	178,693	77.5	79,566	3.1	9,824	69,742	87.7
Other, including office equipment	16,774	0.2	2,778	13,996	83.4	6,202	0.2	443	5,759	92.9
Other ^a	142,763	1.9	43,710	99,053	69.4	47,970	1.9	8,428	39,542	74.0

^a Including sponsors' purchases of land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way.

Source: WPA state office reports.

last fiscal year was approximately the same as the cumulative figure applying to the period from the summer of 1935 to June 1939. (See Table 13.) Most of the wage payments have been made from Federal funds (96 percent in the last year and in the four years of operations). The relatively small amounts provided by sponsors have been used for the wages and salaries paid to specially qualified employees of sponsors who are necessary for the prosecution of projects.

A major portion of the outlays for nonlabor purposes has been used in the purchase of the supplies, materials, and equipment required for project operations.³ Such expenditures accounted for \$343,000,000 of the \$600,000,000 expended for nonlabor items during the year ending June 30, 1939. Rentals of equipment totaled \$210,000,000; and the various other nonlabor costs of project activities, \$48,000,000. The relative amounts expended during the last fiscal year for purchases of supplies, materials, and equipment (13.4 percent of the total), equipment rentals (8.2 percent), and other items (1.9 percent) were substantially the same as in the entire period of WPA operations. Table 13 reviews the different types of outlays and itemizes the equipment rental total. It is of interest that the major share of the rentals

of equipment related to motor vehicles and to paving and other road-building machinery and equipment.

Sponsors have provided an increasing share of the nonlabor costs of project activities. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, their contributions accounted for 69 percent of the nonlabor total as compared with 59 percent over the entire period of operations. In the last year, sponsors financed 66 percent of the supplies, materials, and equipment that were procured for project activities, and 71 percent of the equipment that was rented.

The differences that appear in the relative amount of sponsors' expenditures on the various types of projects are a result of variation in the



THIS NEW BRIDGE MAKES POSSIBLE A SHORT-CUT BETWEEN TWO TOWNS; ABOUT A SIXTH OF THE NEW BRIDGES BUILT BY THE WPA ARE OF MASONRY

³ A discussion of the types of materials purchased and the amounts expended for each appears on pages 116 to 120.

expenditures for the materials and equipment necessary for operating different types of projects. Since there are limitations on Federal funds available for defraying nonlabor costs in excess of minimum amounts, it is necessary for sponsors to meet the larger expenditures on types of projects that require greater nonlabor outlays. This tends to increase sponsors' funds when viewed in percentage terms.

On public buildings and on airport and other transportation projects work which involves relatively large outlays for materials and other nonlabor items—sponsors defrayed 22 percent of the total cost from the beginning of project operations through June 1939, as compared to an average of 17 percent on all projects. Sponsors' expenditures on sewer system and other utility undertakings; on highway, road, and street projects; and on sanitation and health work were also well above the average. In the latter two instances the explanation of the relative size of sponsors' expenditures is partly attributable to the location of a considerable share of the work in nonmetropolitan areas where lower monthly earnings are scheduled. Lower earnings in combination with more or less fixed nonlabor costs tend to raise the non-

labor percentage and thereby the relative size of sponsors' funds. White collar projects, for which sponsors contributed but 12 percent of the total amount expended, have required relatively small expenditures for nonlabor purposes; furthermore, these projects tend to be concentrated in urban areas where higher earnings prevail.

During the fiscal year 1939, when the sponsors provided 19 percent of total project costs, their expenditures on airport and other transportation projects averaged 31 percent of the total cost and on public buildings, 24 percent. Sponsors' contributions also accounted for over 20 percent on sewer system and other utility projects, on highway, road, and street projects, and on sanitation and health work. The increase in sponsors' expenditures on white collar projects and on sewing projects was marked, with nearly 15 and 9 percent respectively of the total expenditure being made from sponsors' funds. As was true of the cumulative figures, the assumption by sponsors of a large share of the nonlabor costs of project operations and the levels of wage payments were important factors affecting the relative size of sponsors' contributions. (Appendix Tables XI and XII.)

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE AND FLOODS OF SEPTEMBER 1938

THE WPA program had scarcely been initiated before it became necessary to meet unforeseen emergency conditions brought about by floods and other natural forces. In the first and each succeeding year of operations, emergency measures have been undertaken at the time of danger and distress, and subsequent reconstruction activities have been carried on to rehabilitate public properties. During the summer of 1935 WPA labor was used to repair damage caused by floods in seven western states, from Wyoming south and east to Arkansas and Texas, as well as in New York and Pennsylvania. During 1936 the WPA was called upon to cope with emergency flood conditions in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio Valley. Intense drought over a wide area in the western states in the summer of the same year necessitated emergency operations for the assistance of many of the people in the areas most seriously stricken. Early in 1937 torrential rains over the Ohio Valley flooded the Ohio River and the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf; this gave rise in 11 bordering states to a situation in which WPA aid was urgently needed. The following year WPA labor combated floods in California and cleaned up after a tornado in Charleston, South Carolina. But the largest task in terms of the population exposed to danger and of the property destroyed resulted from the New England hurricane and floods of September 1938.

Wind and water combined, on September 21, 1938, in the New England States and the coastal section of New York and New Jersey, to bring to that section the worst disaster of its kind in more than a century. Other hurricanes in the United States have taken a greater number of lives but no single storm has ever caused as much property damage. The immediate toll of the disaster included more than 600 deaths, thousands of homeless persons and scattered families, and property damage conservatively estimated at a fourth to a third of a billion dollars.¹

The hurricane struck Long Island in mid-afternoon, progressed at an unusually rapid rate through Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, and swept over New Hampshire and Vermont with force only slightly abated. Eastern New York and New Jersey, to the left of the hurricane center, and Maine, on the extreme right, were also subjected to violent winds. Moving northerly with a rapid counterclockwise motion, the center of the hurricane reached Long Island with a velocity of about 60 miles an hour. To the east of the hurricane center the forward motion of the storm was added to the counterclockwise air-movement of the

¹ See "Hurricanes into New England; Meteorology of the Storm of September 21, 1938," *Geographical Review* (American Geographical Society), Jan. 1939, pp. 119-127; "Hurricane of September 16 to 22, 1938," *Monthly Weather Review* (U. S. Weather Bureau), September 1938, pp. 286-288; and "The Geography of a Hurricane," *National Geographic Magazine*, April 1939, pp. 529-552. Earlier hurricanes in New England are also described in these publications.

hurricane, producing high wind velocities. In many instances these greatly exceeded the 80-mile-an-hour average along exposed coasts and the 60-mile-an-hour average inland indicated by combining wind components and taking into account loss from contact with the earth's surface. At Milton, near Boston, a wind velocity as high as 183 miles an hour was recorded by the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory.

The gale was responsible for only part of the damage; water contributed its full share. Along the New England shores the piling up of the "storm wave" of the hurricane was the immediate cause of most of the destruction. Serious enough on its own account, the storm wave was strengthened by the flow of the tide, since the hour at which the storm struck was only a little earlier than the expected time of an unusually high tide caused by the nearness of the moon to the earth and the conjoined action of the moon and sun.² The storm wave swept into the downtown section of Providence, Rhode Island, submerging basements of buildings and rising above parked automobiles to the tops of stalled trolley cars. Damage inland was in part the result of the heavy rains that fell for several days immediately preceding and following the hurricane. In the highlands of New England the rainfall amounted to as much as 17 inches during the five days ending September 21. The rains not only softened the soil so that trees were more easily uprooted but also caused very serious floods in the river valleys. Fire likewise took its toll, threatening many communities as a result of shortcircuited power lines and broken gas mains, piles of wreckage, and high winds.

Damage Caused by the Storm

Desolation was greatest along the coast. Summer cottages and even the more substantial permanent residences near the beaches were torn from their foundations and treated at the whim of the elements. Not only were whole settlements swept away, but in many instances the ground on which they stood was washed away by the sea. Debris and sand were strewn

inland by the force of wind and water. Innumerable boats, from small craft to freighters, were broken from their moorings and borne to destruction on the shore. With the force of the gale increasing as the storm moved in from the sea, the hurricane lifted roofs, toppled chimneys, and smashed windows. Trees and telephone poles were broken or torn from the ground, crushing vehicles and buildings beneath them. Thousands of acres of forests were ruined.

Flooded streams brought destruction to river valleys as normally small and harmless watercourses were transformed into formidable torrents. Dams and bridges by the score were washed out. Buildings were flooded and sewer and water systems were damaged. Roads were inundated and in some cases whole sections of roadbed were washed away. Gullies appeared in place of farm-to-market roads. The damage to roads, together with washouts along the railroad beds and badly crippled power and communication lines, temporarily isolated many towns.

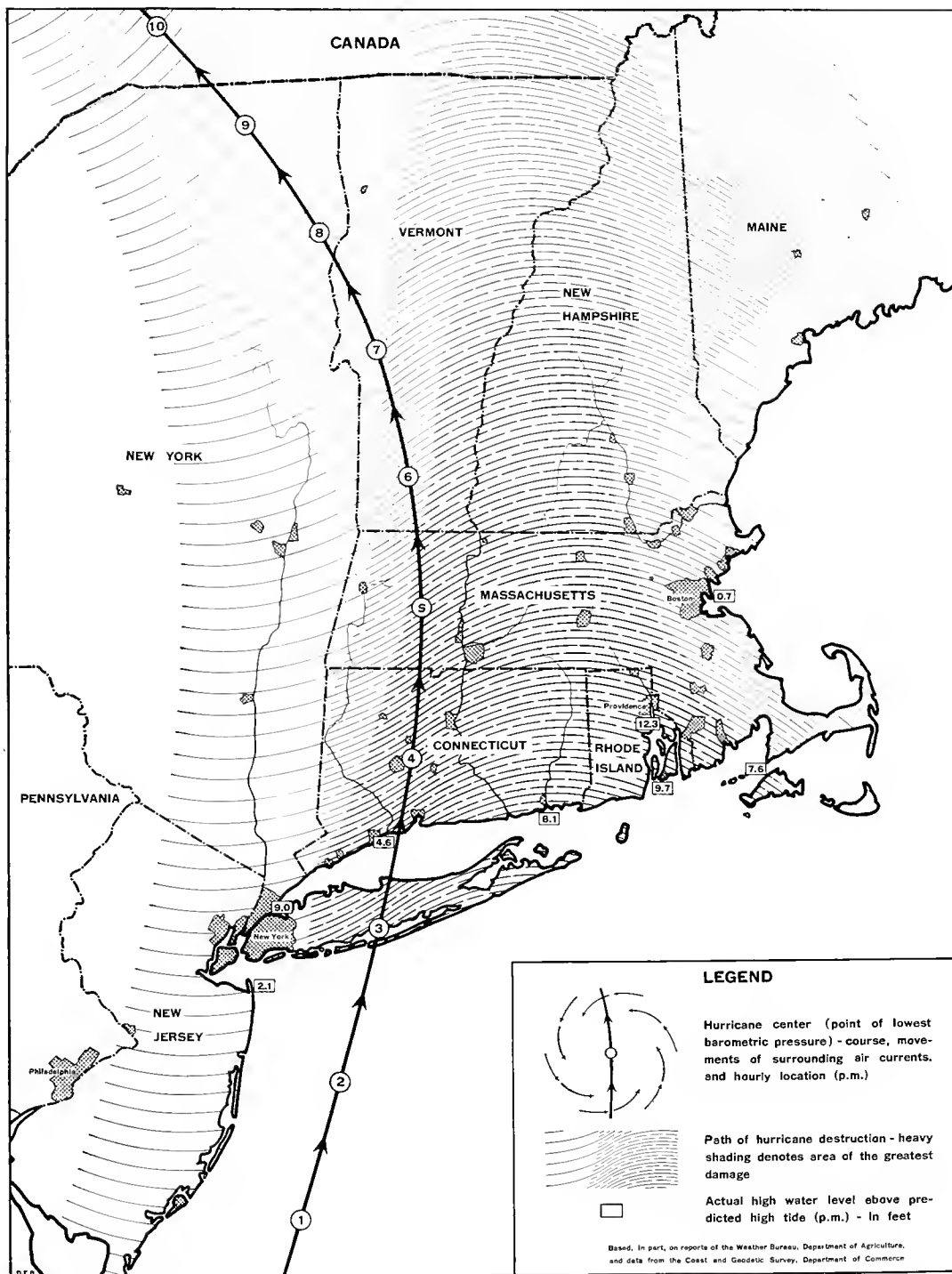
Great crop losses resulted from the storm and floods. Losses of Massachusetts farmers were estimated at \$10,000,000 (including damage to farm buildings); over \$3,000,000 of this was in apple trees alone. Many orchards were destroyed in New Jersey, eastern New York, and especially in Vermont. One-third of the sugar-producing maple trees upon which Vermont farmers depend for a considerable part of their cash income were uprooted. The fact that several decades will be required to replace these trees is indicative of the seriousness of this loss. Damage to timber growths was extreme, particularly in New Hampshire, where whole forests were laid waste. Destruction of farm buildings also was extensive. In Hadley, Massachusetts, 205 out of 300 tobacco barns were blown down and their contents destroyed, and in Connecticut some 400 tobacco barns were demolished.

In a plight even worse than that of the farmers were the thousands of persons whose means of livelihood were wiped out. Numerous manufacturing plants were forced to close down because of the damage to, or demolition of, their buildings and equipment. In some cases normal operations could not be resumed for months. Among the most seriously affected

² At Providence, the time of expected high tide was 5:35 p. m.; this may be compared with the time at which the hurricane passed, as shown in the accompanying map.

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE

September 21, 1938



groups were the fishermen who lost their boats and working tools along with their homes.

Flood Control Measures Preceding the Disaster

The havoc wrought by the hurricane and floods might have been considerably greater had it not been for the preventive measures that were taken when the September 1938 flood danger became imminent and for the flood control work of recent years. In some sections of New England, WPA and state officials were already making preparations to combat major floods before the hurricane struck. Divisions of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation were preparing to meet emergency calls for supplies. Women on WPA sewing projects were transferred from their usual assignments to the more urgent work of making sandbags. Local and WPA engineers, profiting by experience in the floods of 1936, started sandbag operations at danger points. Along the Connecticut River at Hartford the threatened break of the dike called for special efforts. Three thousand men were assigned to the task and 250,000 bags were hastily filled. For three days and three nights men piled the bags to a height of five feet and a width of 15 feet, erecting a barricade over a distance of two miles. Through this work, a \$5,000,000 property loss was prevented in the southeastern part of Hartford, according to estimates by city officials. New Britain, Connecticut, was also

protected from floods by the strengthening of Shuttle Meadow Dam by WPA workers.

Greater damage was averted in many places through the many flood control projects of the WPA and other Federal agencies that had been completed after the 1936 flood demonstrated the need for them. River bends heavily damaged by floods in 1936 had been strengthened by riprapping. Dikes and river walls had been built. Channels of rivers and smaller streams had been cleared and deepened. In Vermont, the towns of Montpelier, Barre, and Waterbury were saved by flood control dams which had been constructed by the Federal Government. Although flood waters rose a foot above the peak of the 1936 crest in Fitchburg and Lowell, Massachusetts, recent flood control work prevented a repetition of the 1936 flood damage. In West Springfield, Massachusetts, buildings that had been flooded to the second story in 1936 were protected by the WPA-built Agawam River dike and the Connecticut River wall.

Agencies Rendering Emergency Assistance

Federal, state, local, and private agencies mobilized their forces to provide assistance at the time of the disaster. Through experience in recent years many of the agencies had knowledge of the needs under such circumstances and of the steps to be taken. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation made food and clothing available to distressed communities. The Farm Security Administration turned over its



IN THE WAKE OF
THE HURRICANE

facilities in the storm-stricken area for relief and rehabilitation of farm families. Offers of financial assistance were made by the Disaster Loan Corporation, an agency financed and managed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Federal Housing Administration announced that it was empowered to assist in making loans to owners of property in distressed areas.

Meanwhile, the Corps of Engineers, Coast Guard, CCC, NYA, and the WPA engaged in innumerable emergency tasks throughout the area. In view of the emergency broad authority was given WPA state administrators for the operation of emergency projects; regular undertakings were temporarily suspended so that all resources could be thrown into the emergency activities. In some places work was conducted in shifts, and groups of workers were sent from one distressed area to another as fast as progress permitted. Two broad types of endeavor may be distinguished: one in preparing for emergencies and alleviating immediate distress and disorder and the other for rehabilitation of damaged public property.

WPA Emergency Work

Along with their other preventive activities WPA workers issued warnings and assisted in evacuating danger zones as the threats of danger increased. Later, the work involved rescuing and searching for victims of the disaster and supplying the food, shelter, and medical attention that were urgently needed.

School lunch operations were transformed into emergency feeding activities. In a school-room in East Hartford, Connecticut, the WPA cooperated with local authorities in setting up a portable kitchen in which, for several days, more than 1,500 meals were cooked and served daily to flood sufferers. In Providence, Rhode Island, from September 23 to September 27, the Women's and Professional Division cooperated with the city department of welfare by assigning sewing-room employees to the work of preparing food for 5,000 men engaged in emergency work. Women from the Westerly, Rhode Island, sewing room cooked for the homeless, working in shifts, twenty-four hours a day for a period of five days. Sewing rooms were emptied of their stores of clothing and hospital supplies. Since



CLOTHING MADE IN WPA SEWING ROOMS WAS DISTRIBUTED TO VICTIMS OF THE HURRICANE

no regular distributing centers existed in many of the afflicted communities, commodity depots were set up for the purpose. Food, clothing, and medical supplies were also distributed by WPA workers manning trucks and boats. In Rhode Island alone, reports show that 37,762 garments were distributed during two days to persons in 16 stricken areas. Articles produced on WPA sewing and canning projects and distributed in the states in which they were produced had a value of \$129,790, as shown in Table 14. It must be recognized, however, that this total involves a considerable understatement of the true amount inasmuch as it does not include the value of products sent from one state to another.

Women employed on sewing projects who were not needed in preparing food or making sandbags were shifted to clerical jobs, replacing men drafted for heavier duty. Other women workers served as nurses and aides to doctors and Red Cross workers in attending the injured and preventing the spread of disease.

TABLE 14.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF WPA GOODS PROJECTS DISTRIBUTED TO VICTIMS OF THE NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE, BY STATES ^A

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Value	State	Value
Total	^B \$129,790	New Hampshire	1,976
Connecticut	26,742	New York	11,423
Maine	11,000	Rhode Island	42,644
Massachusetts	36,005	Vermont	(^B)

^A Data refer only to goods produced and distributed within the same state; the value of goods distributed within a state but produced outside that state is not available.

^B Data for Vermont not available.

Even in sections where the actual toll in life and property was relatively low, the need for maintaining an unpolluted and sufficient water supply was acute. WPA employees repaired broken water mains and assisted in the use of portable chlorinating equipment that was rushed to towns where the water supply had been contaminated. In Massachusetts scores of towns were aided by the portable chlorinators made available by a WPA water pollution survey project. Workers on the project sent samples of suspected water to the state department of health for analysis and posted signs where necessary, warning inhabitants to boil their drinking water.

Although relief work was made difficult at every turn by incessant rain and failure of

communication systems, the disruption of transportation facilities was the greatest handicap of all. Large numbers of WPA employees labored day and night to remove uprooted trees, tangled wires, and debris from impassable thoroughfares; twenty-four hours after the storm, main roads were sufficiently cleared to allow the entry of supply trucks and fire-fighting apparatus into hundreds of communities. WPA forces were also assigned to the erection of temporary bridges—work which in some sections was equally urgent.

Rescue of known sufferers and provision for their welfare were accompanied by long hours of search for persons lost in the storm. Cooperating with employees of other agencies and with volunteers, WPA workers sought victims in the



AFTER THE HURRICANE:
EMERGENCY CREWS CLEAR-
ING A BADLY BLOCKED
ROAD (LEFT) AND BUILDING
TEMPORARY BRIDGE (BELOW)



wreckage of hundreds of demolished homes. Special crews were detailed in boats to search swamps and marshes.

After immediate distress had been relieved, emphasis shifted to cleanup work and safety measures. Under the direction of state and local health authorities, emergency workers pumped tons of water and silt from basements. Whether in private or public buildings, cellars that were considered a health menace were cleaned out and fumigated. Electricians and master plumbers among WPA forces assisted city building departments in inspecting electrical and plumbing equipment to make certain that it was safe for use. The repair of damaged sewers throughout the flooded area served to check the development of unsanitary conditions.

Rehabilitation Measures

The end of the critical emergency period marked the initiation of a new phase of the emergency activities of Federal agencies. The Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Housing Administration, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Public Works Administration, the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Forest Service, in addition to the WPA, all aided materially in the major task of reconstruction. To draft plans for this rehabilitation work the Federal Administrator of the WPA met with New England Governors in Boston on September 26. Officers of the Corps of Engineers supervising flood control work, Red Cross representatives, and technical experts from state public works departments likewise attended the conference at which technical as well as general aspects of rehabilitation were discussed.

Among the foremost rehabilitation measures was the removal of fallen timber, which had the dual purpose of preventing fire and salvaging lumber. Towards this end the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration was created through the cooperative endeavor of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and other Federal agencies. During the six months following the hurricane, 185,000,000 board feet

of logs were sent to the 223 ponds and the 370 sawmills under the control of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. A closely related activity was the work of the 8,000 men in 40 of the New England CCC camps, which stressed the removal of fire hazards left in the wake of the hurricane. Another type of aid supplied by Federal agencies was in the form of extension of credit; this was in order to expedite private rebuilding.

WPA Rehabilitation Work

Following the September 26 conference certain restrictions on WPA project activities were lifted in New England, and state administrators were given the authority within blanket project limitations to approve work projects having a value up to \$10,000 each. Expenditures on the various kinds of emergency and reconstruction work through June 30, 1939, amounted to \$24,639,000. Largest expenditures were made in Massachusetts (\$12,993,000), Rhode Island (\$4,515,000), and Connecticut (\$3,284,000).

TABLE 15.—WPA EXPENDITURES ON EMERGENCY AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE AREA, BY STATES

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939			
State	Amount	State	Amount
Total	\$24,639,356	New Hampshire.....	1,926,180
Connecticut	3,283,801	New York.....	622,320
Maine	100,144	Rhode Island.....	4,515,252
Massachusetts	12,993,138	Vermont.....	1,198,521

In Connecticut 318 rehabilitation projects (involving Federal funds of \$3,000,000 and sponsors' funds of \$1,000,000) were approved; under these, operations were initiated in practically every section of the state. Fifty-two of the projects were for the rehabilitation of public buildings. One of the building projects involved work on the state capitol at Hartford where the storm had destroyed the copper coping of the capitol, blown slate from the roof, broken the skylights, and weakened the understructure of the statue of the Genius of Connecticut on the dome. Removal of the 20-ton bronze statue was one of the most difficult assignments that the WPA engineers faced in the rehabilitation work in Connecticut.



A KIND OF REHABILITATION THAT WAS NECESSARY IN MANY NEW ENGLAND TOWNS

It was necessary to cut the figure into sections, each of which weighed hundreds of pounds.

The WPA renovated 300 public buildings in Rhode Island that had been damaged by wind and water when the hurricane struck. Besides the work on the buildings themselves, it was necessary to restore the records kept in the basements or on ground floors after they had been drenched by water. Recovered documents were artificially dried and sterilized and then copied by WPA workers. Twenty workers were assigned to the retyping of 100,000 government records in Providence. Among these were the files of the Rhode Island and the United States Employment Services and the records of the board of canvassers of Providence. Registered voters in two wards of the city could not have exercised their right of franchise without reregistration if the records of the board of canvassers had not been restored.

The refloating of the ferryboat "Governor Carr" was one of the major rehabilitation projects in Rhode Island. This boat was the property of a municipally owned corporation and was the only ferry between Jamestown and Newport. When the storm beached the craft at a 45-degree angle on a shale ledge and disabled the ferry to Saunderstown, Jamestown was left without means of transport to the mainland. A WPA project was approved for righting the 550-ton boat, and the United States Navy supplied a substitute until service could be resumed by the "Governor

Carr." Working with the tide and the weather, the salvage crew (varying from 16 to 30 men) completed the job in 39 days. Work on the project included the construction of a 300-by-18-foot launching track and the rebuilding of damaged seawalls as well as the actual righting of the boat. Among other rehabilitation work performed by the WPA in Rhode Island was the reconstruction of seawalls at Newport and Narragansett and of various piers requiring the placement and jetttying of several hundred piles.

Within a month after the hurricane 521 projects under a \$5,000,000 blanket rehabilitation authorization had been approved in Massachusetts. By the first of March, WPA workers had renovated 346 buildings, cleared 10,189 miles and built or reconditioned nearly 200 miles of roads, built two bridges and reconstructed 26, built 40 culverts and reconditioned 272, restored 37,980 linear feet of sewers, installed 3,800 and replaced 650 feet of water lines, and cut and removed 161,700 fallen trees—to mention only part of the accomplishments. In North Adams where the Hoosac River had washed away 300 feet of Front Street, leaving nine houses literally hanging over the edge of the river, WPA workers filled in the roadbed, resurfaced it, and built a 480-foot supporting wall. In Pittsfield culverts and bridges were restored and a 145-foot retaining wall was constructed.



THE MUNICIPALLY-OWNED FERRY "GOVERNOR CARR" WAS REFLOATED AND RECONDITIONED BY WPA WORKERS

By February 18, WPA workers in Vermont had cleared 796 miles of roads and trails, 712 acres of land located within 100 feet of buildings, and 2,805 acres of land constituting fire hazards and lying within 50 feet of public highways. This was in addition to the clearance and repair work done by local public agencies. Of the 75,000 to 100,000 acres of forest in Vermont that would be considered extreme fire hazards as a result of the blown-down timber, 15 to 20 percent had been cleared by the first of March. Where demolished lookout towers on some of the mountains made fire protection more difficult, WPA work also contributed to fire prevention. The erection of one of the new towers, on Elmore Mountain in Vermont, was complicated by its location. Steel framework and concrete mixing materials had to be hoisted over an overhanging ledge in getting them to the site at the top of the mountain.

In 153 New Hampshire towns the WPA rebuilt roads and streets, sewers, water mains, and bridges. Projects for the reduction of forest-fire hazards were operated in 74 localities. Rehabilitation measures most extensively undertaken in Maine were for the removal of

timber from forest and recreation areas, the opening of roads and trails, and the restoration of forest telephone lines.

Project Employment Provided

On September 28, 83,000 WPA workers were engaged in emergency and reconstruction activities occasioned by the September hurricane and floods. Nearly half this number (40,000) were in Massachusetts, as shown in Table 16. The smaller but even more severely afflicted states of Connecticut and Rhode Island had 22,000 and 10,000, respectively.

Since a large part of the need for extra labor was due to emergency situations arising immediately after the disaster, a smaller force was required in subsequent weeks. By October 19 the number of WPA workers employed on emergency projects had been cut almost in half, the greatest decreases occurring in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Work in Rhode Island required a fairly constant number of WPA workers until the middle of November, when the emergency employment decreased by about 5,000 workers. Employment in the other stricken states increased after the middle of

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA EMERGENCY AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND HURRICANE AREA, BY STATES

SEPTEMBER 28, 1938, TO JUNE 28, 1939

Date	Total Number of Emergency Workers	Connecticut		Maine		Massachusetts		New Hampshire		New York		Rhode Island		Vermont	
		Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers	Number	Percent of all WPA workers
1938															
September 28.....	82,779	22,007	72.5			40,372	31.5	4,715	48.3	3,027	4.7	10,240	60.7	2,418	40.0
October 5.....	49,770	11,845	38.9			17,744	13.8	5,193	52.7	1,988	3.1	10,582	62.9	2,418	40.0
October 12.....	46,411	10,233	33.5			16,162	12.6	4,965	44.7	1,180	1.8	10,774	62.6	3,097	36.2
October 19.....	42,427	6,125	19.7			17,419	13.4	5,394	41.6	1,408	2.2	8,984	53.1	3,097	35.3
October 26.....	49,958	6,300	19.9	293	2.9	21,814	16.7	6,879	50.6	1,592	2.4	10,030	55.5	3,050	30.5
November 2.....	55,834	6,910	22.1	448	4.2	24,999	18.9	7,883	55.3	1,894	2.9	9,696	53.3	4,004	37.2
November 9.....	60,320	7,972	24.8	710	6.6	27,546	20.6	8,279	58.7	2,090	3.2	9,074	51.1	4,649	46.1
November 16.....	57,020	8,290	25.1	689	6.4	27,305	20.7	8,218	58.3	2,502	3.7	5,294	29.7	4,722	48.0
November 23.....	54,628	8,200	25.4	693	6.4	26,037	20.1	7,345	54.7	2,526	3.8	5,265	29.8	4,562	49.4
November 30.....	51,279	8,455	25.7	427	4.1	24,479	19.2	6,192	51.6	2,420	3.7	5,326	29.5	3,980	44.9
December 7.....	48,988	7,989	25.3	425	4.1	24,590	19.3	5,174	45.7	2,235	3.4	4,829	28.1	3,746	44.3
December 14.....	49,124	7,989	26.7	421	4.1	25,155	19.8	4,840	43.0	2,227	3.5	4,947	28.9	3,545	42.6
December 21.....	44,748	6,399	22.5	421	4.1	23,069	18.3	4,378	40.1	2,263	3.5	4,705	28.7	3,513	44.0
December 28.....	43,681	5,886	21.5	265	2.6	23,415	18.6	3,893	36.2	2,355	3.7	4,654	28.7	3,213	41.9
1939															
January 25.....	34,699	3,845	14.4	187	1.9	19,708	16.0	2,746	27.3	1,354	2.3	4,494	29.7	2,365	33.5
February 22.....	29,713	1,923	7.2	181	1.9	19,867	16.1	2,143	21.4			4,400	29.2	1,199	19.9
March 29.....	30,864	2,237	8.9			21,307	17.1	2,211	22.8			4,410	28.9	639	10.8
April 26.....	24,110	2,207	9.0			15,550	14.2	2,356	25.0			3,440	23.7	557	10.9
May 31.....	16,505	1,839	8.0			10,103	10.1	1,301	16.0			2,891	21.6	371	8.2
June 28.....	14,248	1,896	8.1			8,631	8.6	1,165	14.9			2,208	15.9	348	7.3

^A Employment during previous week.

October, reflecting the initiation of reconstruction projects. The peak of the upward movement in all the states was reached on November 9, at which time more than 60,000 WPA workers were employed on reconstruction projects.

A large proportion of all WPA workers in states affected by the storm were employed on emergency and reconstruction projects. Nearly 73 percent of all the WPA workers in Connecticut on September 28 were so employed. In Rhode Island and New Hampshire the proportion of WPA workers employed on emergency and reconstruction projects averaged more than 50 percent during the eight-week

period beginning with the last week of September. WPA employment in the other states also reflected the importance of emergency and rehabilitation activities. (See Table 16 on the preceding page.)

No one task performed by the WPA and other agencies in connection with the hurricane and floods of the fall of 1938 can be singled out as preeminent. Flood prevention measures precluded additional hardships, rescue work and the provision of food and clothing alleviated suffering, and clean-up work and rehabilitation activities gradually brought order and restored damaged property in an area temporarily stunned by disaster.

WPA PROJECT OPERATIONS IN SELECTED AREAS

DIFFERENCES in the WPA program in the many communities of the country are the result of the kinds of WPA operations proposed by the sponsoring agencies of the localities, the manner in which the undertakings are prosecuted, and the variety in the benefits that result from the completed project work. These differences are obscured in a Nation-wide treatment of the WPA. The surveys developed below are designed to illustrate this aspect of WPA activities by describing the actual operations of the WPA in four specific areas.

The surveys cover WPA project operations in quite different parts of the country. Two rural counties are included among the descriptions of the community programs of the WPA. The first is Mahaska County, Iowa, which lies in the heart of the country's corn belt. Escambia County, Alabama, on the other hand, is in the deep South. Of the two cities surveyed one is medium-sized with 45,000 inhabitants (Portsmouth, Ohio). The other is a larger city of 115,000 inhabitants (Erie, Pennsylvania) which has many of the characteristics of the country's industrial centers.

The project operations of the selected areas typify in essential respects the operations conducted by the WPA in many parts of the country. Each of the four areas is more or less representative of comparable local govern-

mental subdivisions in corresponding parts of the country. As a group the surveys illustrate the varied settings in which most of the different kinds of project work have been done. They touch upon the conditions which have led to the proposal of particular project undertakings, the participation of the various local public agencies which sponsor the projects, the actual manner in which the work has been carried on, and the specific benefits that have accrued to the community from the work performed.

The reviews of WPA operations in the four areas have been limited to accounts of the project work itself. No attempt has been made to describe the persons given jobs or the meaning of WPA employment to them and to their families. Passing mention is made, however, of the number of jobs provided and the extent of unemployment.

The summaries cover WPA operations only. They do not include the work performed under the earlier work programs as conducted by the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Neither do they include the work performed under agencies concurrently operating work projects, such as the National Youth Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the other Federal agencies that carry on project operations.

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA

Mahaska County is a 364,000-acre expanse of fertile, slightly rolling, farm land in the south-central section of Iowa. The county's farms produce an abundance of corn, small grains, and hay. These principal farm crops are largely fed to hogs and beef cattle—the primary farm products supplying cash income. Important productive activities in addition to farming are carried on in the small factories, creameries, and poultry hatcheries of the county.

According to the 1930 Census of Population, the county had 25,800 inhabitants, nearly half of whom (11,600 persons) lived on farms. Non-farm residents were largely concentrated in Oskaloosa—the county seat, a college town, and the marketing center of the county—which had a population of 10,000. Small towns scattered throughout the county include New Sharon in the north-central part, originally a Quaker settlement; Fremont to the southeast on the divide between the Des Moines and Skunk Rivers; Beacon, near Oskaloosa in the central section, once a thriving coal mining community; and Rose Hill, the center of a purebred hog- and cattle-raising area near Lake Keomah State Park in the east-central part of the county.

Approximately 9,500 persons were engaged in gainful occupations in Mahaska County in 1930. Agricultural workers accounted for more than 4,000 of the gainfully employed; retail and wholesale trade, over 1,000; and persons employed in factories, nearly 700.

Despite the location of Mahaska County in one of the most fertile agricultural sections of the country, the economic status of the county's residents has been adversely affected in recent years by the low prices received for agricultural products, the droughts of 1934 and 1936, and the depressed levels of general business activity. None of the five banks operating in Oskaloosa in 1932 survived the bank crisis; they have been replaced, however, by two new banks and a home loan and savings association. Such is the general setting of the unemployment problem of the county; in Oskaloosa conditions have been accentuated during the past year by the shutting down early in 1938 of an overall factory which employed over 100 workers.

At the time of the unemployment census in November 1937, 929 persons between the ages of 15 and 74 (including 384 WPA and other emergency workers) registered in Mahaska County as totally unemployed and 530 more registered as partially unemployed. About a fourth of the totally unemployed who had work experience reported themselves as common laborers, and nearly a fifth as farm laborers or farmers. Only slightly less numerous than the agricultural workers were two other groups of registrants—skilled workers and foremen, and semiskilled workers.

Many of the unemployed in Mahaska County have been given work on WPA projects since the initiation of the WPA program. In total, 1,130 different workers held project jobs at some time between the beginning of operations in November 1935 and March 31, 1939. The number working at any one time, however, has ranged between 300 and 650 workers. These persons have been grading and widening farm-to-market roads, digging sewer ditches, developing parks, making garments for needy families, and doing the many other kinds of work that have been carried on under the WPA. The results of this work have added materially to the public facilities and social welfare of the county.

Construction

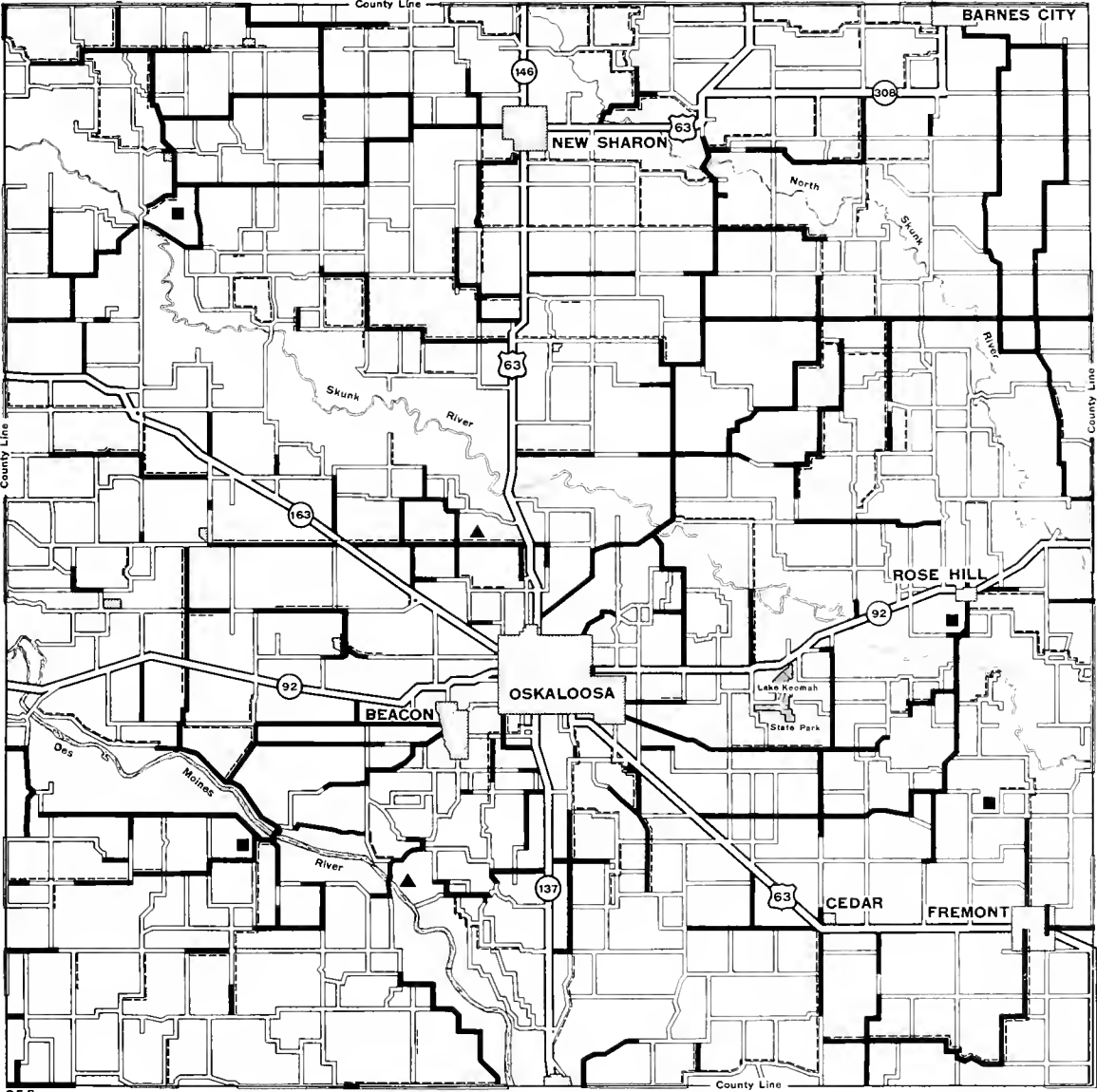
Road Work

The road system in Mahaska County, as in the rest of Iowa, has been greatly improved during recent years through the regular road work carried on in the state. To a large extent this improvement and maintenance work has been directed towards the building and upkeep of primary (state or Federal) roads, which are state-maintained. Seventy of the eighty-six miles of primary roads in the county were paved by the end of 1938, and the remainder were graveled, according to reports of the state highway commission.

Responsibility for the 1,105 miles of secondary roads in the county, however, rests on the

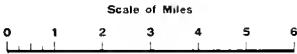
WPA ROADWORK IN MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA

Through March 31, 1939



WPA Roadwork on County and Other Local Roads

- Roads surfaced or resurfaced by WPA
- Roads cleared and grubbed and/or graded by WPA
- Rock quarry location
- Gravel pit location



Highways and Roads

- U. S. highways
- State highways
- County or other local roads

county. It is these farm-to-market roads that have been developed through WPA project operations. Before the WPA program was begun the condition of the secondary roads varied greatly. Some had been graded and surfaced, but well over half were still unimproved dirt roads. Travel on unsurfaced roads in Mahaska County becomes exceedingly difficult during rainy periods. Deep ruts appear in some sections of the roads making two-way transportation practically impossible. Frozen surfaces on rough roads cause discomfort to motorists and greatly increase the operating cost of cars and trucks. In the spring, especially after very heavy snow and rainfalls, such bad mudholes often develop that traffic is blocked.

WPA work in Mahaska County has already done much to improve road conditions through the farm-to-market road projects that have been prosecuted in every township of the county. By the end of March 1939 extensive grubbing and grading had been completed; a total of about 100 miles of secondary roads had been surfaced with crushed stone and 245 miles resurfaced. The accompanying map shows the location of roads on which work has been done.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA MARCH 22, 1939			
Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
Total.....	501	436	65
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads....	329	329	-----
Public buildings: road equipment building ..	58	58	-----
Sewer systems	37	37	-----
Education	3	2	1
Recreation	9	4	5
Professional and clerical	8	3	5
Housekeeping aide.....	19	-----	19
Sewing and other goods.....	35	1	34
Surplus commodities.....	3	2	1

Although some of the work has been limited to dressing and surfacing fairly well-built roads, much of the mileage improved by the WPA consisted of unimproved dirt roads. When work was done on such roadways the WPA undertook practically the building of new roads. Care has been taken to see that each section of road on which work is initiated will serve as an outlet to a surfaced road.

Since the rights-of-way for some of the road sections were not sufficiently wide to permit building to the width desired for improved roads in the county (66 feet with a 26-foot road width) it was necessary to acquire strips of land along the roadside. Owners of adjoining farms have in general made land available for this purpose without charge. In return, WPA workers moved the farmers' fences back from the road to the edge of the new right-of-way. The newly acquired strips of land were then cleared preparatory to ditching and grading. Bushes were grubbed, trees felled, and stumps removed along the rights-of-way.

Steep grades have been eliminated and sight distances lengthened by cutting the higher rises and filling the hollows. The dirt excavated from roadside ditches, which are made at least six feet wide, has been used fully in making fills. WPA workers have done a large amount of both the grubbing and the excavating with hand tools but the county has usually provided the equipment and machinery required for the heavy cutting in addition to some foremen and a few special machine operators. The crushed rock required for the road surfacing has been obtained from rock quarries in the county and has been hauled in county trucks from the nearest quarry to the locations where it is laid.

Proper drainage of the roads has frequently necessitated the installation of culverts and bridges. From the beginning of the program through March 31, 1939, WPA workers had constructed 635 culverts and had built 12 new bridges (four wooden, seven steel, and one masonry) and reconstructed 31 in the county.

Although the great share of the work done on transportation facilities in Mahaska County has been on farm-to-market roads, the WPA did undertake a small amount of street repair work in Oskaloosa late in 1936. Bricks were removed, cleaned, and relaid and the base repaired on 1,500 feet of brick-surfaced streets. The various kinds of road improvement activities have occupied the majority of WPA project workers ever since the initiation of the program. This type of work provided employment to nearly two-thirds of the 501 WPA workers who were employed in the county during the last week of March 1939.

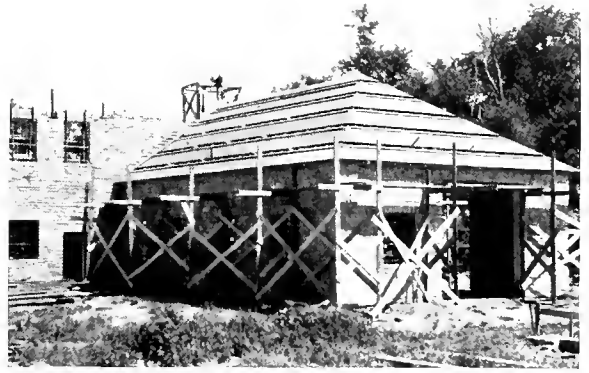
County Road Equipment Building

For a road system as extensive as Mahaska County has, a considerable amount of road equipment is required. Proper care of the equipment is a matter of importance and one that has been made difficult in Mahaska by the lack of adequate space for storage and maintenance. So far, the county's road machinery and supplies have been housed in two old barns. These barns, which are located two miles outside of Oskaloosa, are poorly lighted and have few facilities for repair work. The county highway department needed not only a heated, well-lighted, and properly equipped repair shop but also storage space safe from petty thieving and the effects of weathering. Furthermore, if storage space were adequate and safe, savings could be realized from quantity purchases of such supplies as lumber, cement, nails, oil, and grease.

Under a county-sponsored WPA project, operations started in November 1938 on the construction of a \$32,000 road equipment building at Oskaloosa which should be adequate for the county for 25 years. The building is in the shape of an L with a front two-story section, 60 feet wide and 32 feet deep. In the rear is a one-story section 33 feet wide and running back 48 feet.

On the main floor of the two-story front section are an office, a storage room having racks and shelves for tools, tires, and other supplies, a small, well-equipped workshop, and a larger workshop into which machinery can be brought for repair. The second floor is adaptable as an office for the county engineer or as extra storage space; a heating unit is in the basement. The rear section provides storage space for road machinery. Doors are large enough to admit trucks, graders, and other pieces of heavy machinery so that truck loads of materials may be driven in and unloaded and large pieces of equipment may be repaired under shelter.

Special arrangements have been made for the storage of lumber (used principally in building bridges and one of the major materials purchased by the county) in a manner that will tend to prevent pilfering and reduce damage from weathering. Plans call for the enclosure of an area 114 feet by 174 feet adjoining the



CONSTRUCTING A BUILDING TO BE USED IN THE HOUSING AND MAINTENANCE OF COUNTY ROAD EQUIPMENT

road equipment building by a seven-foot stone wall with projecting arms at the top supporting three barbed wires. A series of concrete docks above adequately drained ground are provided for piling the lumber. Three loading platforms, located along the railroad tracks just north of the enclosure, will facilitate transfer of lumber from railroad cars to the storage docks.

The road equipment building is situated at the edge of the town, in the residential section near Penn College. Efforts have, therefore, been directed towards making the building thoroughly attractive as well as useful. The native rock is laid with attention to design and landscaping of the entire grounds will follow the construction work.

Edmundson Park Development

The development of 56½ acres of pasture and field into a well-equipped park is one of the outstanding projects in Mahaska County. Park areas supplied with recreational facilities and available to the people of Oskaloosa and nearby communities were, for practical purposes, limited to the state park at Lake Keomah. This park is located five miles from Oskaloosa and offers fishing as its chief attraction.

Purchase of land for Edmundson Park was made possible by the use of \$20,000 bequeathed to Oskaloosa by the son of the first sheriff of Mahaska County, for whom the park is named. The city council, sponsor of the project, selected a site in the southwest section of Oskaloosa where numerous large trees, slightly rolling ground, and a winding creek contributed

to the suitability of the area as a site for park development.

Activities on the park project began on December 6, 1935, with the removal of fences, dead trees and brush, and buildings. Two houses were moved to the new PWA-built sewage disposal plants and, as described below, reconstructed into homes for the plant attendants. An old barn and 4,100 feet of fence were torn down and some of the salvaged materials were utilized in erecting the park buildings.

On the park grounds project workers built a bathhouse and swimming pool, a playground (equipped with swings, slides, and a merry-go-round), a picnic area, an outdoor theatre and bandshell, and a softball field. All the buildings are of native limestone and include, besides the bathhouse, a concession building, rest rooms, shelters, and a covered waiting station on the bus route. Drinking fountains, outdoor ovens (made principally of native stone), rustic benches, and picnic tables have been built throughout the park. With a seating capacity of 500 persons, the outdoor theatre can accommodate a much larger audience by use of the surrounding grassy slopes.

Approximately two miles of winding drives were laid out, graded, and cindered, and 15 culverts were installed. Almost 2,300 linear

feet of concrete sidewalks were laid and many paths cindered. Small footbridges of rock and timber span the creek which runs through the park. Just above the main drive the stream was dammed to provide a small lagoon, the overflow from which falls down in cascades. To minimize the erosion of the stream bank, retaining walls were built.

Work on the swimming pool, the park's chief attraction, started in July 1936 and was completed for public opening of the pool on July 4, 1937. The pool is 150 feet long and 75 feet wide and ranges in depth from 2½ feet to 9½ feet. In accordance with regulations of the state department of health it has a purification system capable of recirculating all of the water in the pool every eight hours. The city provided over \$22,000 of the total \$52,000 outlay for the pool and the 53- by 100-foot bathhouse. A concrete and stone bleacher section built along a bordering terraced area is large enough to seat 330 spectators. Electric lights were installed for night use of the pool and a parking lot accommodating 200 cars was built and equipped with lights.

Equipment of the park with drinking water and sanitary facilities required the installation of 5,492 feet of water mains, 100 feet of 10-inch sanitary sewers, and manholes for both the water supply and the sewer systems. In landscaping the park, WPA workers set out approxi-



PART OF EDMUNDSON PARK, THE NEWLY DEVELOPED 56-ACRE RECREATIONAL AREA NEAR OSKALOOSA

mately 7,000 trees, shrubs, and plants. To a great extent, those that were killed during the 1936 drought have been replaced. The land and development of the park (exclusive of the swimming pool and bathhouse) cost \$117,000—\$85,000 for wages, \$20,000 for land, and \$12,000 for other nonlabor items. More than 1,500 tons of native rock from local quarries were required for the buildings, fountains, entrances, and other stone work. Timber used in the buildings and bridges came chiefly from trees and buildings cleared from the park site and from 100 oak trees purchased by the park board.

Since the opening of the park, attendance has averaged 500 or 600 persons daily, with crowds of 4,000 to 5,000 on Sundays and holidays. Persons coming to the park include not only the residents of Oskaloosa and of neighboring localities, but also parties from a much greater distance.

The WPA has not limited its park work in Mahaska County to the Oskaloosa development. Park projects have also been operated at New Sharon and at the state park at Lake Keomah. Workers improved the 20-acre town park at New Sharon, erecting a bandstand for summer concerts and an enclosed shelterhouse, grading and surfacing with crushed rock about one-half mile of drives, and constructing a football field, tables, and benches. The project at Lake Keomah State Park (a 352-acre tract including a 70-acre lake) was sponsored by the Iowa State Conservation Commission and involved reforestation and other improvement work.

Sewers

Projects for the extension of sewer systems have been in operation in Oskaloosa almost continuously since the initiation of the WPA program. Most of the work has been done near the outskirts of the city in sections which lacked sewer facilities. By the end of March 1939, WPA project employees had laid nearly 23,000 feet of sanitary and storm sewer lines, with conduits ranging from small pipes 8 inches in diameter to large storm sewers 42 inches in diameter. About 90 manholes and catch basins were also installed.

In Oskaloosa, as in many growing cities, the original sewer system required extension and enlargement to serve the increasing population. Moreover, untreated sewage was run into a creek, a procedure which endangered public health. This condition resulted in the erection of two disposal plants as Public Works Administration projects and the laying of mains through projects of the FERA and the WPA.

Previously both the storm and sanitary sewage had been emptied into a single outfall. New outfall sewers to the disposal plants were installed by the WPA in such a way that the storm sewers empty into the creek as before but the sanitary sewage is carried to the new plants. Thus the load on the outfall sanitary sewers is greatly lessened. When the present WPA projects are completed, the sewer system should be adequate for 15 or 20 years.

The two PWA sewage disposal plants are located just outside the city limits, one to the northeast and the other to the southwest of the city. When activities started on the park projects in October 1935, WPA workers moved two farm houses from the newly acquired park grounds to sites at the disposal plants, remodeling the houses into homes for the plant attendants. The work included new foundations and new roofs for both houses and new exterior walls of shingles for one. These improvements, together with the installation of plumbing, complete refinishing of interiors, and painting, converted the houses into attractive modern dwellings.

Grounds at both plants were graded and enclosed with a high, woven-wire fence. Shrubs and grass seed were planted and concrete sidewalks and paths were laid. Ornamental entrances were built of native rock. At the northeast plant the WPA built a shelterhouse and replaced an old wooden bridge with a 15-foot steel structure. In the grove adjoining the southwest plant two picnic ovens were constructed.

Gymnasium-Auditorium

As a result of the gradual consolidation of rural schools in Iowa, construction of school buildings has not been featured in the state as it has in some sections of the country where school construction represents a very important



WPA-BUILT GYMNASIUM AT CEDAR

phase of WPA work. The one-room district schools have gradually given way in Mahaska County, as in the state generally, to consolidated schools which provide for high-school training as well as for grade-school work. Recent growth in attendance and expansion of school activities, however, have rendered some of the buildings inadequate for current needs.

The consolidated school building at Cedar, a village south of Oskaloosa, is illustrative of this situation. The gymnasium was too small for a standard-sized basketball floor and the only space available for spectators was a small balcony on one side. The boundaries of the court were only a few feet from the wall, and two columns under the balcony added to the danger of injury to the players. Inasmuch as high-school games and tournaments constitute the major recreational interest of the entire community during the winter months, the need for an adequate floor was felt keenly. Moreover, the school building had no auditorium for dramatics and musical productions, for graduation exercises, and for other school or community programs.

Under the sponsorship of the consolidated school district of Cedar an auditorium-gymnasium has been added to the school building. The district assumed half (\$10,957) of the total cost of \$21,507. The new brick-and-tile structure is approximately 72 feet square and provides a 40- by 50-foot floor that can be used either for basketball or as an auditorium. Elevated seats extending along the entire east side of the room, a balcony over the lobby at the end, and the floor of the stage on the west

side furnish ample accommodations for spectators at ball games. The stage is flanked by two dressing rooms. Sound-absorbing wall-board on the ceiling and upper walls and cinder brick in the lower part insure good acoustic effects. High-school and older grade-school students make greatest use of the new gymnasium, leaving the old gymnasium for the younger children.

Other Projects

Major alterations were made on the Mahaska County courthouse. The courtroom was larger than its use required and sound carried very poorly. Through a project carried on in the autumn of 1937, the ceiling of the courtroom was lowered about six feet, the walls were covered with sound-absorbing board and the floor was refinished. Four offices for the judge and other officials were partitioned off from the courtroom. Walls, ceilings, and floors throughout the rest of the building were reconditioned and additions were made to the plumbing and heating systems. In 1936 improvements were made on the Oskaloosa high-school building, and the surrounding grounds. Through other project operations the interiors of the five Oskaloosa school buildings, the county courthouse, the county hospital, and the city hall were renovated.

Under community sanitation projects sponsored by the United States Public Health Service and the state department of health almost 392 sanitary toilets were placed in public parks, on rural school grounds, and, where the owners met all costs of materials, on private property. The expenditure of \$7,400 by the sponsors, through March 1939, was largely for materials and practically all of the \$13,200 paid out from Federal funds went to project workers.

Professional and Service Work

Sewing room operations and professional and service projects are currently providing employment for about 15 percent of the WPA workers in Mahaska County (74 out of 501 employed during the last week of March 1939). Although two-thirds of the nonconstruction

workers (mostly women) are assigned to the sewing project or as housekeeping aides, the white collar program in the county is quite diversified, encompassing a recreation program, units of the writers' and music projects, adult education classes, bookmending, a Braille project, and clerical services. Related activities, besides the building renovation projects mentioned above, include projects for the distribution of surplus commodities and a subsistence garden.

Recreation, Federal Arts, and Education

The State Board of Control sponsors the WPA recreation project in Iowa. In each community in which a unit operates a lay committee composed of interested citizens from various clubs and occupational fields serves as cosponsor and works directly with the project supervisors. The committee in Oskaloosa, where the Mahaska County project is located, secured space at the city hall for a recreational center and obtained the use of the workshop and reading room at the YMCA and use of school playgrounds.

Leather work, plastic art, finger painting, flower craft, metalwork, and clay modeling, and some woodwork are included among the phases of the handiwork conducted at the recreation center at the city hall. The center has facilities for indoor games, a novelty orchestra, and a puppetry club. Such types of activity are popular in the winter; in the summer, however, chief interest attaches to sports—softball, swimming, paddle tennis, croquet, and horseshoe pitching. Handiwork is popular the year round.

Under the leadership of eight project workers, between 700 and 800 persons participate during the summer and from 400 to 500 in the winter. One of the regular school physical training teachers is retained by the school board through the summer to work with the WPA leaders.

The Federal writers' project began operations in Mahaska County in December 1935. Through this project WPA employees prepared a guide to Pella, a town in an adjoining county noted for the annual tulip festival held in the tradition of its Dutch settlers. They also conducted a survey of coal mining in Mahaska, once a large

coal-producing county. The survey covers the location of the mines—both the few that are still active and those that have been abandoned—the techniques used in the mines, and the physical aspects of the mining communities. In many instances these communities have become "ghost" towns following the exhaustion of most of the coal veins 10 or 12 years ago. Material relating to Mahaska County was compiled for inclusion in the Iowa guide book published in August 1938, an Iowa encyclopedia, an Iowa almanac, a history of sports, and state-wide social-ethnic studies.

A unit of the Federal music project was initiated in Beacon. Opportunities to study music have been scarce in this impoverished mining community, in which the majority of residents are Welsh, a nationality noted for its musical interest and ability. Through the project, group classes in instrumental music have been conducted in cooperation with the regular school curriculum.



MAJOR ALTERATIONS MADE TO COUNTY COURT ROOM INCLUDED LOWERING THE CEILING AND COVERING WALLS WITH SOUND-ABSORBING BOARD

The adult education program in Mahaska County is sponsored by the Iowa Department of Public Instruction as a part of a state-wide project. It is cosponsored by the Oskaloosa school board, which has supplied rooms, desks, and other facilities. Citizenship classes for aliens who desire to become citizens have been operating since January 1936. These constitute the most important phase of the work and include classes in English and civics held three nights a week in the high-school building. During the past year an average of 18 persons, largely from the mining districts, have been enrolled. Ten persons who were members of the classes have become naturalized citizens.

In addition to the citizenship classes, two types of adult education classes are in current operation. From 50 to 60 enrollees receive instruction in instrumental music. An adult sewing class provides training in selecting and cutting patterns, making over garments, and other phases of sewing.

Clerical

Several different kinds of work have been carried on through the operation of clerical projects. On the bookmending project 1,396 school books had been cleaned and mended by April 1939 and 300 volumes had been cataloged. Thirty-four volumes of Braille transcription had been completed for distribution to blind readers through the state traveling library. Considerable work has also been done in indexing and tabulating records in the offices of the county clerk, treasurer, recorder, and superintendent of schools.

In 1936 the tax records and assessed valuation for real property in the various counties in Iowa were analyzed in order to determine the probable effect of a homestead tax exemption law. The findings in Mahaska County were incorporated with material from other counties of the state into a report which was utilized by members of the 1937 state legislature in framing the Homestead Tax Exemption Bill. Mahaska County is also participating in a survey to provide a complete file of the names, war records, and other facts relating to war veterans whose graves are in Iowa, which in addition to identifying the graves of the

veterans will supplement the vital statistics of the state.

Housekeeping Aide Project

Outstanding among the service projects operated in Mahaska County is the work of the housekeeping aides. Under this project an average of 18 aides have been employed ever since March 1936. Women assigned as aides are sent to the homes of the needy to give assistance in housework and related home problems when the housewife or homemaker, because of illness or childbirth, is temporarily unable to perform the minimum household duties that are essential.

Each week the supervisor of the project makes out a program for the aides. Some families are given assistance over a considerable period whereas for others the need is of short duration. Families requiring household assistance are referred to the project supervisor by the county relief agency, with recommendations as to the number of days a week and length of period during which aid should be given. The purpose of the project is to serve only emergency cases but in some instances a limited amount of time each week is given to chronic cases. A tabulation of the visits made during the last week of March showed that 96 visits were made to 20 families. Eighteen of these were families where the homemaker was ill.

The work of the aides includes general household duties, care of small children and infants, simple home nursing (only under the direction of a doctor or public nurse), washing and ironing, sewing, and mending clothes and bedding. While doing the necessary general work the aide also does what she can to make the home neater and more attractive.

Subsistence Gardens

Persons receiving general relief and families of WPA workers are encouraged to garden under the subsistence garden project sponsored by the county relief administration. It has not been necessary for the county to rent land for this purpose since a sufficient number of plots of unused land have been supplied by

interested citizens. Although the standard subsistence plot is 50 feet by 100 feet the garden areas actually worked depend somewhat on the size of the lots made available. Seeds, hothouse plants, seed potatoes, and insecticides are furnished by the county to persons receiving relief. Although families of WPA workers are not supplied with seed, they are encouraged to garden and are given the same supervision in their work as are the relief clients. WPA workers who are assigned as gardeners see that families get proper seeds and plants; the latter, chiefly tomato and cabbage plants, are raised in hotbeds by the project gardeners. The gardeners also supervise all plots, showing the inexperienced how to cultivate their gardens and how to use insecticides. In the spring of 1938, 378 gardens were planted.

Sewing Project

Approximately \$69,000 has been expended on the county-wide sewing project located at Oskaloosa; this kind of work has furnished the majority of the WPA jobs for women. Workers on this project not only make clothing and bedding sufficient to meet most of the needs of the relief recipients in the county but they also supply articles for the county home and the county hospital. The 23,500 garments made for needy persons between November 1935 and March 31, 1939, included practically all types of women's and children's wear

except coats and other articles of heavy material. For men and boys, shirts, pajamas, shorts, and overalls (small sizes only) have been made. Comforters have been the most common item of bedding produced on the project.

Articles prepared for institutions (7,700 articles through March 1939) are made according to specifications supplied by superintendents of the institutions. All sewing machines in use on the project are of the treadle type. About two yards of cloth are currently furnished by sponsors for each yard procured by the use of Federal funds.

Surplus Commodities

Workers on projects for the distribution of surplus commodities to needy families check all incoming consignments and issue the commodities to recipients. Families of WPA workers as well as families on general relief receive surplus commodities. Among the kinds of food distributed are navy beans, corn meal, graham flour, wheat flour, butter, and fruits such as grapefruit, oranges, and sometimes prunes.

In Oskaloosa members of relief families usually come to the headquarters of the project (a room in the basement of the courthouse) to receive their allotments. When all members of a needy family are confined to their home the commodities are delivered by the project workers. For persons in other parts of the county the food is transported in county trucks from



SWIMMING POOL
AND BATHHOUSE
BUILT BY WPA IN
EDMUNDSON PARK

the project center in Oskaloosa to local grocery stores. Each store manager, like the project workers in Oskaloosa, has a list made out by the county relief agency of those families to whom the surplus commodities are to be given. The local grocery men receive no compensation for their work in connection with distribution of commodities.

The county relief administrator, who supervises the distribution of surplus commodities, is also responsible for the distribution to relief recipients of clothing produced in the WPA sewing rooms. Articles needed by the individual families are ordered specifically by case workers, who indicate the kind of garment and the size required. If the articles are not in stock orders for them are sent to the sewing room. In addition to the current distribution of garments made on the sewing project, the coats, suits, and other items of clothing purchased under the ERA Act of 1938 were issued to families in need during the autumn and winter of 1938-39.

The selection of the projects undertaken in Mahaska County, as in the rest of the Nation, has been determined by the specific needs of the community, the amount of funds available, and the skills and occupational backgrounds of the workers on the relief rolls. The predominance of road work among the WPA activities is indicative of the outstanding need for better farm-to-market roads in the county. Such work accounted for 68 percent of expenditures for construction activities, including sanitation and health work, through March 31, 1939, as compared to 49 percent for the country as a whole.

The greater accessibility to schools, churches, and trading and social centers that is provided by improved secondary roads is a very real

contribution to the residents of the county. In addition, the possibility of using trucks at any time of the year to transport cattle and hogs to market means much to the farmers of this particular rural county. The road projects, also, have proven well suited to the employment of the majority of the workers in Mahaska County, who have developed no particular occupational skill in their typical employment as farm hands or as common laborers.

TABLE 18.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

MAHASKA COUNTY, IOWA			
CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939			
Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total	\$1,150,434	Public buildings—Cont.	
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	783,435	Road equipment building	14,418
Public buildings	159,239	Bathhouse and swimming pool	52,243
Improvement of public buildings	71,071	Parks and other recreational facilities	131,701
Gymnasium-auditorium	21,507	Conservation	1,280
		Sewer systems	54,162
		Sanitation and health	20,617

A Includes an \$804 street repair project

The project activities described above cost slightly more than \$1,200,000 from the initiation of WPA operations in 1935 through March 31, 1939. The total includes the expenditures on construction projects as shown in Table 18 and the \$69,000 spent in the operation of the county sewing room. It does not include expenditures for a few state-wide white collar projects that were conducted in Mahaska County on a small scale. More than four-fifths of the total of approximately \$870,000 expended from Federal funds was for the payment of wages. Of the \$350,000 supplied by state, county, and town agencies sponsoring projects, more than two-thirds represented outlays for materials, supplies, equipment, rents, and other nonlabor items.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA

Escambia County is located in the southwest part of Alabama, next to Florida's northern border. It is essentially a rural county whose character is indicated by the fact that only 8,000 of its 28,000 inhabitants reside in incorporated places and that its two largest towns, Atmore and Brewton, have only 3,000 inhabitants each. About one-half of the 10,000 gainful workers in Escambia are engaged in agricultural activities; these workers cultivate only one-fifth of the area of the county. The remainder supports a fairly heavy growth of long- and short-leaf pine, accounting for the inclusion of Escambia among the 16 counties in the southern part of the state frequently referred to as the "piney woods section." Cypress may be found in the lowlands and in the Escambia and Conecuh River swamp areas. Much of the oak that grows in the county is of a noncommercial variety commonly known as "black jack;" some, however, is suitable for milling purposes.

Farm land in the western half of the county compares favorably with the best cultivated land in Alabama and the north central area has fair farming soil. Farms are generally small, producing such leading crops as sugar cane, corn, millet, potatoes, peas, strawberries, and peaches. Cotton is also grown, but not to the extent that it is in other parts of the state. Peanuts have become an increasingly important crop in recent years. Livestock production is limited to small numbers of cattle and hogs. As of January 1, 1935, there were 2,623 farms in the county.

Four lumber companies are located in Escambia County. The largest of these is at Brewton and employs 300 men in its creosote plant, box factory, and planing and veneer mills; another company, at Atmore, employs approximately 200 persons. Six other sawmills and nine turpentine distilleries also process forest products. Other establishments include three silk mills, two brick plants, an iron works, a vault company, two ice plants, a milling and elevator company, and a fertilizer plant. Twenty-two manufacturing firms, employing 1,484 workers, were in operation in 1935.

Some indication of the number and types of workers in the county who have been unemployed and in need of public assistance is found in the count of persons certified as in need of relief on January 15, 1936, and in the census of unemployment of November 1937. According to the former, a total of 1,585 employable persons needed relief; unskilled laborers accounted for nearly a third and farm laborers about a fourth of those who had work experience. In the 1937 unemployment census 2,578 persons (including 639 WPA and other emergency workers) registered as totally unemployed, and 1,537 persons registered as partially unemployed. Like the inventory of employable persons in need of relief the census of unemployment reported relatively large proportions of unskilled workers and farm laborers. Of the totally unemployed 950, or 37 percent, were Negroes as were 774 of the partially unemployed.

During the two years following the initiation of the WPA program in August 1935 the number of workers provided with project jobs in Escambia County fluctuated between 300 and 600. Curtailment of activities in the summer of 1937 brought the number of WPA employees below 200. However, with the expansion of the WPA program to provide work for farmers in need of employment to supplement their farm income, project employment in the county increased rapidly in the summer and fall of 1938 to a peak of approximately 950 workers. At the end of March 1939, 696 persons were engaged in project activities. It is estimated that more than three times this number of workers have had WPA employment at some time during the period of WPA operations.

Construction

The WPA program in Escambia County, like the programs conducted in other communities, has been determined in part by the work proposed by local public agencies and in part by the skills and abilities of the needy unemployed workers in the county. Local demands for

better secondary roads, additional school buildings, and improved public health were relatively great, and manual laborers, principally unskilled workers and farm laborers, were numerous among the employable persons on relief rolls. Consequently, construction activities involving roads, buildings, and sanitation and health measures have predominated among WPA operations in Escambia County.

Schools and Other Public Buildings

The improvement of school facilities, although it has represented only a small share of the entire WPA program in Escambia County, has been one of the most significant phases of WPA project operations in the county. On one project a new vocational school was erected at Flomaton. As a result of this project and others through which additions were made to four schoolhouses, the normal capacity of the schools in Escambia County has been increased by 850 pupils and crowded conditions in several buildings have been eliminated.

The Flomaton vocational school is a live-room, one-story, brick structure containing a food laboratory, a sewing room, a model living room, a carpentry shop, and a general classroom. Near the school building WPA workers erected a blacksmith shop in which students learn welding and other metal work. Grounds were improved by grass sprigging and planting

of shrubs and two acres of adjoining land were developed for demonstration and experimental purposes.

The new school at Flomaton fills a very real need. Not only has it eliminated overcrowding, but it has also made possible the expansion of the high-school curriculum to include courses of particular interest and benefit to rural students. Previously the high school did not have equipment to carry on vocational work and could not obtain state funds for vocational education until suitable facilities were available. As a direct result of the erection of the building state funds were granted to the school, and vocational teachers are now employed to conduct classes in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, homemaking, cooking, and sewing. The school building serves as a center for club work and recreational activities of rural students and is also used by farmers and their wives who attend vocational classes.

Other WPA work on school buildings in Escambia County includes a two-room addition to the elementary school at Flomaton, an addition to the school at East Brewton providing a library, study hall, and two classrooms, and four-room brick additions to schools at Damascus and Wallace. The new section of the elementary-school building at Flomaton increases accommodations by about a third, making the building sufficiently large to house all the grade-school enrollees (about 400).



THE ADDITION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL IN EAST BREWTON PROVIDES LIBRARY, CONFERENCE, AND CLASS ROOMS

Provision of additional classroom space at Damascus and at Wallace has led to larger teaching staffs with the result that these towns are now on the state's accredited list.

An annex to the courthouse and a new city hall were constructed in Brewton in addition to the WPA work on educational buildings in that town. Various county offices—health, welfare, education, sanitation, and agriculture—which were formerly located in several different buildings are now effectively concentrated in the courthouse annex. One of the 15 rooms in the new annex can be converted into a small auditorium for meetings and demonstrations conducted by various county organizations. Clinic space for the department of public health is conveniently arranged, well-lighted, and adequately equipped, and examination and treatment are given much more effectively and rapidly than was possible in the former location.

Brewton's new city hall, costing about \$31,000, has permitted the removal of the town's offices from old quarters ill-suited to the purpose. In addition to offices for the city council, mayor, and clerk, the new municipal building provides room for a jail and for the city's fire-fighting and street equipment. The basement has adequate space for storage and for a community auditorium or additional offices.

Airpark and Recreational Facilities

A mile and a half from Brewton an "airpark" project has resulted in the development of an airport in connection with recreational grounds. Such a project development may be approved when sufficiently justified by unusual circumstances. The park at Brewton lies between Montgomery and Mobile and serves as a refueling ground for light planes.

Brewton's airpark is on the site of an old landing field. Landing strips, totaling 5,000 feet in length, have been widened, a combination hangar and clubhouse has been erected, and a nine-hole golf course has been built on a 90-acre plot. The total cost of the airpark amounted to \$23,000 of which the state commission and the city of Brewton, as sponsors, contributed \$6,000. The aircraft hangar, made of brick with steel trusses, is large enough for



CARPENTRY SHOP IN THE WPA-BUILT FLOMATON VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

four planes, and the adjoining clubhouse of two stories has about 4,500 square feet of floor space. On the first floor of the clubhouse, which is used extensively by the citizens of Brewton as a community building, there are a general recreation and reading room, a ladies' lounge, a kitchen, and locker rooms. The second floor has one large room suitable for varied entertainment. Pine paneling and appropriate fixtures and furnishings contribute to the attractiveness of the clubhouse.

Athletic fields on the high-school grounds at Atmore and Flomaton have been built through the operation of WPA projects sponsored by the county board of education. From five acres of ground partially covered with stumps, trees, and brush, and cut by numerous small gullies, the Flomaton athletic field was developed. The



WPA WORKERS BUILDING BREWTON'S NEW CITY HALL

work performed on the project included clearing, grading, draining, and sodding of the land. NYA project workers constructed a grandstand and fenced the entire area. At Atmore, in addition to the leveling, draining, sodding, and fencing required on the three-acre athletic field, the work involved the erection, on either side of the field, of grandstands which have a total seating capacity of 900. A small brick building with two dressing rooms for players was also built. Installation of a lighting system by the town of Atmore makes it possible to use the field at night. General community activities as well as athletic contests and gymnasium classes are held on both the Atmore and Flo-maton fields.

Extension of Water and Sewer Mains

Prior to 1935 certain parts of Brewton were not reached by the town's water distribution system. This condition occasioned the initiation of a WPA project through which about five miles of water mains were laid. The extension of the water system not only provided facilities for additional consumers, but also made possible the placement of 16 fire hydrants so that fire protection has been extended to all property within the corporate limits of Brewton. Recent installation of 1,700 feet of sewer lines has permitted Brewton's disposal system to serve an additional 50 homes.

Sanitation and Public Health

A state-wide campaign in Alabama has been directed towards the installation of sanitary privies at homes not reached by sewer lines. The primary purpose of this program is to combat hookworm, transmitted from infected soil through bare feet to the human system. The Alabama State Board of Health reported that for seven counties, including Escambia, the incidence of hookworm among school children in 1929 was 60 percent or more. By early 1939, however, the rate of incidence in Escambia County had been reduced from 61 percent to 39 percent, according to a survey conducted by the Escambia County Health Department. The WPA has contributed materially to this decline through the construction of 672 sanitary

privies conforming to the specifications of the state board of health. Upon approval by the proper health authorities, sanitary privies can be placed on the property of any person who provides the necessary materials.

Other major health measures in Escambia County include the elimination of conditions causing malaria and typhus fever. Since the climate and topography of the county provide a favorable environment for the malaria-bearing mosquito, the WPA has conducted projects furthering state and county efforts to eliminate mosquitoes by draining infested ponds and swamps. This work has proved very effective in reducing malaria in the areas that have been covered. Where feasible, ditches have been permanently lined with concrete or riprap. Some 74,000 feet of new ditches have been constructed and the 37,000 feet of old ditches have been improved. The practice of sodding unlined ditches with a layer of Bermuda grass, giving them some permanency at a much smaller expense than riprapping involves, has been followed since 1938.

Highways, Roads, and Streets

From the standpoint of funds expended and employment created, the most important type of WPA activity in Escambia County has been the work done in connection with the development of highways, roads and streets. Nearly \$470,000 of the \$663,000 expended on all WPA construction projects from the initiation of the program in August 1935 through March 1939

TABLE 19.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939

Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total	\$662,519		
Highways, roads, and streets and related facilities	468,905	Recreational facilities, including grandstands on school grounds ..	13,943
Public buildings	58,469	Sewer systems	1,042
Educational ..	37,681	Water distribution systems	12,776
Administrative ..	17,492	Airports	22,883
Improvement of grounds	3,296	Sanitation and health ..	^A 84,500

^A County data estimated from state totals.

was spent for road building and improvement. During that period WPA workers built or improved 910 miles of secondary road; they also laid bituminous surfacing on one and a half miles of state highway and built the base preparatory to surfacing an additional three miles. Almost four miles of streets were paved through WPA project work, and approximately four miles of sidewalks laid. In connection with the road and street work in the county 658 bridges (mostly wooden) were built, 607 culverts installed, and extensive drainage and shoulder work completed.

Because of the marked inadequacy of the county roads in meeting the needs of the rural population, the WPA has concentrated its activities in Escambia County on this secondary road work. Without any planned pattern, the county roads had developed over a period of years from the crude wagon roads that had been used when timber was cut and land cleared for farms. The roads were often crooked and indirect, avoiding gullies and swamps and crossing hills where elevations were lowest and creeks where fording was shallowest and safest. Streams that could not be forded were spanned by wooden bridges which were not treated to prevent rot or built to withstand high water. Even where roads had been improved somewhat the heavy rainfall on easily eroded soil still clogged drainage ditches and caused washouts on road surfaces.

Through WPA road projects many of the county roads have been straightened, widened, graded, graveled, and provided with better drainage. Considerable grubbing and clearing was required in widening the surfaces. The heavy rainfall of the region necessitated the construction of large culverts. Rainfall also was a factor influencing the construction of bridges since the creosoted timber bridges that have been built by the WPA have been made to withstand the high water of flood seasons. Bridges of this kind eliminate the inconvenience and hazards of fords and the costly upkeep of the old type wooden bridge.

When the WPA program was initiated, several of the streets in Brewton and East Brewton were unpaved and none of the streets inside the corporate limits of Flomaton were hard-surfaced. In Atmore, where only a few of the



WPA FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD WORK IN ESCAMBIA COUNTY: CONTRAST BETWEEN WPA-REBUILT AND UN-IMPROVED ROADS—NEAR ATMORE (TOP). NEW THREE-SPAN CONCRETE BRIDGE OVER BRUSHY CREEK NEAR ATMORE (CENTER). GRADING A FEEDER ROAD—NEAR FLOMATON (BOTTOM)

most important streets had concrete sidewalks, the citizens petitioned the mayor to sponsor a sidewalk project so that, among other things, they might have city mail delivery. Through work on various road and street projects the WPA had paved 19,536 linear feet of city streets and laid approximately four miles of sidewalks in Escambia County by the end of March 1939.

Professional and Service Work

Although most of the nonconstruction projects in Escambia County have operated in Atmore and Brewton, their benefits have extended to persons throughout the county. Only the recreation and adult education projects may be said to be less than county-wide in scope. At the end of March 1939, practically all workers engaged on those projects were women.

Sewing Rooms

In order to supply garments for needy families in Escambia County two WPA sewing rooms have been operated. The sewing room projects, one in Brewton and the other in Atmore, have provided a large share of the jobs for women WPA workers in the county; approximately 50 women were at work on sewing projects during the spring months of 1939. Total expenditures on the projects through March 1939 amounted to \$69,400.

The products of the sewing rooms that were made prior to April 1939 included 16,700 garments for children, 13,675 for women, 6,850

for men, and more than 5,000 each of infants' wear and articles other than clothing. Approximately 106,000 yards of cloth were used in making these products, which have been distributed by the welfare worker to families unable to purchase sufficient clothing. The welfare worker constantly advises the project supervisor of the ages, sizes, and clothing requirements of members of the needy families and, where convenient, the prospective recipients may be called to the sewing room for measurements and fittings.

Housekeeping Aide and Nursing Projects

WPA housekeeping aide projects are similar to sewing room projects in that women are assigned to the work and all persons benefiting from the project work are persons in need of relief. Workers on this project are trained and assigned to perform a variety of household duties for needy families in which illness or other conditions have made the usual homemaker temporarily unable to perform the normal household tasks. To qualify for assignment to this WPA project a woman must have had homemaking experience and must pass the physical examination given by the county health officer. Each worker is given a two-week training course which is supplemented one day each week by additional demonstrations and instruction. Subjects in which the workers receive training include home budgeting, diet, food values, care of the sick, prenatal and postnatal care, and general housekeeping duties.

Families needing housekeeping aid come to the attention of the county department of public welfare through its contact with recipients of public assistance. The welfare department cooperates with the project supervisor in outlining household problems and indicating the duties to be performed in the home. An aide may be assigned for a maximum period of one month; if after that time further assistance is necessary a new worker may be assigned. Although at the end of March 1939 the project had been operating only six months, approximately 1,000 visits had been made by the aides to 130 families. An average of about 20 women have been engaged in this work.

TABLE 20.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, ALABAMA			
MARCH 22, 1939			
Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
Total	809	641	168
Highways, roads, and streets	487	487	—
Public buildings, including improvement of grounds	72	49	23
Sanitation and health	103	103	—
Education	7	—	7
Bookmending	57	—	57
Housekeeping aide	26	—	26
Sewing	54	—	54
Distribution of surplus commodities	3	2	1

The WPA service projects undertaken in the county also included a project to give nursing aid in connection with immunizations against contagious diseases. During the 15 months that the project was operated 1,017 immunizations were given.

Education and Recreation Programs

The difficulties encountered in attending school because of the demands of farm duties and, until recent years, the inaccessibility of schools have hampered many rural residents in availing themselves of educational opportunities. WPA classes in adult education consequently have filled a very definite need in Escambia County. (Adult emergency education was transferred from the FERA to the WPA in 1935.) A WPA project was initiated in Escambia County in December 1935 and subsequently between 139 and 347 men and women have been enrolled in courses of this kind.

Classes have been devoted to literacy, vocational education, and general adult education. The extent of the program and its scope have varied directly with the number and qualifications of the available teachers on the relief rolls. In March 1939 there were seven WPA employees teaching citizenship to 79 persons, vocational subjects to 62, and general education subjects to 121. Any person in the county is eligible to attend these education classes, which are usually held once a week in private homes.

WPA recreation activities have been conducted intermittently in Brewton, Atmore, and the community of Canoe. Workers numbering up to 20 have provided leadership in social recreation, music, crafts, softball, tennis, and basketball for a number of participants ranging from 500 to nearly 3,000 per month. For recreation areas, public school grounds have generally been used.

Book and Desk Renovation

In June 1937, the WPA initiated in Escambia County a unit of the state-wide project for renovation of library and school books and school desks under the sponsorship of the state

department of education and the cosponsorship of the county board of education. A succeeding project continues the bookmending activities of this project. By the end of March 1939, 13,246 books and 5,715 desks and other pieces of school furniture had been reconditioned.

Books for mending have been brought from the schools throughout the county to the project headquarters at Brewton in accordance with a schedule prepared by the county board of education. This insures uninterrupted work, with a minimum of books out of use. Each project employee is responsible for specific phases of the repair work. A book needing complete renovation is first thoroughly cleaned and its torn pages mended with transparent tape. If the binding is broken, a piece of material is stitched along the back to hold the pages secure. Some of the books are recovered with cloth binding which is then lettered. After the final process of shellacking the cover, a book is in good usable condition.



DRAINAGE DITCH FOR MALARIA CONTROL

In Escambia, as in other counties in Alabama, free text books are furnished to the children in the first three grades of the public schools. Because in recent years it has been necessary to provide books for an increasing number of students, the book-repair work has been of particular importance. The work also has proven well suited to the employment of women. On March 22, 1939, a total of 57

women, 53 of whom were unskilled workers, were engaged in activities on the book-repair project.

The new and improved facilities and the services provided through the operation of WPA projects in Escambia County are enjoyed by the county's entire population. Although the extension of water and sewer lines and the education and recreation programs have been concentrated in the larger towns the improvement of roads has been general throughout the county and other phases of the WPA program have operated for the benefit of persons living in both urban and rural areas. For the rural residents the road work has meant greater accessibility of markets, shopping centers, and schools; more regular mail delivery; more adequate medical care at lower rates; and wider opportunities for recreation. Persons residing

in towns have also benefited from the road improvements through the resulting stimulation to trade; newly paved streets have eliminated much of the inconvenience caused by mud and dust; and adequate culverts for the removal of storm waters have reduced the losses arising from flooded streets and basements.

In making the many contributions to the social and economic welfare of the county the WPA has accomplished its complementary objective of providing employment opportunities to needy unemployed persons. The prosecution of the project work has supplied jobs not only to many of the county's unemployed workers but also to low-income farmers. During the period of nearly three and three-quarters years from the beginning of operations in 1935 to the end of March 1939, more than 2,000 different persons, almost all of them with families, have found a temporary livelihood in their employment on WPA projects.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Located in the south central part of Ohio at the junction of the Ohio and Scioto Rivers, Portsmouth is protected on the south and west by floodwalls. Behind these flood defenses are carried on the commerce and productive activity of a medium-sized urban center that participates in the manufacture and agriculture of the Middle West. Portsmouth serves as the trading and shipping center of the surrounding area and obtains its industrial life from the steel, shoe, railroad, and smaller diversified establishments that are located within the city and its environs.

The land on which Portsmouth stands was laid out in lots by Major Henry Massie, a Virginian who came to the Northwest Territory in 1797. Portsmouth was incorporated as a town in 1814 and six years later had 500 inhabitants. The present city accounts for half the residents of Scioto County, of which Portsmouth is the county seat. Not included in its 1930 population of 42,560 persons are the residents of New Boston (a municipality of 6,000 inhabitants that lies within Portsmouth),

the residential district across the Scioto River, and other suburban areas that are part of "Greater Portsmouth."

During the years following the introduction of the steamboat and the completion in 1832 of the Ohio Canal (extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth), Portsmouth played an active role in handling the river and canal traffic. The shipment of local products and transshipment of produce brought to Portsmouth made the city an important link in the Ohio and Mississippi waterway traffic of central Ohio during the pre-railroad era.

Portsmouth's first railroad, which later became part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, connected the city with lines running through Hamden, Ohio, soon after 1850. At the present time the city is served by the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads. Most important of these to Portsmouth is the Norfolk and Western road whose main line runs from Norfolk, Virginia, to its Portsmouth junction from which lines turn north to Columbus and west

to Cincinnati. The repair shops and freight yards of this road, which obtains much of its traffic from the West Virginia coalfields, supply Portsmouth with one of its major industries.

Since its early days Portsmouth has been a manufacturing town, the result of its advantageous location on the Ohio River and its easy access to the natural resources of the surrounding area. Among the resources that have played a significant role in the development of the city are coal, iron ore, limestone, sandstone, fire clay, and timber. In the early days much of the locally produced pig iron was shipped without manufacture—this was particularly true of the period before the building of an iron bar and nail mill. Portsmouth's first steel plant was constructed in 1872 and since that time iron and steel production has predominated among the industries of the community. In 1916 a steel plant was built in New Boston, which has employed a majority of the area's factory workers during the recent decades. The shoe industry of Portsmouth has likewise been important to the community. Manufacture of shoes was begun in the city as early as 1869 and is now carried on by three firms which sell a variety of shoes in the national market. Other local industries produce paving and wall brick; shoe lasts, heels, and laces; paper boxes; stoves; cement; and stone products.

The extent of unemployment that has prevailed in Portsmouth during recent years must

be explained in terms of the industrial life of the area in which the city is located. Curtailed manufacturing activities, particularly in the steel and brick industries, have caused a relatively high degree of unemployment in the city. At the time of the national unemployment census of November 1937, 3,835 persons (including 759 emergency workers) registered as unemployed. A large proportion of these persons had been skilled and semiskilled workers; many had been common laborers, clerks, or domestic servants, and a few had been proprietors or managers of businesses.

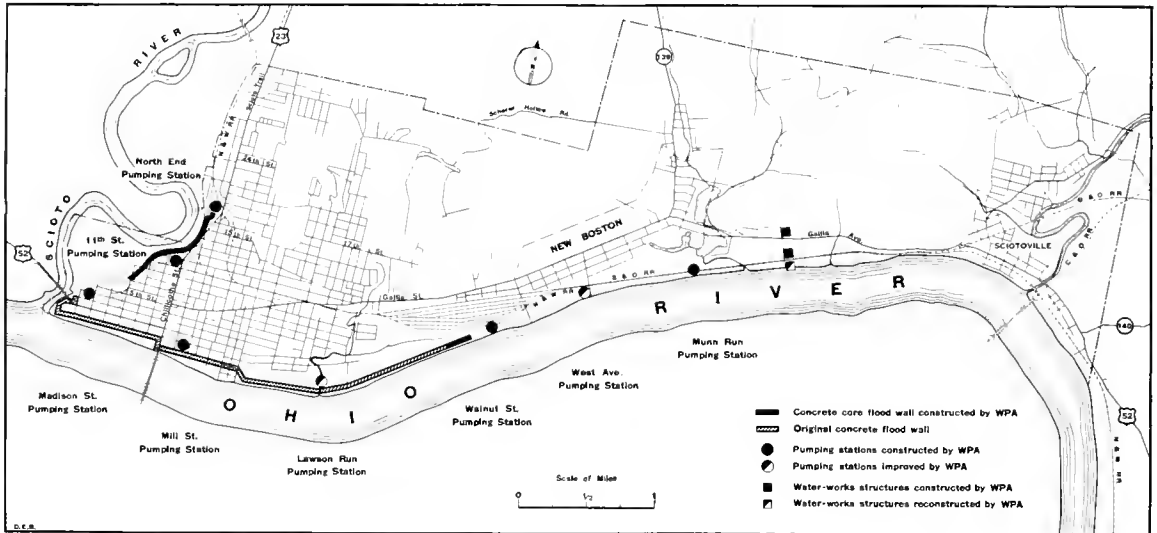
The project activities of the WPA in Portsmouth are distinctive of the city in that the work provided for the unemployed has given special stress to flood defense work and to the repair of damage after the floods of 1936 and 1937. The need for such projects was only too evident. The account of WPA undertakings that follows is not, however, limited to flood defense and rehabilitation activities since in the operation of WPA projects from 1935 to 1939 a varied program of work has been conducted. Through this program Portsmouth now enjoys the advantages of more adequate flood defenses, improved roads and streets, renovated public buildings, extended sewer and water systems, and better park and recreational facilities. The accomplishments on white collar, goods, and other nonconstruction projects supply additional benefits to the community.



THE 1937 FLOOD
IN PORTSMOUTH

WPA FLOOD DEFENSE WORK IN PORTSMOUTH, OHIO

Through March 31, 1939



WPA 3225

Flood Control and Sanitation

Projects designed for defense against floods, for the rehabilitation of flood-damaged facilities and property, and for the assistance of flood-stricken families have been outstanding among WPA operations in Portsmouth because the location of the city at the junction of the Ohio and Scioto Rivers makes it particularly susceptible to floods. The site on which the city has developed resembles a basin that is exposed on the south to the Ohio River and on the west to the Scioto River; this may be seen in the accompanying map. The ground slopes up from the rivers to form a sort of table land on which most of the city is built. Hills rise steeply and irregularly from the table land on the north and east sides of the city.

Prior to the construction of flood defenses Portsmouth was subjected to floods in two out of every three years. The southwestern part of the city in which most of the business section is located lies at an elevation of from 520 to 536 feet. Since the low-water river elevation is 470 feet, a 50-foot rise in the water level brings water to the edge of the city on both the Ohio and Scioto sides. At the 55-foot stage

approximately one-third, and at the 65-foot stage over two-thirds, of the city is below the water level.

Because experience had shown that the rivers seldom rose more than 62 feet from the low-water mark the earlier flood defenses of Portsmouth provided protection up to that height. This protection was supplied by a concrete wall along the Ohio River, about 3 miles long, and railroad embankments which served as levees eastward from the wall along the Ohio River and northward along the Scioto River. The first section of the concrete wall was constructed in 1908 and eastward additions were built in 1916 and 1929. As a further protective measure five pumping stations were erected to expel sewage when the water rose to a height that prevented the normal flow of sewage into the river.

The city experienced no major calamity until 1937 although floods frequently brought the crests of water near to the top of the flood wall. In 1933 and again in 1936, when other cities along the Ohio River were inundated, Portsmouth was only slightly damaged. However, the levee on the Scioto River side, part of it a large cinder and furnace slag fill, allowed

excessive seepage during high water and frequently had to be bolstered with sand bags when the river rose to flood stage. Furthermore, the sewage pumping equipment, which had to be operated 24 hours a day when the river reached the 60-foot level, was obsolete and almost worn out.

The 1937 flood proved to be one of the worst in the city's history. At its greatest height the rising water was 12 feet above the top of the 62-foot flood wall. A major part of the city was covered and the flood wall and levees were damaged. The high- and low-duty water pumping stations were disabled and drinking water from a storage reservoir had to be rationed by drawing from the reservoir for only a few minutes each day.

WPA Flood Defense Work

After the 1936 flood, the city began to reconstruct and extend its flood defenses—work that was conducted more intensively subsequent to the disastrous 1937 experience. Through the operation of WPA projects, the flood wall was rebuilt and extended, the levees strengthened with concrete core walls, the water system protected against flood disablement, and the sewage pumping system reconstructed to assure adequate expulsion of sewage during flood periods.

In the 1937 flood a large section of the levee along the Ohio River at the eastern end of the flood wall was washed away. The levee was an earthfill embankment that in earlier years had been subject to excessive leakage and consequent failure at high water. The workers employed on flood defense projects extended the concrete wall a distance of 80 feet to replace the demolished part of the levee and made the adjoining section of levee, about 1,000 feet in length, impervious to leakage by the construction of a concrete core wall.

The necessity of deep excavation into the levee in building the core wall was eliminated by driving the reinforced concrete piles (about 500 in number) through the earth fill into five feet of solid ground. Project workers prefabricated the piles, each 24 feet long, with interlocking joints so as to form an unbroken structure over the entire length. A concrete wall was built over the core, preventing erosion at

the top of the levee and raising by several feet the level at which protection is afforded.

On the Scioto River side, the cinder and slag embankment is subject to particular exposure because of its proximity to the junction of the two rivers. The porousness of the material of which the fill is composed allowed seepage during high-water periods, far beyond the capacity of the city pumping equipment. In order to reduce such leakage concrete piles similar to those employed in strengthening the Ohio River embankment were used. As many as 700 prefabricated concrete piles were driven into the levee in making a core wall that is approximately 1,000 feet long. The piles vary from 8 to 38 feet in length depending on the depth of the fill. During the 1939 flood stage no appreciable leakage was observed through this section of the levee. The city was further protected from flood waters on the Scioto River side by the construction along the embankment of a concrete wall about 4 feet in height and extending upstream approximately 4,500 feet from the north end of the core wall. This structure raises the maximum level at which protection is provided and prevents the erosion that was formerly caused by the overflow of the river.

The accumulation of sewage during the 1937 and earlier floods far exceeded the capacity of the city's obsolete pumping equipment. Seepage through the levees, run-off of rain water from the surrounding highlands, and normal sewage collected so rapidly that, even with the aid of fire department and railroad pumping apparatus, the city equipment was incapable of removing the accumulation. Projects begun in August 1937 resulted in the construction of five new sewage pumping stations on trunk sewer lines, the renovation of two old stations, and demolition of the other three. New electrically driven pumps, with a total pumping capacity of 106,000 gallons per minute, were installed and all necessary connections were made. The stations are constructed of brick on concrete foundations with the exception of the Washington Street Station which is made of concrete. One new station was also built and one repaired in New Boston.

Unlike the old steam-driven pumps, that had been placed directly in the sewer lines and were



HIGH-DUTY PUMPING STATION, BUILT TO FUNCTION AT FLOOD LEVELS MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE REACHED IN 1937

operated 24 hours a day during flood periods, the new pumps operate discontinuously for periods of 15 or 20 minutes at a time. This is made possible by the underground concrete reservoirs that were constructed at four of the new stations to hold sewage when the regular outlets are closed. The pumps start operating automatically when the reservoirs are filled to a specified point, expelling the sewage into the river through a by-pass outlet under the surface of the water. The reservoirs have a storage capacity of about 690,000 gallons and the new pumps are capable of emptying them in less than seven minutes.

WPA projects undertaken in connection with a third phase of the flood defense program are designed to protect the city's water supply up to a flood level of 90 feet. A new concrete storage reservoir, watertight to the 90-foot level,

TABLE 21.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO ^A

CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939

Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total.....	\$3,754,788	Sewer systems and other utilities	959,176
Streets and alleys ^B	1,475,327	Sewer systems.....	658,194
Public buildings ^C	570,525	Water supply systems.....	297,832
Schools ^C	274,894	Telephone and telegraph.....	3,150
Other.....	295,631	General flood rehabilitation ^D	40,000
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	238,500	Cemetery improvement.....	7,670
Flood control.....	463,590		

^A Data relate only to those projects that were operated in Portsmouth proper.

^B Including construction of sidewalks and erection of street signs.

^C Includes expenditures of \$41,700 for emergency restoration of school buildings after the 1937 flood.

^D Estimated.

now replaces the old high-duty station. Water can be pumped from the filter tanks to the reservoir, from which it is forced by gravity into the city mains. A section was added to the low-duty station located on the bank of the Ohio River so that it could operate at a flood stage of 90 feet—a level 16 feet higher than the 1937 flood and 10 feet higher than the possible maximum flood as estimated by army engineers.

From August 1936 to August 1938 an average of 400 WPA workers were employed on the flood defense projects exclusive of the waterworks job. Peak employment of 600 men was reached just prior to the flood in January 1937. The total cost of the work, including Portsmouth's sewage-pumping stations but excluding the waterworks, was \$464,000. (Table 21.)

The first test of the flood defense facilities came in February 1939. An inspection by city officials at the time when the water reached the 52-foot stage showed that there was no seepage in the levees where the concrete piling had been driven; the pumping stations were disposing of the sewage as fast as it accumulated in the storage reservoirs; and the repaired wall was holding up in a satisfactory manner. At the same flood stage in earlier years, a large city force would have been laboring night and day protecting the levees, trying to prevent seepage through the earth embankments, and building ramps to higher levels with sand bags and timber. Another crew would have been on duty 24 hours a day to keep the steam-driven sewage pumps in operation. Despite this labor, costing the city from \$20,000 to \$25,000, some water would have entered and fear of graver trouble would have developed. In 1939 the city was dry and business continued without interruptions.

Emergency Flood Work

When Portsmouth was flooded in 1936 and again in 1937, almost the entire force of WPA workers assisted in carrying out the emergency protection measures that were necessary at the time and later helped in rehabilitating the damaged public facilities. In 1936, approximately 1,500 persons were employed for ten days; and in 1937, when flood waters rose 12 feet higher

than the defense wall, about 2,000 WPA workers were engaged in emergency work for two and a half weeks.

WPA employees gave assistance during the emergencies in evacuating families from their homes and moving them to higher ground, constructed temporary shelters for flood refugees, filled sandbags and piled them on weakening levees, bolstered fills at roadway openings and weak spots in the flood wall, protected unfinished WPA project work by fastening down lumber and other materials, built rescue boats, and constructed sanitary toilets for use when the sewer system ceased operating. Women employed on WPA projects assisted in feeding and caring for refugees who were housed temporarily in schools, churches, private homes, public buildings, and hastily-built shelters.

Reconstruction after the 1937 Flood

When the 1937 flood waters receded, after having covered a major part of Portsmouth for about two weeks, mud and flood debris littered the city. Practically all WPA workers in the community were engaged in cleaning and restoring the city to a normal condition. One of the first tasks was to remove debris from the streets—a continuous process as long as homes and buildings were being cleaned out. Schools and other public buildings were cleaned, furniture put in place, and necessary repairs made so that normal functions could be resumed. WPA workers also repaired damaged streets, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and sewer and water mains. Employment on rehabilitation projects, which totaled 2,500 persons when the work started in February and was gradually reduced until the work was completed in June, averaged about 1,000 workers over the five-month period.

Other Construction

Streets and Sidewalks

The recurrent flood damage suffered by Portsmouth has meant that a very considerable portion of the WPA projects in the city have been devoted to replacement or rehabilitation of the various kinds of public facilities. On the improvement of streets and related

work nearly one and a half million dollars of Federal and city funds had been spent by the end of March 1939. Some of the streets, the original surfacing of which was not designed for present-day traffic, were in a serious state of disrepair before they were further damaged by flood waters. Many of the street surfaces that were covered with brick laid on a sand base gave way when exposed to heavy traffic. In the outlying districts the roads were either gravel-coated or else quite unimproved with narrow bridges and inadequate drainage.

WPA workers have faced main thoroughfares and important secondary streets with concrete, paved other streets with reclaimed and salvaged materials, and constructed sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. The expense of storing and reloading salvaged brick, concrete, and stone taken from the main streets has frequently been saved by timing the minor street projects so that the salvaged material could be used directly on them. Such material provides a good bed for future hard-surfacing, and also made possible in Portsmouth the improvement of alleys—work which the city otherwise could not have financed.

Many examples of WPA street improvements might be cited. The Scioto Trail (the only northern outlet from the city) which runs through the business section was widened, surfaced with concrete, and equipped with new sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. On Fifth Street a section of rough brick surface was removed and a concrete surface laid. At the same time the street was widened and furnished with



BUILT AS A PART OF THE FLOOD DEFENSE PROGRAM, ROADS SUCH AS THIS WILL PROVIDE MEANS OF ESCAPE SHOULD THE MAIN ROADS BE FLOODED AGAIN

curbs and gutters. A one-half mile concrete extension of 17th Street now enables workers employed at the river-front mills and shops to avoid the downtown business section in reaching their places of employment. Second Street (U. S. Highway 52, leading to Cincinnati) is being widened to 50 feet from the Scioto River to Chillicothe Street and paved with concrete. This work, when completed, will greatly ease the flow of the Portsmouth-Cincinnati traffic and provide more direct access by truck to the warehouses along the Ohio River.

One project in the residential section involved the improvement of a narrow but much-used street that was virtually impassable in wet weather. This street, which led to the high school, was widened and straightened, paved with concrete slabs, and supplied with curbs and drains. WPA workers converted Mabert Road, formerly an old stone and dirt street that became hazardous in rainy weather, into an all-weather highway by hard-surfacing it, laying gutters of salvaged brick, and building catch basins. Among other streets in the outlying sections, Scherer Hollow Road, Thomas Avenue, Milldale Road, and Daniels Drive were improved.

Altogether about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of streets had been hard-surfaced and slightly more than 26 miles of pavement had been improved through the operation of WPA projects by the end of March 1939. In addition, slightly over 2 miles of park roads had been paved and 40 miles reconditioned. Related construction completed by the WPA in the city includes 24,200 feet of sidewalks, 59,500 feet of curbs, 83,000 feet of

gutters, 2,500 feet of concrete marking strips, and 30,000 new street signs.

Public Buildings

Forced as were other cities to conserve funds during the depression, Portsmouth kept the construction and improvement of public buildings at a minimum from 1930 through 1935. When floods during 1936 and 1937 damaged many of the public buildings of the city it became imperative to undertake a large rehabilitation program at once. City applications for WPA projects involving the erection and renovation of public buildings were approved and a substantial amount of work of this type was initiated through the WPA program. By the end of March 1939, about \$570,000 in Federal and city funds had been expended on WPA public buildings projects. Among the major new buildings constructed in Portsmouth through WPA projects are a memorial hall, a garage for the city's street-maintenance equipment, a city waterworks service building, an addition to the high-school building at Scioto-ville, and the stadium at Labold Field.

Because residents of Portsmouth had long been without an adequate hall for civic and recreational gatherings, the city in 1936 sponsored a project for a new municipal hall. The \$41,000 hall that has been constructed is a one-story building, having a large auditorium that is equipped with a stage and removable seats. In the basement are a game room, kitchen, storage rooms, and a heating plant. Use of the building is in such demand that it is open daily with a full-time caretaker in charge.

A new brick and concrete building was constructed for storage of equipment and materials used by the city waterworks department. Cost was kept low through extensive use of salvaged materials. The brick and structural steel used in the structure were salvaged from the demolished city waterworks plant. Lumber and millwork were similarly obtained. New materials were limited for the most part to cement and sand needed for the concrete floor, electrical fixtures, and window glass.

On the Scioto-ville high-school grounds WPA workers demolished an old school building, which had been used to relieve overcrowding



MUNICIPAL GARAGE FOR STREET EQUIPMENT

even though it had been condemned as unsafe by the state department of education. In place of erecting another structure apart from the main high-school building, a two-story addition containing eight rooms was built on to the main building. The new section will accommodate 150 pupils. The workers on the project also installed the plumbing, heating, and electrical work.

Projects have also been operated for the renovation of many of the public buildings in the city. Such work, including both general improvements and repair of damage caused by floods, has been done on the schools, the fire stations, the armory, the municipal hospital, the memorial hall, the court house, the public library, and other public buildings located in the city.

Early in the WPA program it was planned to renovate each of the city's 19 school buildings. This work was well under way when the 1937 flood caused heavy damage to nine of the schools. Water filled the basements and rose from 1 to 11 feet above the ground floors. An emergency project was immediately approved for the rehabilitation of heating systems, plumbing fixtures, electric wiring, brick work, floors, blackboards, windows, steps and walks, and playgrounds. After this job was completed, the prior improvement program was continued. WPA workers removed old plumbing and heating equipment and installed new plumbing fixtures and heating systems. They built cabinets and shelves in home economics rooms, cut new doors and windows, and laid tile floors. Window sashes and panes were refitted and reset. Old brick driveways and worn stone sidewalks and concrete steps were torn out and replaced with new materials.

Portsmouth's four fire stations had been built to house the old type horse-drawn fire equipment. The stations were heated by gas or coal stoves, interiors were unfinished, drying towers for hose and equipment for repair work were lacking, and second floors were little better than lofts. Through WPA project work the city now has four modern fire stations adequate for its needs. Repair shops have been installed, towers provided for the drying of hose, additional rooms have been built, and steam heat installed.

A much needed renovation job was performed at the municipal hospital, which is large enough to serve 175 in-patients. WPA operations included overhauling the plumbing and heating systems, rebuilding the walls and roof, and repainting the woodwork.

Water and Sewer Systems and Other Utilities

WPA public utility projects in Portsmouth have not been limited to the sewer and water system undertakings described in connection with the city's flood defense program. Through WPA project operations a number of water mains have been extended to provide a sufficient supply of water in underserved areas and to reach the newer outlying sections of the city. Some 12,000 feet of pipe have been installed, new consumer connections made, fire hydrants reconditioned, and drinking fountains put in. This has improved service and afforded greater fire protection in both the business and residential sections of the city. Other project operations involved the installation of water meters in Portsmouth and New Boston. The meters were placed in frostproof, noncorroding, concrete boxes along the curbs, with copper wire connections to prevent rusting. Since the installation of the new boxes there has been no instance of meters freezing—a difficulty that previously had cost the city approximately \$3,000 a year.

Sewer construction work on WPA projects has been directed towards remedying a situation resulting from the lack of planning in location of the older sewers and from the deteriorated condition of many of the old lines. Inadequate drainage after heavy rains was typical in some sections and in others open sewers constituted a health menace. Brick salvaged from repaired streets has been utilized extensively in the sewer construction work. Most of the sewers were built entirely of this material and the few concrete sewers that were laid have been lined with brick. In addition to the construction of 48,700 feet of sewer lines and improvement of 153,000 feet, 365 catch basins and manholes have been built or improved.

The largest single sewer job was that of

covering the Lawson Run open sewer and reclaiming the area through which it ran. This sewer—formerly a 3,000-foot open ditch bordered by a dump ground—was the source of a majority of the typhoid cases in the city. The open creek has been replaced by a covered sewer line over about two-thirds of its length, and the remainder to the point where it empties into the Ohio River has been riprapped with salvaged concrete to prevent erosion. The old dump, which comprised an area of approximately four acres, was graded after the sewer trench was backfilled and is to be converted into a park and playground. Installation of the sewer line made possible the extension of roads and sidewalks so that, upon completion of the project, trucks and other heavy vehicles will be able to pass through the city without entering the business section. This project has done much to revive the section of the city in which the improvements were made.

Rehabilitation of city police telephone lines was undertaken on a project started in November 1935. Upon completion of the work in March 1936, 210,000 feet of circuit had been renovated and 148 police call boxes painted. Work has also been done on switch boards in city buildings and wires for the police and fire alarm systems have been laid underground.

Parks and Playgrounds

Labold Field in Portsmouth is one of the finest park developments in the state. It is the result of WPA operations which have transformed a little-used and inadequately equipped area of 25 acres into a well-equipped recreational park serving the entire city. WPA work at Labold Field included construction of a new stadium equipped with a football field, a running track, and facilities for field events; renovation of the baseball field; construction of 12 tennis courts; and development of a 15-acre play area.

The seating capacity of the stadium is sufficient for 7,500 spectators; stands are on both sides of the football field and high brick walls at each end. Dressing rooms for contestants are located beneath the stands and are equipped with lockers, showers, and other facilities. The grandstand at the baseball field was in a dilapidated state through years of neglect and the field and enclosure required considerable attention.

Project workers practically rebuilt the grandstand, provided dugouts for the players, and erected a nine-foot brick wall around the entire field. They also converted the area across the roadway from these structures into a large



THE WPA-BUILT STADIUM AT LABOLD FIELD SEATS 7,500 PERSONS

playing field of approximately 15 acres containing three softball diamonds, croquet courts, and facilities for other outdoor games. The park grounds which surround the playing fields have been landscaped, shelter houses built, and drinking fountains, park benches, and electric lighting facilities for night games provided.

Other parks in the city have also been improved. This WPA work included the building of stone shelter houses, and the construction of sport facilities such as croquet, roque, and horseshoe-pitching courts, marble-playing fields, and softball diamonds. Benches, sidewalks, curbs, roadways, water mains, adequate drainage facilities, and drinking fountains were also installed in Portsmouth parks.

Professional and Service Work

White Collar Projects

White collar undertakings of the WPA in Portsmouth include not only those projects sponsored by city agencies but also certain county- and state-sponsored projects that are operated in the city principally with Portsmouth workers. WPA recreational leaders, with the cooperation of YMCA workers and members of churches, school boards, and various civic organizations, have conducted classes in handicraft, formed ball leagues, and supervised playgrounds in the city parks.

Teachers on the adult education program (usually numbering about 13) have made a determined effort to increase literacy in the county, where, according to the 1930 census, 1,838 persons were classified as illiterates. The fundamentals of reading and writing have been taught to more than 300 persons since March 1938 and more advanced classes have been conducted in subjects such as arithmetic, geography, history, government, bookkeeping, shorthand, and typing. An average of about 55 children have been enrolled in the two nursery schools for children of low-income families during the past school year.

Through housekeeping aide activities, project workers have gone into homes of more than 550 needy families in which the housewife was temporarily incapacitated, and have assisted with the regular housework and the care of children.



ROQUE COURTS ARE AVAILABLE IN MOUND PARK AS A RESULT OF WPA PROJECT OPERATIONS

The distribution of surplus commodities to families in need of relief has been facilitated by the use of WPA labor. Other WPA workers have cleaned and mended books in public and school libraries and renovated furnishings and interiors of various public buildings.

A varied program of survey projects to aid in municipal administration has been conducted in the city of Portsmouth and in Scioto County. An example of this type of project is the city-sponsored real property inventory taken during 1936. A total of 13,754 dwelling units, covering 11,685 separate structures, were enumerated. The 16 maps and graphs and the tabulations prepared from this enumeration are now being used in city planning.

In April 1937 a project was undertaken to complete, cross-index, and file various county records, including automobile bills of sale and cases of the criminal and district courts. On another project started in October 1938, all birth and death records of the county for the years 1856 to date are being checked and reindexed to facilitate work in connection with the administration of the Social Security Act. Card files of the records of births and deaths since 1908 are also being made for the city and county departments of health.

Workers on other projects are making, or bringing up to date, indexes for records of wills, marriages, adoptions, bills of sale, settlements, and official letters. A file of the 30,000 pupils in the Scioto County schools for the years 1929 through 1938 was compiled for the county superintendent of schools. The faded and torn handwritten deeds in the county recorder's

office were typed on looseleaf ledger sheets and were bound in permanent looseleaf binders.

Location of section corners, accomplished through an engineering survey, has provided the basis for public and private survey work in the county and can be used in the preparation of accurate tax and road maps. Under another project, maps and records have been prepared showing the location and condition of all roads and drainage structures in the county. These are of service to the county engineer in maintaining and renovating the road and drainage structures.

TABLE 22.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY SEX

SCIOTO COUNTY AND CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO
MARCH 22, 1939

Type of Project	Scioto County (In- cluding Portsmouth)			Portsmouth ^A		
	Total	Men	Wom- en	Total	Men	Wom- en
Total	5,187	4,959	228	11,804	11,589	215
Highways, roads, and streets	4,424	4,424		1,079	1,079	
Streets and alleys	1,590	1,590		1,079	1,079	
County roads	2,834	2,834				
School buildings	61	61		61	61	
Sewer systems and other utilities	390	390		390	390	
Education	21	9	12	^B 16	^B 5	^B 11
Recreation	15	9	6	^B 10	^B 6	^B 4
Professional, clerical, and service	112	64	48	^B 84	^B 46	^B 38
Sewing	164	2	162	164	2	162

^A Data for Portsmouth represent the estimated number of persons working in Portsmouth proper; they include some workers from New Boston and other parts of Scioto County and exclude many Portsmouth workers employed on projects, particularly the county road undertakings, operated outside of the city limits. The number of workers employed in Portsmouth on certain county-wide projects has been estimated from county totals.

^B Estimated.

Sewing and Other Goods Projects

In Portsmouth, as in most cities, the majority of the women employed on WPA projects have been given work in sewing rooms. The women thus employed have not only produced thousands of garments for distribution to families in need of relief but have also made quantities of articles for use at the municipal hospital—sheets, pillow slips, hospital gowns, and furnishings, such as drapes and curtains.

Toys, furniture, and clothing donated through the Red Cross for flood victims have been reconditioned. Some of the garments required only cleaning and minor repairs; others provided material for made-over clothing. Left-over pieces of cloth have been woven into rugs or used in making comforters and quilts.

Work in Suburban Areas

In the preceding description of the WPA projects the discussion has been limited to activities conducted within the city limits of Portsmouth. No attempt has been made to cover the project work undertaken in the separately incorporated town of New Boston—the two pumping stations constructed there are mentioned in connection with the Portsmouth flood defense program because the stations form part of the Portsmouth sewer system. The discussion of Portsmouth projects also excludes the work performed by residents of the city on projects operated outside the city limits.



IN PORTSMOUTH, AS ELSEWHERE, A LARGE SHARE OF THE WOMEN EMPLOYED BY THE WPA WORK IN SEWING ROOMS

Unemployed persons from Portsmouth have performed much of the work in connection with the installation of complete sewer and drainage facilities at the county fair grounds, at the community recreational center in Washington Township, and at the camp built for the use of youths in the Roosevelt Game Preserve seven miles from Portsmouth. At the camp they also participated in the erection of several log structures including a mess hall and central building, living quarters for the group leaders, bunk houses, and additions to the bathhouse. A WPA-built swimming pool and an outdoor amphitheatre add to the facilities provided at the camp in the Roosevelt Game Preserve.

Also illustrative of construction work outside of the city accomplished primarily by Portsmouth labor are the brick dormitory and the new poultry house at the County Infirmary, the silo and modern dairy barn at the County Poor Farm, and the two-story building for playroom and sunning purposes at the Children's Home. Portsmouth workers have, in addition, been employed in large numbers (approximately 1,000 in March 1939) on the county-wide road projects. Such projects include the flood escape roads which connect with main highways at various points in Scioto County after they cut across the hills that are located along the northern edge of the city limits.

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pennsylvania, with an estimated population of 123,500 persons in 1938, has many of the characteristics of the large industrial cities of the country. Its location on the southern shore of Lake Erie, about halfway between Buffalo and Cleveland and almost due north of Pittsburgh, places it in the general section of the country in which large manufacturing cities have developed. Erie has a relatively diversified group of industrial establishments and enjoys facilities for both rail and water transportation. These are among the more significant factors which have tended to pattern Erie after much larger cities and to give a metropolitan characteristic to its problem of project work for the unemployed.

The heavy goods industries account for a large percentage of Erie's numerous manufacturing concerns. Among the more important durable products that are made in the community are electrical machinery and supplies, including locomotives and refrigerators; machine and hand tools; boilers; building hardware, plumbing supplies, and heating equipment; and steel forgings. The less durable manufactured articles that are significant in the industrial life of Erie include paper products of various types, washing machines and other household equipment, rubber goods, and certain textile products.

Trade in the city centers about the requirements of the community proper and the surrounding areas, which are primarily agricultural. Orchards, vineyards, and truck gardens are extensive along the lake; inland from the lake shore area dairying and general farming are the chief pursuits. Commercial lake fishing is carried on from the harbor.

Industries in the community must rely in large measure for their materials and markets on regions outside this limited trading area. Such traffic is adequately handled by the transportation facilities of Erie. The loading and unloading of coal and coke, grain, iron ore, pulpwood, and package freight—major items among shipments by boat—are expedited by grain elevators, freight warehouses, and special equipment for handling iron ore. Two railroad systems (New York Central and Pennsylvania) have division headquarters in Erie; the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) and the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroads also move traffic to and from the city. These roads provide a network of tracks on which iron ore and other goods can be shipped inland to consuming districts, and coal and other products can be brought to boats for re-shipment.

The growth of Erie has been the result in no small measure of its location on the bay formed by Presque Isle. This peninsula affords

a protected harbor for the lake boats plying to and from the city. Largely a state park that is noted for its attractiveness and recreational possibilities, the peninsula is joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of land at a point about a miles outside the western city limits. Erie proper is built on the lake shore plain on a tract between two and three miles in width and about 113 feet above the lake level. The peninsula protects the city from the storms and the lake affords relief from extremes of temperature.

WPA operations began in Erie in September 1935. Since that time practically all the kinds of work generally undertaken by the WPA have been prosecuted in the city and its immediate vicinity, furnishing employment for several thousand Erie workers. By the end of March 1939, approximately \$5,330,000 had been expended on projects in Erie and on Presque Isle. This total does not include funds used on state-wide white collar projects operated in Erie.

Of particular importance to Erie has been the storm sewer construction work which alone accounted for almost 30 percent of the total cost of construction projects (\$3,886,487). Street paving and resurfacing has done much to improve the city's thoroughfares and the development of Erie Airport, west of the city, has been significant in the WPA program of the community. The city has paid \$841,000 towards the cost of the projects it sponsored (as of March 31, 1939); the county supplied \$25,000 for projects operating in the city and for county-wide projects operated primarily in the city; and state agencies, such as the State Park and Harbor Commission, expended \$49,000 for work performed on state property in Erie and on Presque Isle, in addition to that expended on state-wide projects.

Closely related to the work done in Erie proper are the WPA activities in suburban areas, particularly in Mill Creek Township. The sewer and water mains laid in Mill Creek Township by WPA workers connect with the Erie systems and much of the street work constitutes an extension of the improvements made within the city limits. The Wesleyville sewing projects have provided garments and other articles for the needy families in Erie as well as in Wesleyville. Projects in the sub-

TABLE 23.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA ^A			
CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 31, 1939			
Type of Project	Amount	Type of Project	Amount
Total	\$3,886,487	Parks and other recreational facilities	413,485
Streets and alleys, including roadside improvement	1,148,816	Parks ^B	293,034
Public buildings	513,530	Playgrounds and athletic fields	84,295
Educational	289,935	Golf courses	36,156
Schools	275,294	Sewer systems and other utilities	1,225,293
School district warehouse	1,074	Sewer systems	1,173,315
Libraries	9,145	Water supply systems	51,978
Museums	4,422	Airport	514,186
Administrative	14,821	Sanitation and health (mosquito eradication)	45,224
Armory	9,341	Miscellaneous construction	25,953
Charitable, medical, and mental institutions	68,680		
County jail	8,659		
Stadium	67,677		
Improvement of grounds around public buildings	54,417		

^A Except where noted, data relate only to those projects that were operated in Erie proper.

^B Includes expenditures for Presque Isle Park and municipally-owned parks outside the city limits.

urban area of Mill Creek Township and Wesleyville, involving expenditures of about \$1,400,000 through March 31, 1939, are included in the following description of the project work that has been undertaken by the WPA in Erie.

Construction

Storm and Sanitary Sewers and Water Mains

The plain on which Erie is located rises gradually to the first ridge of foothills south of the city and is cut by a series of ravines formed by streams that empty into the lake. Mill Creek, Garrison Run, and Cascade Creek drain most of the area. During a period of heavy rains in 1915, Mill Creek became blocked with driftwood and debris, and when the jam finally gave way the impounded waters swept through the city, causing the loss of 25 lives and property damage in excess of \$2,000,000. The section of the creek that runs through the city has since been confined within a concrete sewer of ample capacity.

In order to avoid similar difficulties in connection with other drainage areas and to remove the flow of rain water from the sanitary sewer system, the city made application to the WPA for several storm sewer projects. Topographical

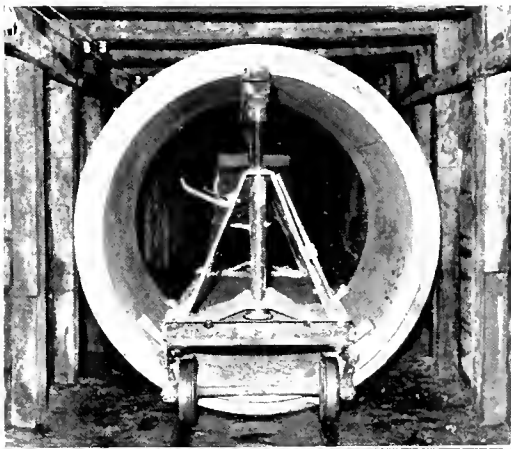
and hydrological surveys were undertaken by WPA workers to determine the nature of the various drainage areas in the city and vicinity. The findings of the surveys have supplied a scientific basis for planning systems sufficient in capacity to meet the drainage needs of the city and have been utilized in subsequent sewer project work of the WPA.

The largest of the WPA storm sewer projects and the most significant from an engineering standpoint is the Garrison Run job. Garrison Run drains a large area that fringes the business district in the eastern part of Erie. It flows through a somewhat crowded industrial part of the city and under railroad yards and crossings. The construction of a reinforced concrete conduit more than half a mile in length and 90 inches in diameter to carry the stream through the area presented many complicated problems. Open excavation and tunneling in a stratified shale formation were necessary throughout the entire length. Construction was further complicated by an existing sanitary sewer line which intersected the proposed line at the level planned for the new sewer.

This conflict required construction of an inverted siphon to carry the smaller sanitary sewer under the storm sewer.

A method of installing the 90-inch precast concrete pipe in the tunnel sections was adopted which minimized the amount of excavation needed. The tunnel was solidly reinforced with timber and a concrete floor was poured in which tracks were laid. Sections of the sewer were then lowered through the tunnel shaft, mounted on a specially designed car, and moved into place. The space between the timber lining and the pipe was well rammed with a quick drying concrete so that upon the subsequent deterioration of the timber, the street and tracks above the tunnel would not be damaged by excessive settling of the earth.

Two other storm sewer projects, on which similar work was done, improved drainage along portions of Cascade Creek. The Cascade sewer, draining an area of approximately 3,600 acres in the western section of the city, replaced an open ditch and permitted the elimination of a bad jog in the Buffalo-Cleveland highway.



STORM SEWER CONSTRUCTION IN ERIE: (BELOW) PART OF THE INVERTED SIPHON UNDER THE GARRISON RUN STORM SEWER AND (LEFT) THE SPECIALLY DESIGNED CAR USED IN PUTTING SECTIONS OF THE STORM SEWER IN PLACE



OPEN-CUT
SECTION
OF THE
LIBERTY
STREET
STORM
SEWER



The Liberty Street storm sewer project involved reconstruction of an old and inadequate system on a branch of Cascade Creek that flows under the business section of the city. Floods occurred here whenever rainfall was heavy. Engineering difficulties similar to those encountered in the work on the Garrison Run sewer were present, particularly on the sections where the tunnelling method of construction was necessary because of the damage to adjoining properties that would have resulted had an open cut been made. The method used on the Garrison Run project was applied to the construction of a 955-foot tunnel, which terminated at a bluff overlooking Lake Erie. Open-cut construction was used over the remaining distance to the lake.

The three storm sewer projects required the installation of almost five miles of trunk line (some as much as nine feet in diameter), 3,198 feet of laterals, 133 manholes, and such supplementary work as grading along the course of the sewer, construction of various retaining walls, replacement of curbs and sidewalks, and improvement of open sections of stream-bed. In addition, the operation of a project near the eastern border of the city drained large swamp areas which were infested by mosquitoes. The work involved grading and cleaning some 95,800 feet of creek channel and digging of nearly two miles of ditches leading to Motch, Cemetery, and McDannel Runs.

After the sanitary sewers were relieved of the large volume of storm waters that had pre-

viously been carried to the city disposal plant, a new trunk line inlet was constructed and the disposal plant was reconditioned. Seven projects were operated in outlying sections of the city to install new sanitary sewer lines. By March 31, 1939, about 13,500 linear feet of pipe had been laid and 48 manholes had been constructed.

In Mill Creek Township the use of individual or subdivision septic tanks resulted in the leakage of considerable quantities of untreated waste into the lake and led the state board of health to order the installation of sanitary sewers. Since the Erie sewage treatment plant, built about 1930, had been designed to meet the expanding needs of the city and surrounding territory, the township arranged with Erie to meter the sewage as it entered the city system, paying for the service. Much of the work on the 14 WPA sanitary sewer projects operated between the fall of 1935 and March 31, 1939, in these residential sections involved the construction of pipe lines along the slopes overlooking the lake.

On the higher sections the work was accomplished with comparatively little difficulty because of the favorable nature of the subsoil. In the lower areas, however, the presence of sand, muck, and water in a gravel vein increased the installation cost. Two lift pumps were installed to raise the sewage from the low-lying levels to the main interceptor. By the end of March 1939 project workers had laid over 92,000 linear feet of tile pipe and had con-

structed 124 manholes at a total cost of \$464,751.

Projects for the installation of water mains have been operated chiefly in new sections of the city. WPA workers have laid two miles of pipe to carry water into sections incorporated within the city limits in 1919 and in 1927. At the state soldiers' and sailors' home an extension was made to the main to improve circulation of water through the water system of the institution. This resulted in a supply of fresher water and a much-needed increase in the pressure, especially at the fire hydrants.

In Mill Creek Township the water supply was chiefly from individual wells and after the installation of the sanitary sewers the insufficiency of water frequently caused sluggish flow of waste matter through the sewers. Consequently the township supervisors sponsored projects for the extension of the Erie water supply system into the township. Between the initiation of the first WPA project for this purpose in December 1935 and the end of March 1939, a total of nearly five miles of water mains had been laid in the outlying sections, particularly in the vicinity of West Lake Road.

Streets and Related Work

Nearly a third of the expenditures for construction projects operated in Erie have been made in connection with street improvement work. By the end of March 1939, almost \$1,150,000 had been used for this purpose.

Outstanding among the various kinds of street project work is the resurfacing done on a number of the main streets of the business section; this may be noted in the accompanying map. The laying of 135,560 square yards of asphalt has greatly improved the condition of these much-used streets. During the prosecution of the work the project was operated on a 24-hour basis with three shifts of workers in order to reduce the length of time that traffic would be inconvenienced by project activities.

WPA project operations in Erie have included other street improvement work. Drainage, grading, surfacing with gravel or asphalt, and landscaping have been carried on extensively; new curbs, manholes, and gutters have been

built; and new streets have been opened. For several blocks in one part of the city a railroad track runs along one of the principal highways on which most of the truck traffic is routed. Although provided with a substantial concrete foundation, the asphalt surface on the street was continually cracking and crumbling as a result of vibration caused by passing trains. A WPA project was prosecuted to construct separate concrete bases, divided by asphaltic joints, for the railroad track and for the roadway on either side. The asphalt street surface is no longer subject to faults resulting from heavy freight traffic since it is separated from the tracks. The railroad supplied the city with all the material needed for the work.

A small parkway in the center of one of the main highways leading to the Erie Airport had been the scene of several serious accidents because a dip in the road under a railroad bridge obscured the parkway to motorists approaching from the east. Removal of the parkway by WPA workers and paving of the area has served to eliminate this dangerous traffic hazard.

Numerous other types of projects have contributed to the safety and convenience of motorists and pedestrians. On one project an average of eight men were employed for four months in making and erecting 986 street signs for 246 unposted intersections. Traffic counts were made at 130 stations to be used by the planning commission in redesignating highway routes through the city. The city shade tree commission sponsored a city-wide project for the inspection and removal of trees that were dead or were otherwise a source of danger, and trees whose excessive root growth interfered with subsurface utilities.

Considerable WPA improvement work has been undertaken on many of the streets in the expanding suburban areas outside the city limits. Numerous short streets in these outlying districts, particularly those just south and west of the city in Mill Creek Township, were graded and graveled and the adjacent ditches cleaned and, in some instances, ripped. In addition, outlying sections of some of the longer streets such as Grandview Boulevard along the southern city limit and South Gore Road, parallel to and just south

of the boulevard, were widened and reconditioned. Although this work was located beyond the city limits, most of the workmen on the projects came from within Erie.

Project work on the state highway system in Erie County furnished a significant percentage of the total WPA employment for Erie city workers during certain periods. Although employment figures are not available separately for workers from the city, it has been estimated that from 60 to 75 percent of the total number employed on these projects at various periods were Erie residents.

Airport

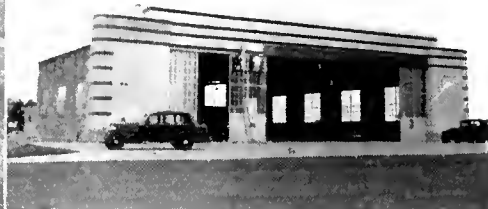
City-sponsored project work at Port Erie, the municipally-owned airport located about five miles west of the business center of the city at the intersection of two state highways, has resulted in the development of a first-class airport equipped for both day and night operations. The project was completed in the autumn of 1937 and air-mail service was inaugurated the following spring.

An important phase of the work was the construction of three hard-surfaced runways.

It was first planned to hard-surface only one runway and to fine-grade and seed the other two. Through an additional allotment of funds, it became possible to make all three with slag base and asphalt surface. The southwest-northeast runway is 150 feet wide and 3,070 feet long, and the other two, running east-west and north-south, are 100 feet wide and, respectively, 2,610 and 2,500 feet in length.

Other improvements to the landing field included clearing of a wooded area which constituted an obstruction at one end of the field, placement of power lines underground, grading of the entire 140-acre field, installation of a complete drainage system, and extension of the lighting system. Project workers also built a hangar equipped with concrete aprons and taxi strips to the runways. Constructed of 10-inch concrete blocks, the hangar is 80 by 100 feet in size and has storage space for 15 planes other than transports. Repair shops, office, and waiting room are in a structure twenty feet wide that is built along the entire length of the 80-foot side of the hangar.

The airport project provided employment for an average of 350 persons during most of its 19 months of operation, with the exception



PORT ERIE, DEVELOPED AS A FIRST-CLASS AIRPORT THROUGH WPA PROJECT OPERATIONS AND ITS COMBINED HANGAR AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

of the winter months when weather conditions limited the amount of work that could be done. In the spring of 1937 the job was put on a two-shift basis, each shift working six hours a day and five days a week.

Parks and Recreational Facilities

A notable amount of work has been undertaken by the WPA in developing recreational facilities in Erie's public parks and school playgrounds. These activities, promoted by agencies such as the Erie School Board, the City Park Commission, and the State Park and Harbor Commission, extend beyond the city limits of Erie to the development of facilities on Presque Isle Peninsula and in Zuck Park.

Two projects have been prosecuted to improve the grounds and buildings of Glenwood Park, the 128-acre municipally-owned recreational center in the southern part of Erie where a nine-hole golf course, tennis courts, a baseball field, a modern zoo building, and picnic grounds are located. Mill Creek flows through the entire length of the park. Through a WPA project the banks of the creek were riprapped to prevent further erosion and extensive work was done in cleaning out the creek channel, including the excavation of 7,000 cubic yards of dirt and refuse. Project workers also cleared 22 acres of the park, removed 125 dead trees, and made 10 horse-shoe courts.

The main entrance to the park was by way of a single-lane wooden bridge which was inadequate to handle the peak load of 10,000 cars entering the park on week-ends and holidays. The old bridge has been replaced with a two-lane, reinforced concrete bridge. Following the elimination of this traffic bottleneck, a decided increase in the use of the park facilities was noted, especially of the baseball diamond on which admission-free Twilight League games were played. A shelter house and pens for reindeer, buffalo, and other animals were constructed; the building is of especial interest from an architectural standpoint. In order to provide the necessary number of pens within the limited space available a seven-sided brick structure with glass brick lighting sections was built. Other



BRIDGE AT ENTRANCE TO GLENWOOD PARK WHICH REPLACED A ONE-LANE STRUCTURE

work completed on the park projects included the construction of flagstone walks and stairways, grading, and seeding.

The municipal golf course, formerly a privately-owned course that was acquired by the city in 1930, received needed improvements through a WPA project employing an average of 45 men for 14 months. The men installed a drainage system and a sprinkler system, relocated the 18 holes and hazards, improved the fairways, built benches, and reconditioned the club and caddy houses and a rustic foot-bridge. The course and its facilities were utilized by some 16,000 persons in 1938.

The Bay Front slope adjoining Lakeside Park along the Erie waterfront until recently had been used as a dump. This slope, which is 70 feet in depth, was cleared of rubbish, graded, and seeded through a WPA project sponsored by the city's bureau of streets. The workers built a brick gutter and excavated ditches for the drainage of the three



SEVEN-SIDED ANIMAL HOUSE CONSTRUCTED IN GLENWOOD PARK

acres on the slope. Another city-owned recreational area improved by WPA labor is the 19½-acre wooded tract in Mill Creek Township given to the city and named Zuck Park after its donor. Although the area is part of the City Park Development Plan, lack of municipal funds had prevented the conversion of this land into a park and recreation ground. With the aid of the WPA, the grounds have been grubbed and graded; and various athletic and picnic facilities, including horse-shoe courts, a baseball diamond, a children's playground, picnic tables, and fireplaces, have been constructed. Provision for the maintenance of the park has been made by the city.

Presque Isle Peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie to form the harbor of the community, has been preserved in its wild and natural condition as a state park. WPA work there has been designed to facilitate the public's use and enjoyment of its 3,400 acres of woodland, ponds, and beaches. Among the project activities conducted on the peninsula were the clearing and graveling of 10 miles of fire trails eight feet wide, the building of 100 combination picnic tables and benches, and the renovation of two bathhouses and of 800 old tables. Project workers covered over 400 acres removing poisonous vines and shrubs (ivy, oak, and sumac) and planting shrubs and saplings. They converted fallen timber into 100,000 board feet of lumber and 4,000 cords of firewood for use in the park.

An administration building of rustic design was erected to house the police headquarters and rest-rooms, and parking areas were laid out. Along one of the beaches on the lake side of the peninsula a specially designed boardwalk was built; during the seasons when it is not used as a beach promenade this structure can be turned over to collect and hold the sand that would otherwise be washed away. Another type of work done in the park was the digging of a channel between two of the ponds to eliminate the stagnant condition of one of them.

Among the WPA projects to improve recreational facilities in Erie are those involving athletic fields and playgrounds. Considerable work was undertaken at Erie Stadium, which has a seating capacity of over 13,000 and is used for football, track, and field events by all

the high schools and for activities of local civic organizations. The stadium was built in 1925 on an earth fill. Water seeped through joints in the concrete and, when it froze, damaged the supports upon which the seats were built. This condition was remedied by replacing 1,200 cubic yards of reinforced concrete and inserting steel beams to bear the weight of the entire structure. WPA workers also laid a sidewalk; constructed steps, curbs, and drainage gutters; renovated the bleacher seats; and, after grading and applying top soil and fertilizer, seeded over 26,000 square feet at the south end of the field.

At Roosevelt Junior High School, a grandstand and two bleachers have been erected of reinforced concrete to replace the wooden grandstand destroyed by fire in 1937. Individual folding grandstand seats—1,640 in number—have been installed; locker rooms, showers, toilets, drinking fountains, and storage spaces built under the grandstand; and a press box built on the roof. The baseball diamond, also laid out by WPA workers, will be used in all inter-school games and for the home games of the Erie professional baseball team, a member of the Middle Atlantic League. Additional work on this project includes construction of a section of concrete wall, wire fencing, gates, and a quarter-mile cinder running track.

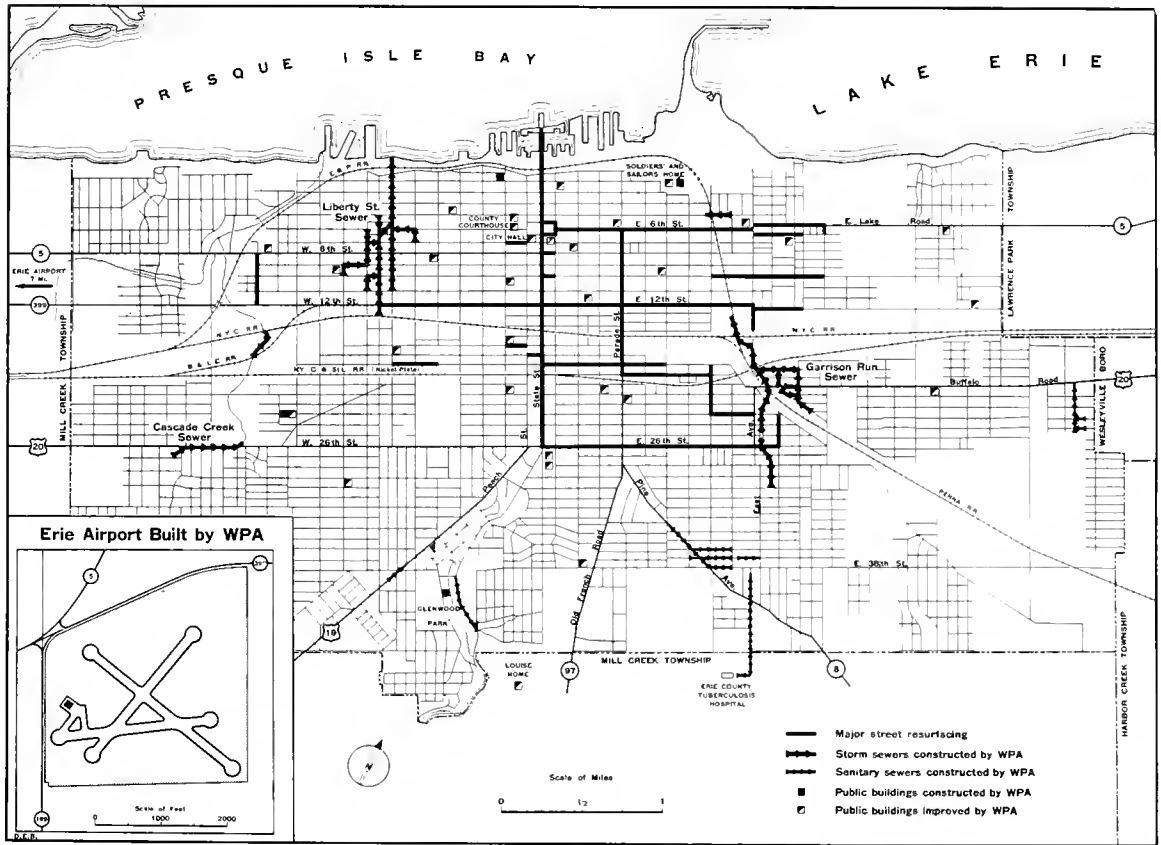
Many of the city's playgrounds have benefited by the grading and beautifying of school grounds undertaken in an effort to keep the children from playing in the streets. As a safety measure nearly 300 trees on or near the grounds were trimmed and the dead trees removed. A two-story frame house on property adjoining the Jones School was razed and the area used to extend the playground.

Public Buildings

Public buildings projects in Erie have been confined largely to improvement and renovation. The work done on school buildings has consisted chiefly of restoring woodwork and plastering, painting walls and ceilings, reputtying doors and windows, and repointing brick and stone work. The school district warehouse received needed miscellaneous improvements in the form of interior painting, moving of partitions, closing window openings, and

WPA CONSTRUCTION WORK OF SELECTED TYPES IN ERIE, PA.

Through March 31, 1939



WPA 3229

restoring the roof. Miscellaneous improvements were made to the interior of the Erie Public Library, an adjunct to the city school system. An abandoned steam boiler and its brick foundation were removed, and a wooden floor was constructed to convert the boiler room into a book storage room.

WPA work was also performed on many other public buildings, both city and county structures. The county courthouse and jail were rehabilitated and part of the yard was converted into a paved parking area. The mayor's office was renovated and a wall fence built around the armory. A new concrete-block double garage was erected near the State Fish Hatchery and Aquarium. Lack of city funds had prevented adequate improvements

to the house in which Commodore Perry lived during the building of the American fleet in 1812, an historically important structure in Erie County that had been restored by the city in 1923 as a memorial to the Commodore. The necessary restoration work was completed through WPA work.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, occupying a tract of 133 acres at the foot of Ash Street overlooking Presque Isle Bay, houses an average of 350 war veterans. Through a number of WPA buildings and grounds projects, all chimneys, foundation walls, and other exterior brickwork have been pointed and loose brick reset; windows have been caulked and weather-stripped; roofs, drainspouts, and gutters have been replaced;

and an old piggery has been torn down and replaced by a larger well-drained concrete structure. Other projects at the home have provided for the landscaping of the grounds, tree surgery, and the installation of a sprinkler system for the lawns which required the placement of more than two miles of pipe and over 600 connections.

The Erie county health and tuberculosis association is cosponsoring a WPA project proposed by the county commissioners to convert the Louise Home Sanatorium in Mill Creek Township into an institution for the care and observation of children with sub-standard health. The home was originally a farmhouse on the estate of a wealthy man who gave it to the tuberculosis association about 40 years ago for use in the treatment of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Since the recent completion of a new county hospital for this purpose, the Louise Home has not been in use. The WPA is constructing a one-story frame addition and two dormitory wings, and making improvements to the existing building, including the construction of a basement under the entire structure. The grounds are to be landscaped and a cinder roadway and parking area constructed. When completed, the home will not only have a housing capacity of more than 50 children, with separate wings for boys and girls, but will also contain adequate schoolroom space.

Professional and Service Work

Sewing and white collar projects in Erie have provided a substantial fraction of total WPA employment and a large share of employment for women. The number of women assigned to jobs in sewing rooms alone has exceeded 500 during much of the year ending March 31, 1939; this total does not include the many women from Erie who were working on the Wesleyville sewing project, just outside the city limits. Over 300 persons were employed on the various locally-sponsored professional and service projects during most of the year and 30 to 40 (predominately professional workers) were engaged on the Federal arts program. Approximately 70 employees were working in leadership capacities on the recreation and education programs, and a smaller group, averaging about 20 per-

sons, distributed surplus commodities from the state warehouse in Erie to needy persons in the city and its environs.

TABLE 24.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS

ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA			
MARCH 22, 1939			
Type of Project	Total	Men	Women
Total	1,303	680	623
Public buildings	81	81	
Parks and other recreational facilities	172	172	
Sewer systems	179	179	
Sanitation and health	25	25	
Education	38	25	13
Recreation	30	30	
Professional and service	318	127	191
Housekeeping aide	130		130
Historical research	68	40	28
Braille	44	28	16
Federal Project No. 1	30	26	4
Installation of public records	31	26	5
Other	15	7	8
Sewing	434	19	415
Distribution of surplus commodities	26	22	4

^a Does not include the 2,422 men employed on the state highway project or the 283 persons employed on Mill Creek Township and Wesleyville projects; approximately three-fourths of the workers in these groups were Erie residents.

Sewing Rooms

Two-thirds of the 600 women employed in Erie on WPA projects during the last week in March 1939 were engaged in sewing garments for distribution to needy persons. Rooms, supplies, and equipment for the five units operating in Erie have been supplied largely by cooperating local charitable organizations, schools, and churches. In two large rooms at the state soldiers' and sailors' home work is carried on in two shifts to obtain the maximum use of the electrically driven machines.

Work in the sewing rooms has included the production of 213,000 garments and other articles and the renovation and repair of donated clothing and household furnishings for distribution to families certified as in need by the state department of public assistance and to public institutions. Uniforms for the housekeeping aides also were made on the sewing projects. From scrap materials the women have made cloth toys, rag rugs, and other household articles. Products of the sewing rooms are sent to the warehouse, maintained in Erie by the state department of public assistance, from which they, together with sur-

plus commodities, are distributed by WPA employees.

Education and Recreation

The relationship between the recreation and the adult education activities of the WPA in Erie has been close. Schools, churches, civic organizations, and city officials have cooperated in providing space for meetings of the recreational and educational groups, making 42 centers available for the work. Activities under the two programs have been varied, with as many as 275 different groups totaling 3,442 participants being supervised in planned recreation or in education classes (such as naturalization, public affairs, vocational training, pre-school, and general adult education) by the 73 WPA leaders employed during March 1939.

Classes in literacy and naturalization are proving of particular importance since a considerable portion of the population are foreign born or children of foreign-born parents. Leaders selected whenever possible from the same nationality group as the enrollees aid them in obtaining records necessary for naturalization papers as well as instruct them in the rudiments of the English language and in the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in their new homeland. After naturalization, the new citizens are encouraged to enroll in classes in public affairs to acquaint themselves more fully with local, national, and international events.

One of the most popular among the general adult education classes is the safe driving school. Sponsored by a local safe driving school council, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Motor Police and the Governor's Highway Safety Council, the school gives twenty hours of classroom instruction in traffic problems and driving technique and at least twenty hours of practice driving in cars equipped with dual controls. Such cars are furnished by various automotive dealers in or near Erie. By March 1939, 131 enrollees had become licensed operators since the school opened the preceding August.

Participants in the WPA recreation activities have shown great interest in music. During March 1939 there were 65 orchestra and choral groups comprising more than 700 persons, most

of whom had had no previous experience in orchestral or choral work. Other recreational activities under the leadership of WPA workers—dramatic groups, handicraft work, and various sports, such as softball, squash, swimming, and volleyball—also have been of value in developing the capacities of the participants in creating new leisure-time interests.

Clerical and Service Projects

Projects operated primarily to provide employment for clerical and other nonprofessional white collar workers have covered a wide variety of work. Housekeeping aides have given temporary help to low-income families in times of emergency. Young women have been trained for housework positions in private homes through the household service demonstration project. As many as 424 volumes have been transcribed into Braille for blind readers. WPA nurses have assisted regular school nurses in examining school children, in administering immunization treatments, and in notifying parents of remediable physical defects discovered in their children.

Clerical workers on bookmending projects have renovated more than 30,000 books and cataloged 6,700 volumes in city and county school libraries, in the courthouse, and in the library of the state soldiers' and sailors' home. Various kinds of city and county records and documents have been sorted and cataloged, and surveys—both engineering and archeological—have been undertaken. Some of the more



CONTRAST BETWEEN PUBLIC RECORDS BEFORE AND AFTER RENOVATION

important of these projects are described in the following paragraphs.

Women serving as housekeeping aides are instructed at training centers in methods of doing household work under the conditions they encounter in the homes to which they are assigned. The usual situation in the homes they enter is a sick mother or a maternity case in a family that is not financially able to hire the help needed for ordinary work of cleaning, cooking, and getting the children ready for school. Occasionally, however, the families to which the aides are assigned upon recommendation of approved social agencies face special problems of longer standing. Illustrative of the less frequently encountered situations is the home of two schoolboys who, although obtaining high grades in their studies, came to school unkempt and undernourished. Investigation disclosed that the boys were motherless, that their diet consisted almost entirely of uncooked food, that they bathed infrequently, and that the home was seldom, if ever, cleaned. The housekeeping aide assigned to this home not only cleaned the house but also taught the boys to cook their food, attend to their personal cleanliness, and keep the house in order.



WPA HOUSEKEEPING AIDES RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS
AT TRAINING CENTER

Household service demonstration work was conducted in 1938 on a related type of project. Through this kind of activity 30 girls from Erie's relief rolls were trained for positions in private homes. Eighteen in the group graduated and

12 were placed in private employment. The training of another group of 16 was begun in June 1939. Trainees receive approximately a half of the security wage paid to unskilled workers.

A Braille project on which some 40 workers have been employed is of particular interest. The nearest source of books for blind people in Erie was the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh. Even there, the choice of material was limited. The 421 volumes that WPA employees had transcribed into Braille by April 1939 and bound for free distribution to the blind of Erie County were selected for transcription on the basis of requests made by the blind at local libraries. The total comprised 334 volumes of fiction, 55 volumes of nonfiction (including several textbooks and a cookbook), 6 volumes of poems, and 26 volumes of short stories and articles.

Thousands of valuable documents and photographs belonging to the Erie County Historical Society that were stacked in open boxes throughout the Old Customs House were cleaned, sorted, cataloged, and filed by WPA workers in 1936. A consolidated loose-leaf ledger index of the 36,000 naturalization records in the county was prepared and a new file of petitions transcribed. Over 380,000 records in the county courthouse were indexed and refiled and are being efficiently maintained through a system, established by court order, for their withdrawal and replacement. Since most of the large record books filed in the recorder's office were badly worn and could not be replaced, project employees mended and rebound them. The codification of the city building regulations, made by WPA workers, is being used constantly in the consideration of applications for construction permits, and an index file of all existing building permits in the city is in preparation.

A county-sponsored project for the establishment of a card system for tax records has resulted in a great saving of time in the county treasurer's office. Prior to 1936, records of delinquent taxes were copied in large tax docket books and transmitted to the county treasurer for collection. With legislation passed during the depression to postpone tax-sales and permit payment of delinquent taxes in annual installments over a period of years, the number of

dockets necessary to contain these records increased from one in 1929 to eight in 1936. Each October, when payments became due, taxpayers stood in line for hours while each of the eight record books was searched to ascertain all back taxes before a receipt for payment could be issued.

WPA project workers installed a card system containing a card for each property owner on which is a record of his tax payments over a period of ten years. Under this system the average time required to compute the amount of taxes payable was reduced from over half an hour to less than five minutes and the possibility of overlooking items was eliminated. The county has permanently retained one of the project employees as supervisor of the clerks who post these records.

Under another tax project property identification maps and an index showing the location and area of every parcel of property in the county are being prepared for the use of the county engineer and assessor. WPA workers also have installed systems for taking and maintaining inventories of the equipment, property, and supplies owned by public institutions. They have prepared a card index of all births, deaths, and marriages taking place between 1820 and 1906; this index is based on back files of local newspapers, the only source of such information because the Pennsylvania Vital Statistics Act was not passed until 1906 and all courthouse records had been destroyed by fire near the end of the nineteenth century.

Among the other project activities were several engineering surveys such as the tract line study of the metropolitan area of the city which identified the almost completely obliterated tract lines and corners established at the time of the original purchase of the land. The findings of the tract survey facilitate the determination of the validity of titles, the making of subdivisions, and other surveying and mapping work. A topographic survey of Presque Isle Peninsula and Bay aids in the planning of more adequate fire protection, reforestation, recording of riparian growth, and study of erosion of shore line.

Of particular interest to historians and archeologists are a group of projects sponsored by the county and the state historical commis-

sion for the collection of information concerning the early history of Erie and its environs. The work has included engineering and archeological surveys, excavation of sites of Indian relics, and extensive research in early French and English documents.

Several units of Nation-wide projects have operated in Erie. Employees on the Federal writers' project compiled a city and county guide, assembled local material for the state guide, and assisted in preparing maps, pamphlets, and reports. Eighteen musicians, employed on the Federal music project, have given approximately 600 free concerts in the schools, parks, public institutions, and on the radio. Clerical workers engaged on the survey of historical records prepared an inventory of the county archives and cataloged newspaper holdings, manuscript collections, and maps located in the public library. Measurements of 34 historical buildings were obtained by workers on an historic American building survey undertaken to make standard architectural drawings for transmission, together with photographs, to the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress.

The project work initiated in Erie by the WPA has reflected the particular needs of the community during the period from 1935 to 1939. Emphasis given the construction of storm and sanitary sewers resulted from the potential danger that flooding of the existing sewers of the city would cause, from the need for segregating the storm and sanitary sewage, and from the health menace originating in areas not served by the sanitary system.

The extensive street improvement work that has been done, particularly the resurfacing in the business section, has contributed both to the comfort of motorists and to the sightliness of the streets.

The airport development work represents another kind of demand for project prosecution, in this case the result of increasing reliance upon air transportation.

These and other kinds of construction work and the white collar and sewing room activities that have been carried on in Erie have their counterparts in the WPA programs of most

cities. The relative importance of each type of project in Erie, however, has depended on the specific needs of the city and the occupational skills of unemployed Erie workers assigned to the program. The entire WPA program of project work for the unemployed has been supplemented in Erie by a limited amount of

work performed on projects operated by other Federal agencies (mainly, the Coast Guard and the Bureaus of Labor Statistics and of Internal Revenue) for the employment of relief workers, and by the programs of the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps conducted for young people.

EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEES UNDER THE WPA

THE APPROPRIATIONS to the WPA for the fiscal year ending in June 1939 determined the pattern of WPA employment during the year. Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, an employment average of about 2,800,000 persons was contemplated for the first eight months of the year. The act provided, however, that if some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance arose which had not been anticipated at the beginning of the fiscal year, the President might waive the required distribution of funds over the eight months and shorten the period by as much as one month. Such shortening of the period became necessary largely as a result of four developments: the increase, prior to the passage of the act, in the number of unemployed persons awaiting assignment to WPA project work; the subsequent growth in the number of unemployed who were in need after they had exhausted their private resources and unemployment compensation payments; the hurricane in New England; and the adverse effect of the foreign situation on prices of cotton and certain other commodities entering into the world market. With the eight-month period cut to seven months an average employment of about 3,200,000 was possible. Appropriations for the remainder of the year (Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress, approved February 4, 1939, and Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress, approved April 13, 1939) provided for the employment of a little less than 3,000,000 WPA workers until April 1 and for a successively reduced number

in each month thereafter until a total smaller by 400,000 was reached in June. The WPA employment for which provision was made in the appropriations included an average of roughly 100,000 workers on Federal agency projects to be financed with transferred WPA funds.

Trends in WPA Employment ¹

Following closely the general pattern provided for by the appropriations, employment on projects financed with WPA funds rose in the first four months of the fiscal year from nearly 3,000,000 workers to a peak of about 3,350,000. By the end of December the total number employed had fallen to 3,100,000. This was not far from the 3,000,000 level that was substantially maintained until early April 1939. By the end of the fiscal year, however, successive reductions each month had brought to 2,551,000 (as of June 28, 1939) the number of persons at work on WPA-financed projects. The total at the close of the year represented a decline of about 800,000 from the year's peak and of over 400,000 from the March figure.

Projects operated by the WPA supplied by far the largest share of the employment total throughout the year. Jobs provided by other Federal agencies on projects similar in type to those of the WPA and financed by the WPA funds transferred under Section 3 of the ERA

¹ Detailed data on employment are shown in Tables I-IV of the appendix.

TABLE 25.— NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS AND WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

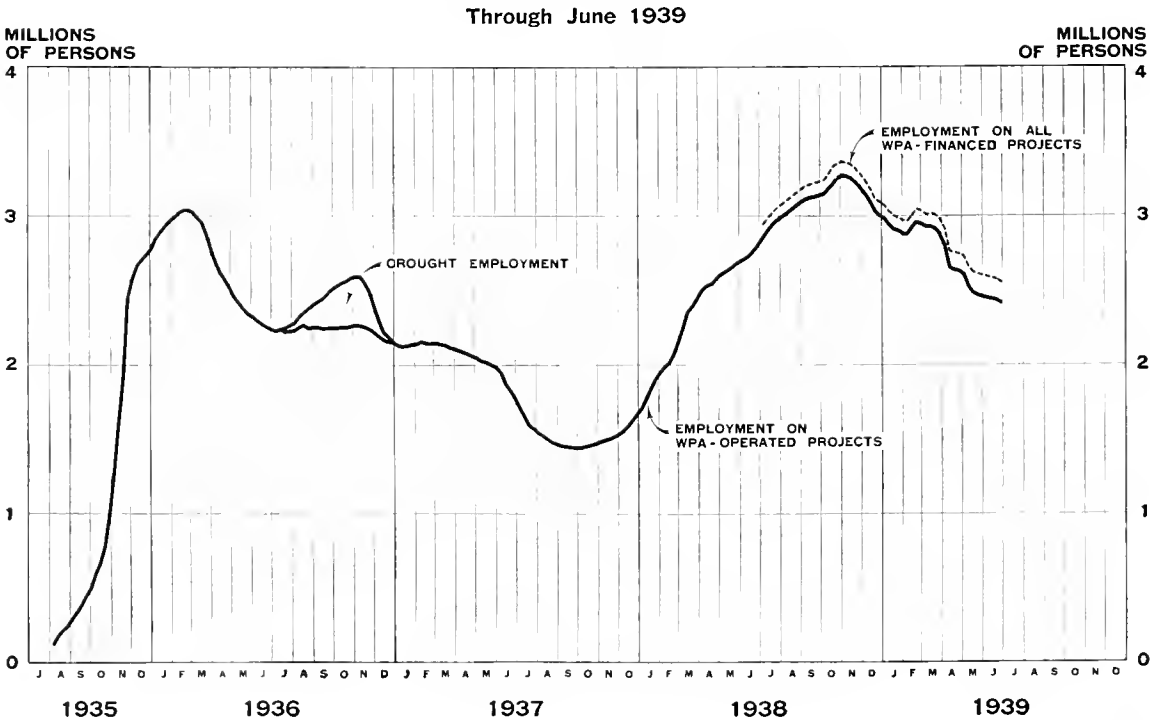
MONTHLY JULY 1938 TO JUNE 1939			
Date	Total	WPA-Operated Projects	Projects of Other Federal Agencies
<i>1938</i>			
July 27	3,053,327	2,966,832	86,495
August 31	3,171,184	3,085,762	85,422
September 28	3,228,082	3,136,505	91,577
October 26	3,346,107	3,253,623	92,484
November 30	3,286,592	3,193,658	92,934
December 28	3,093,855	3,002,241	91,614
<i>1939</i>			
January 25	2,985,620	2,895,125	90,495
February 22	3,043,367	2,955,022	88,345
March 29	2,980,472	2,882,722	97,750
April 26	2,750,639	2,629,314	121,325
May 31	2,599,673	2,457,901	141,772
June 28	2,551,418	2,420,741	130,677

Act of 1938 represented, roughly, from 3 to 5 percent of the total. The number of Federal agency workers fluctuated around 90,000 during the first nine months of the year. Increases in April and May brought their number to a maxi-

imum of approximately 140,000 during the final quarter.

More than 3,270,000 persons were working on projects operated by the WPA at the peak of the year's activities. This number included emergency workers engaged in the rehabilitation work necessitated by the New England hurricane and floods of September 1938, as well as many tenant farmers and farm laborers in the South whose small incomes in a poor year were being supplemented by a limited amount of WPA employment. After November, employment on WPA-operated projects declined to the winter's average of about 2,900,000 workers that was substantially maintained until the end of March. Reductions during the remainder of the year brought the total number employed on projects operated by the WPA down to 2,421,000 at the end of June. At this stage in the decline the number of WPA workers was smaller than at any time during the preceding 15 months. (See Chart 4.)

CHART 4
EMPLOYMENT ON WPA PROJECTS



The expansion in WPA employment which began in October 1937 and culminated a year later is attributable primarily to the unemployment situation which developed after the reversal in business conditions that occurred in the latter half of 1937. Many of the workers who had lost their jobs when conditions grew worse during the 9 or 10 months ending with June 1938 were able to support themselves for a time on their private resources and their unemployment compensation payments in cases where these were due; but the exhaustion of such resources later forced the workers to apply for aid and ultimately necessitated a large expansion of the WPA program. This influence was of primary importance in the upward trend of the WPA employment total until late in the calendar year 1938. Part of the upswing, however, and particularly that taking place during July and August reflected the provision of jobs for needy workers who had previously been engaged in other Federal work and construction activities. Such persons probably accounted for roughly 100,000 of the rise during the late summer months of 1938. The hurricane in New England and the condition of southern tenant farmers and farm laborers also contributed to the rise in WPA employment at that time. In the months of August, September, and October 159,000 of the country's increase of 278,000 WPA workers took place in the South, where the relative gain was about five times as large as in the rest of the country. The rise in WPA employment in New England over the same three-month period amounted to nearly 30,000 persons, largely emergency workers who were employed as a result of the September hurricane and floods in the New England area.

Among the persons working on projects operated by the WPA at the end of June 1939 were about 353,000 women. This number accounted for almost 15 percent of the WPA employment at the time, a larger proportion than women had represented at any other period during the year, as may be seen in Table 26. The June figure for women, however, was about 75,000 below the peak reached in the autumn of 1938. Although an increasingly larger number of jobs had been provided for needy unemployed women in the period of rapid expansion

TABLE 26.—NUMBER OF WOMEN EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS

QUARTERLY—DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1939

Date	Number	Percent of all Workers
<i>1935</i>		
December 24	330,732	12.1
<i>1936</i>		
March 25	440,193	15.3
June 24	387,841	17.2
September 30	393,825	15.7
December 30	352,963	16.4
<i>1937</i>		
March 31	354,639	16.5
June 30	323,275	18.2
September 29	256,360	17.7
December 29	284,005	17.0
<i>1938</i>		
March 30	335,612	13.7
June 29	372,058	13.3
September 28	409,954	13.1
December 28	405,665	13.5
<i>1939</i>		
March 29	391,442	13.6
June 28	352,784	14.5

in WPA employment after October 1937, the proportion of women workers on WPA projects declined from approximately 18 percent in October 1937 to about 13 percent a year later. The decrease was due chiefly to the relatively greater incidence of the growing unemployment on men.

Federal agency project work financed with transferred WPA funds provided employment at the end of June 1939 for about 131,000 persons. The largest number of these workers, 39,000, were working on projects of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department. The Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture employed about 18,000 workers, and two other agencies—the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior and the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks—each employed about 16,000 persons. The only other Federal agencies having more than 10,000 persons at work on WPA-financed projects were the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture with 14,000 and 13,000 persons, respectively. (See Table IV of the appendix.)

Almost all the workers on projects financed with WPA funds are persons referred to the WPA by local public relief agencies and certified as in need of relief. At the end of the year certified workers represented 96.5 percent

TABLE 27.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY AGENCIES

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Agency	September 28, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 29, 1939	June 28, 1939
Total	91,577	91,614	97,750	130,677
Department of Agriculture	38,143	33,751	34,268	49,066
Agricultural Adjustment Adm.	126	139	121	181
Agricultural Engineering		17		
Biological Survey	1,953	1,726	1,518	2,485
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	10,744	7,817	8,374	13,728
Forest Service	8,822	8,019	9,049	13,303
Home Economics	551	439	453	361
National Agricultural Research Center	151	1,068	920	902
Soil Conservation Service	15,796	14,526	13,833	18,106
Department of Commerce:				
Bureau of Fisheries	1,053	2,089	1,000	576
Department of the Interior	12,933	13,581	11,657	18,716
Office of Education	412	528	568	707
National Park Service	11,060	11,699	10,539	16,078
Territories and Island Possessions:				
Alaska Railroad	306			395
Alaska—miscellaneous		60	304	238
Govt. of the Virgin Islands	1,125	1,294	246	1,298
Department of Justice:				
Bureau of Prisons		73	107	179
Department of Labor:				
Bureau of Labor Statistics	197	720	964	1,779
Library of Congress	117	121	121	111
National Resources Committee			1	50
Department of the Navy:				
Bureau of Yards and Docks	14,269	15,975	14,991	15,650
Rural Electrification Adm.	173	213	217	243
Department of the Treasury	1,483	2,312	2,609	2,960
Coast Guard	272	690	457	368
Internal Revenue	871	875	854	836
Procurement Division	3	1		
Public Health Service	337	294		
Office of the Secretary		452	1,208	1,756
Veterans' Administration	570	768	897	778
War Department	22,639	22,011	30,918	40,569
Corps of Engineers	132	713	485	1,441
Quartermaster Corps	22,507	21,298	30,433	39,128

Employment on Different Types of WPA Projects

A widely varied project program is operated by the WPA because of the diverse requirements for public improvements in the different communities and because of the many kinds of occupational skills possessed by the unemployed persons for whom the WPA provides jobs. The construction work that the WPA has conducted in various fields, however, has always supplied the preponderant share of employment, usually accounting for approximately four out of every five project employees. As of June 21, 1939, almost 1,941,000 persons were at work on construction projects; these persons represented about 80 percent of the

TABLE 28.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS^A

JUNE 21, 1939

Type of Project	Number	Percent of Total
Total	2,435,930	100.0
Highways, roads, and streets	1,089,603	42.7
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	336,391	13.8
Streets and alleys	193,193	7.9
Other	510,019	21.0
Public buildings	223,758	9.2
Educational	67,831	2.8
Other	155,927	6.4
Parks and other recreational facilities	172,840	7.1
Parks	95,150	3.9
Other	77,690	3.2
Conservation	103,379	4.2
Flood control	29,013	1.2
Other	74,366	3.0
Sewer systems and other utilities	227,968	9.4
Sewer systems	144,027	5.9
Other	83,941	3.5
Airports and other transportation facilities	47,163	2.0
Airports and airways	40,579	1.7
Other	6,584	0.3
White collar	315,327	12.9
Education	37,676	1.5
Recreation	41,780	1.7
Professional, clerical, and service	235,871	9.7
Installation, extension, or revision of public records	42,396	1.7
Extension of government services	55,995	2.3
Studies and surveys	52,380	2.2
Archeological projects	2,010	0.1
Home economics	46,495	1.9
Federal Project No. 1	32,428	1.3
Other	4,257	0.2
Sewing	179,830	7.4
Goods, other than sewing	31,447	1.3
Sanitation and health	47,355	1.9
Miscellaneous	47,260	1.9

^A Data apply to continental United States only.

of the total employed on WPA-operated projects and 95.0 percent of the number employed on Federal agency projects financed with WPA funds. Nonrelief employees typically comprise supervisory personnel and skilled workers essential to project operation who cannot be secured from the relief rolls. The relief percentages displayed only small variation during the year ending in June 1939. Comparison with the earlier years reveals a slight increase in the proportion of certified workers on WPA-operated projects but at no time since the program's initiation have certified personnel constituted less than 94 percent of the total employment on projects prosecuted by the WPA.

CONSTRUCTION
WORKERS PUT-
TING IN THE
FOUNDATION FOR
A NEW PUBLIC
BUILDING



total employment—a percentage slightly lower than that obtaining during most of the year. The remainder of the WPA workers were employed on white collar and sewing projects.

The highway, road, and street projects of the WPA, as a group, have consistently provided jobs for more workers than any other type of project. On this kind of work, which supplements an important sphere of regular public activity in both urban and rural areas and has come to be recognized as particularly well-suited in many cases to a work project program, almost 1,040,000 WPA workers, or about 427 out of every 1,000, were employed at the end of June 1939. (See Table 28.)

Three other types of projects accounted for a large share of the remaining employment on construction jobs—projects for the construction or improvement of sewer and water systems, school and other public buildings projects, and projects for the development of parks and other recreational facilities. These kinds of projects provided jobs at the end of June for 94, 92, and 71 workers, respectively, out of every 1,000. Over 100,000 workers, or 42 from each 1,000, were employed on flood control and other conservation projects; almost 50,000 were engaged in the construction of airports and related work, and approximately the same number were employed on sanitation and health projects.

About 495,000 WPA workers, representing 320 out of every 1,000 employed on June 21,

1939, were working on projects that did not involve construction work. These workers held jobs on white collar and sewing projects which accounted for 129 and 74 persons, respectively, out of each 1,000 workers. It is these projects which have provided most of the employment available to women workers under the WPA program. Women accounted for almost half the number employed on white collar projects, which include educational and recreational work as well as the various kinds of professional and service activities. Women were also employed in large numbers on sewing projects where they represented 96 percent of the 180,000 persons engaged in making clothing and household articles for distribution to needy families and public institutions.

Comparisons with earlier periods show that there has been important shifting in the distribution of project workers among the several types of projects. Highway and street work, for example, which accounted for 427 out of each 1,000 employees in June 1939 and 473 in September 1938, had provided only 357 out of each 1,000 jobs in March and September of 1937. On the other hand, the proportions of total workers who were employed on recreational facility and sewing projects, and to a more limited extent on public buildings projects, declined in relative importance during most of the fiscal year and were lower during the year than in most of the preceding periods. The various changes in the distribution of WPA

TABLE 29. DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS ^ASELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936 TO JUNE 1939 ^B

Type of Project	March 1936	September 1936	March 1937	September 1937	March 30, 1938	September 21, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Highways, roads, and streets	372	388	357	357	430	473	455	442	427
Public buildings	82	89	85	106	76	88	85	81	92
Parks and other recreational facilities	105	100	86	87	86	79	72	70	71
Conservation	67	45	56	39	48	39	42	49	43
Sewer systems and other utilities	90	80	103	93	108	81	88	101	94
Airports and other transportation facilities	19	24	18	18	17	16	15	16	19
White collar	85	110	124	141	106	104	115	119	129
Education	20	17	20	20	14	12	14	14	15
Recreation	12	17	21	18	13	14	14	14	17
Professional, clerical, and service	53	76	83	103	79	78	87	91	97
Sewing	100	104	105	102	76	70	70	68	74
Goods, other than sewing	21	15	16	15	13	12	12	12	13
Sanitation and health	36	28	29	31	31	24	26	24	19
Miscellaneous	23	17	21	11	9	13	20	18	19

^A Data apply to continental United States only.^B Data for March and September 1936 and March 1937 apply to the last half of the month; for September 1937, the entire month.^C Not comparable with later periods since miscellaneous group for March 1936 includes certain types of work which have subsequently been included under white collar projects.

employment for the Nation as a whole, shown in Table 29, are brought about by diverse influences. Seasonal factors affect the employment on the different types of projects; in some instances, these result from changes in private employment opportunities in agriculture and other fields of activity and in others they are necessitated by adjustments to weather conditions that are required in a program of project work. Other important factors, some of them closely interrelated, are the facility with which large numbers of unskilled workers can be assigned to certain types of projects—such as highway, road, and street work—when employment must be expanded rapidly, the diversity in the trends of private employment in different sections of the country, the changes in the occupational distribution of persons assigned to WPA work, and the variations in the local needs for project work in different communities and at different times.

The extent of the wide variation in the composition of individual state WPA programs in response to the many influences that bear upon project operations may be seen in Tables VI and VII of the appendix. As against 43 percent of all workers having employment on highway, road, and street projects on a Nation-wide basis in June 1939, more than 60 percent of the workers were so employed in four states—Arkansas, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ten-

nessee. In nine other states this kind of work engaged between 50 and 60 percent of the total number. On the other hand, highway work was comparatively unimportant in six areas—New York City, the District of Columbia, California, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—where less than 20 percent of the WPA jobs were provided on projects of this type. Where the emphasis given highway, road, and street projects was relatively limited, other types of construction work, of course, assumed greater importance.

White collar jobs constituted from about 6 to 30 percent of the various state totals but only in New York City, the District of Columbia, and California did they rise to more than 20 percent of the total. In Texas, Delaware, Nevada, Florida, Wyoming, and New Hampshire sewing projects were comparatively important, with at least 15 percent of all WPA workers in the state engaged in this type of activity.

Workers in Different Wage Classes

The distribution of persons employed on WPA projects according to the degrees of skill of their work is of importance partly because of its influence upon the types of projects that can be operated and partly because it constitutes a major basis for differentiation in the

TABLE 30.—DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY WAGE CLASSES^A
SELECTED PERIODS, MARCH 1936 TO JUNE 1939^B

Wage Class	March 1936	November 1936	April 1937	September 1937	May 25, 1938	September 21, 1938	December 28, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Security wage workers	955	926	931	963	974	973	967	968	964
Unskilled	747	676	671	634	732	718	699	701	658
Intermediate	85	105	109	132	107	117	121	124	142
Skilled	91	110	114	145	102	108	115	112	129
Professional and technical	32	35	37	52	32	30	32	31	35
Nonsecurity wage workers	45	74	69	37	26	27	33	32	36

^A Data apply to continental United States only.

^B Data through September 1937 are for the first half of the month.

monthly earnings of WPA workers. Practically all (about 960 per 1,000) of the project workers were paid during the year according to the established schedule of monthly security earnings which provided for different monthly payments to workers according to whether they were assigned to unskilled, intermediate (semi-skilled), skilled, or professional and technical jobs. Persons assigned at the unskilled rates at the end of the fiscal year (as of June 21, 1939) constituted 658 out of each 1,000 project employees. Skilled and intermediate workers accounted for 129 and 142 persons, respectively, and professional and technical workers for 35, on the per thousand basis. The remaining 36 out of each 1,000 employees were assigned as nonsecurity wage workers; they included the technical and supervisory personnel essential to project operation that could not be obtained at the monthly security rates of the WPA.

The relative numbers of WPA workers assigned at unskilled rates declined somewhat during the year ending in June 1939 and a compensating rise occurred in the skilled and semiskilled groups. These changes reflect the interplay of the many factors influencing the composition of the WPA employment total. The downward trend of total employment was of particular importance in the latter months of the year. Efficient operation of a curtailed program does not permit the proportionate reduction of workers among the various grades of skill. The intermediate, skilled, technical, and professional persons cannot be released in the same relative numbers as the unskilled. However, when employment can be expanded again, the unskilled workers usually comprise a proportionately large group of the accessions.

Differences among the various types of projects in the distribution of workers according



LAYING A
TILE ROOF
ON A WPA-
CONSTRUCTED
BUILDING

TABLE 31. DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY WAGE CLASSES ^A

JUNE 21, 1939

Type of Project	Grand Total	Security Wage Workers					Non-security Wage Workers
		Total	Unskilled	Intermediate	Skilled	Professional and technical	
Total	1,000	964	658	143	128	35	36
Highways, roads, and streets	1,000	969	790	101	67	11	31
Public buildings	1,000	958	483	161	298	16	42
Parks and other recreational facilities	1,000	963	692	111	146	14	37
Conservation	1,000	971	770	108	83	10	29
Sewer systems and other utilities	1,000	968	698	154	104	12	32
Airports and other transportation facilities	1,000	955	539	130	273	13	45
White collar	1,000	954	228	292	254	180	46
Education	1,000	947	47	106	343	451	53
Recreation	1,000	949	100	354	338	157	51
Professional, clerical, and service	1,000	956	279	311	225	141	44
Sewing	1,000	977	802	117	46	12	23
Goods, other than sewing	1,000	969	696	163	94	16	31
Sanitation and health	1,000	963	679	147	119	18	37
Miscellaneous	1,000	872	435	199	196	42	128

^A Data apply to continental United States only.

to wage classes are shown in Table 31. Unskilled workers were relatively most numerous on road and street, conservation, and sewing projects on each of which they made up more than three-quarters of the total. A majority of the WPA workers in the professional and technical group were employed on white collar projects. These projects, as well as the projects for the construction or improvements of public buildings and of airports, provided work for relatively large numbers of the skilled and semiskilled employees.

Workers in Different Urbanization Groups

Another distribution of WPA workers that is significant because of its relation to monthly earnings is that which takes into account the size of the community in which project work is prosecuted. At the end of June 1939, 423 out of every 1,000 WPA workers were employed in the most populous areas of the country—counties containing cities that in 1930 had a population of 100,000 or more persons (Table 32). In counties whose largest cities had between 25,000 and 50,000 and between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants employment was provided for 82 and 74, respectively, out of each 1,000 WPA workers. Less populous counties—those with towns of from 5,000 to 25,000 population—had 224 out of each 1,000 WPA workers. The

remaining 197 of each 1,000 were at work in rural counties which included no municipality with as many as 5,000 inhabitants in 1930.

TABLE 32.—DISTRIBUTION OF EACH 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS ^A

SELECTED PERIODS, NOVEMBER 1937 TO JUNE 1939

Urbanization Group ^B (Population)	WPA Workers						Gainful Workers 1930 ^D
	November 1937 ^C	June 29, 1938	September 21, 1938	December 21, 1938	March 22, 1939	June 21, 1939	
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Over 100,000	474	456	444	431	424	423	430
50,000-100,000	74	73	74	72	71	74	69
25,000-50,000	75	81	83	79	79	82	78
5,000-25,000	201	215	217	221	225	224	217
Under 5,000	176	175	182	197	201	197	206

^A Data apply to continental United States only.^B Urbanization groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.^C Data apply to the entire month.^D Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

Minor changes have occurred in the general pattern of the urbanization distribution of WPA employees. During the past year the proportion of workers located in the counties containing cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants decreased from 456 to 423 out of every 1,000 WPA workers. In fact, over most of the period since November 1937 employment in the populous areas had shown a gradual relative decline.

Most of the offsetting increases have occurred in counties whose largest municipalities were towns with 25,000 or fewer inhabitants.

Changes over the course of the past year have in general tended to bring the distribution of WPA workers more nearly into line with the distribution of all gainful workers in 1930, as may be seen in Table 32. The proportion of WPA workers in the most populous areas, for example, decreased from 456 per 1,000 in June 1938 to 423 in June 1939; gainful workers in these areas accounted for 430 out of every 1,000 in the Nation in 1930. During the same period, on the other hand, the proportion of WPA workers in rural counties increased from 175 to 197 out of each 1,000, as compared with 206 gainful workers out of each 1,000 in rural counties in 1930. The Farm Security Administration, through which funds are supplied to farm families, also operates in rural counties.

Labor Turnover

WPA project employees are a constantly changing group, with thousands of workers leaving the program in the course of each month and thousands of eligible unemployed persons being added. During the year ending in June 1939 the number of workers certified as in need of relief who were separated each

month from WPA-financed projects ranged from 163,000 to over 340,000 persons, or from 6 to 12 percent of the total number employed at the beginning of the month. Monthly accessions, on the other hand, varied between 97,000 and 327,000 persons and represented from 3 to over 11 percent of total employment.

The rapid advances that took place in the WPA employment total during the period from July through October 1938 have their counterparts in the turnover rates that apply to the period. More than 300,000 persons were added to the program per month during this period. Well over half of the newly assigned persons had never before worked on WPA projects; the remainder represented workers who were reassigned to WPA work after absences of varying lengths. The number of workers leaving the WPA program each month during the four-month period of expansion ranged from 163,000 to 228,000 persons, of whom more than 70 percent left of their own volition. The excess of accessions over separations was necessary in the months of rising employment in order to effect not only the replacement of persons leaving WPA jobs but also the addition of other workers to the expanding program.

The relationship between accessions and separations that obtained in the July-October



ON ITS THOUSANDS OF PROJECTS, THE WPA UTILIZES THE VARIED SKILLS OF THE UNEMPLOYED

TABLE 33. ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS A

MONTHLY JULY 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Month	Accessions			Separations		
	Total	Initial assignments	Re-assignments	Total	Voluntary separations	Discharges and layoffs
<i>1938</i>						
July	311,568	147,170	164,398	163,062	117,790	45,263
August	308,952	162,915	146,037	191,195	137,276	53,919
September	276,846	149,430	127,416	227,822	172,581	55,241
October	327,085	179,673	147,412	212,827	157,986	54,841
November	164,774	64,871	99,903	237,812	146,192	91,620
December	97,056	29,703	67,353	294,146	115,478	178,668
<i>1939</i>						
January	110,301	36,664	73,637	215,876	103,322	112,554
February	239,754	119,096	120,658	180,183	94,707	85,476
March	177,477	70,531	106,946	246,314	133,527	112,787
April	114,938	20,189	85,449	340,427	123,582	216,845
May	130,592	31,630	98,962	275,424	115,748	159,676
June	139,574	31,775	107,799	225,904	103,109	122,735

A Data apply to continental United States, including only persons certified as in need of relief.

period was reversed during the eight months immediately following, a period characterized by severe reductions in the number of workers added to the program and large increases in the number leaving. Monthly accessions were cut to a half and even a third of their previous levels, except only in February when the downward trend of WPA employment was temporarily interrupted. Most of the accessions during these months represented reassignments of workers who had previously been employed by the WPA whereas in the preceding

period new assignments had predominated. Separations reached a peak of over 340,000 persons in April. Larger numbers of discharges and layoffs of workers (necessary in order to reduce WPA employment) were chiefly responsible for the increase in separations; such separations assumed predominant importance in each of the months when the largest reductions in employment were made. This was true even though the number of voluntary separations continued to exceed 100,000 during each month except February and to represent at least 3 percent of employment.

The relative stability of monthly reassignments in comparison with initial assignments and of monthly voluntary separations in comparison with discharges and lay-offs directs attention to certain persisting characteristics in the turnover taking place on WPA-financed projects. During the year reassignments of workers to project payrolls were made at the monthly rate of about 3.5 percent of total employment. The rate was comparatively constant in the different months of the year although it exceeded the year's average in the July-through-October period, when employment was expanding, and was somewhat below the average in the winter months. The presence of a degree of stability in the reassignment rates may be attributed to the fact that a considerable proportion of the persons reassigned

TABLE 34. ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS, BY SEX A

MONTHLY JULY 1938 TO JUNE 1939

Month	Accessions						Separations					
	Total		Men		Women		Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
<i>1938</i>												
July	311,568	11.4	285,815	12.0	25,753	7.1	163,062	5.9	150,977	6.3	12,085	3.3
August	308,952	10.7	280,355	10.8	28,597	7.6	191,195	6.6	177,106	6.8	14,089	3.7
September	276,846	9.0	250,854	9.3	25,992	6.7	227,822	7.4	213,666	7.9	14,156	3.6
October	327,085	10.5	296,999	10.9	30,086	7.5	212,827	6.8	200,189	7.4	12,638	3.2
November	164,774	5.1	150,935	5.4	13,839	3.3	237,812	7.4	221,199	7.9	16,613	4.0
December	97,056	3.1	90,293	3.3	6,763	1.6	294,146	9.3	266,112	9.7	28,034	6.7
<i>1939</i>												
January	110,301	3.7	101,607	3.9	8,694	2.2	215,876	7.3	179,509	7.0	36,367	9.2
February	239,754	8.4	211,632	8.5	28,122	7.7	180,183	6.3	166,966	6.7	13,217	3.6
March	177,477	6.1	155,869	6.1	21,608	5.7	246,314	8.5	227,863	9.0	18,451	4.9
April	114,938	4.0	105,047	4.2	9,891	2.6	340,427	11.9	312,954	12.6	27,473	7.2
May	130,592	5.0	119,944	5.3	10,648	3.0	275,424	10.5	248,796	11.0	26,628	7.4
June	139,574	5.6	128,347	6.0	11,227	3.3	225,904	9.1	212,160	9.9	13,744	4.0

A Data apply to continental United States, including only persons certified as in need of relief. The rate represents percentage of employment at the beginning of the month.

were former WPA employees entitled to more or less automatic return to project work after termination of their temporary jobs in private industry. Such reassignments occur in considerable volume regardless of the trends in private employment.

The rate of voluntary separations was generally high throughout the year; it averaged in excess of 4 percent of the employment at the beginning of the month, fluctuating with seasonal conditions and changes in the business situation. The rate was lowest during the winter months and reached its high point of 5.5 percent in September 1938. The majority of the persons voluntarily separated left to take private jobs.

Greater stability has been evident in the employment of women working on WPA-financed projects than in the employment of men. Without exception during the year ending in June 1939 the monthly accession rates were lower for the women than for the men; women were added to the program at rates varying between 1.6 and 7.7 percent of total employment whereas for men the monthly accession rates ranged from 3.3 to 12.0 percent. In the case of separations the relationship was similar. Women left their project jobs at the rate of from 3.3 to 9.2 percent per month as compared with rates of from 6.3 to 12.6 percent for male workers. Apart from differences in degree, however, turnover rates in the employment of women and of men in the different months were similar.

Hours Worked

WPA employees had worked 11,513,000,000 hours from the beginning of WPA operations in the summer of 1935 to the end of June 1939. During the last year of the four, project work totaled 3,748,000,000 man-hours—a figure 50 percent larger than the man-hour aggregate of the year immediately preceding (2,424,000,000). The man-hour data, like practically every other measure of WPA activities, reveal the predominance of work on highways, roads, and streets; two-fifths of the four-year total, or 4,621,000,000 hours, were worked on projects of this type. More than a billion hours were spent on each of four other kinds of under-

TABLE 35.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Project	Total Hours Worked		Total Earnings
	Number	Per-cent	
Total	11, 512, 975, 487	100. 0	\$5, 630, 928, 994
Highways, roads, and streets	4, 620, 502, 452	40. 1	2, 029, 386, 809
Public buildings	924, 837, 321	8. 0	570, 807, 272
Parks and other recreational facilities	1, 008, 191, 263	8. 8	567, 316, 096
Conservation	529, 616, 752	4. 5	243, 087, 205
Sewer systems and other utilities	1, 043, 536, 098	9. 1	535, 501, 347
Airports and other transportation facilities	199, 174, 476	1. 7	113, 294, 291
White collar	1, 272, 644, 311	11. 0	795, 593, 958
Education	189, 158, 187	1. 6	131, 594, 811
Recreation	189, 618, 706	1. 6	113, 801, 075
Professional, clerical, and service	893, 867, 418	7. 8	550, 198, 072
Sewing	1, 106, 857, 463	9. 6	430, 090, 357
Goods, other than sewing	179, 832, 677	1. 6	69, 936, 138
Sanitation and health	312, 626, 150	3. 0	136, 662, 647
Miscellaneous	294, 156, 524	2. 6	139, 252, 874

Source: WPA state office reports.

takings—white collar, sewing, sewer system and other utility, and park and other recreational facility projects—and only a little less than a billion hours of labor were used in the construction and renovation of public buildings. The hours worked and the total earnings of persons employed on each of the major types of projects are shown in Table 35; state distributions of total hours and earnings appear in Table X of the appendix.

Safety and Compensation

Comprehensive safety regulations applying to the operation of WPA projects and periodic safety inspections ensuring the effective application of the regulations have protected the health and safety of project workers and the general public. These measures have been instrumental in keeping the accidental injuries of workers on WPA projects at a minimum. In the course of 11½ billion man-hours of work since the beginning of the WPA program in 1935, disabling injuries have occurred at the rate of less than 19 per million man-hours of work. On construction work, as might be expected, the rate was somewhat higher—about 23 injuries per million hours. It should be noted, however, that such disabling injuries include all injuries (whether compensable or not)

which incapacitated the worker in the performance of his regularly assigned tasks on the next calendar day, even though he was able to do other jobs and was not absent from work.

The majority of the injuries that occurred in connection with WPA operations were caused by various hand tools or by the materials, such as lumber and brick, which workers handle on the job; these two groups of objects were responsible for over 55 percent of all disabling injuries reported during the year ending June 30, 1939. Falls from scaffolds or into pits and other harmful contacts with working surfaces were relatively frequent causes of injury. Among the remaining injuries vehicles and machines were most often the source. Explosives and inflammable materials were very seldom the cause of disabling injuries. (See Table 36.)

Fatalities have been relatively rare in the operation of WPA projects, amounting to only one for each 7,200,000 man-hours of work. This rate applies to the entire period of WPA operations and does not reflect the improvements that have been realized during the later years. During the first two years of operation, the fatality rate was one for each 6,200,000

TABLE 36. NUMBER OF DISABLING INJURIES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY CAUSES

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Object Causing Injury	Number	Percent
Total	73,410	100.0
Hand tools	21,583	29.4
Materials(handling of)	18,940	25.8
Working surfaces ^A	12,480	17.0
Vehicles	6,533	8.9
Machines	2,569	3.5
Poisonous vegetation	2,100	2.9
Corrosive substances	514	0.7
Hot substances	440	0.6
Explosives	147	0.2
Inflammables	73	0.1
Other	8,031	10.9

^A Includes trenches, quarries, pits and other excavations, scaffolds, and platforms.

hours worked; even this rate was only about half the original mortality estimate, based on former work project experience.

For workers injured or killed in the course of employment on WPA projects compensation is provided through the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to which funds have been made available under each of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. Provisions for payment of compensation in the ERA Act of 1938 placed the maximum monthly payment at \$50 and set at \$4,000 the maximum aggregate payment in case of permanent disability or death. These limitations, which are exclusive of the cost of medical care, represent increases over the amounts specified under prior ERA Acts. Under the earlier acts monthly payments had been limited first to \$25 and subsequently to \$30 and the maximum amount set at \$3,500. Provisions under which the Compensation Commission operates require that monthly payments may not exceed two-thirds of the worker's monthly wage rate.

The United States Employees' Compensation Commission itself is charged with administering the compensation sections of the ERA Acts. However, in view of the very limited resources of project workers and the consequent need for speed in meeting the problems that arise from accidental injuries on a program of the size conducted by the WPA, the Commission authorized the WPA to pay installments of compensation locally for periods up to 30 days of disability. Benefits are paid for traumatic injuries which result in more than three days of disability. The compensation becomes payable



SHORING PROTECTS WPA WORKERS IN DEEP EXCAVATIONS

after the waiting period of three days following an accidental injury. After 30 days the case is taken over by the Compensation Commission.

Provision is made by the WPA for the recovery of wages lost during the period of disability. An injured worker is not separated from the project on which he is employed until 30 days after the injury and he is permitted to make up time, subsequent to his recovery, to a maximum of half his monthly assigned hours. If the worker's disability exceeds 30 days another qualified member of his family is given preference in assignment to project work until the injured worker himself is able to return to his job.

From the beginning of the WPA program in 1935 through June 30, 1939, WPA compensation officers to whom authority had been delegated by the Commission received reports of 173,826 cases of injury on which time had been lost and which might involve payments of compensation for one day or more. Some 685,000 additional cases not involving compensation but likely to require medical or hospital care were reported during the same period. Compensation was allowed in connection with 1,630 cases of fatal injuries including those that occurred while the worker was going to or from the WPA project; 181 additional fatalities were under consideration by the Commission at the end of the fiscal year.

The sum of \$3,500,000 was appropriated directly for the United States Employees' Compensation Commission by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 and an additional \$2,000,000 provided in Public Resolution No. 7, 76th Congress, approved April 1, 1939. These amounts together with \$33,925,000 allocated from earlier ERA Acts, made a total of \$39,425,000 available for the Commission to meet obligations arising from accidental injuries to project workers. From the funds appropriated, payments amounting to approximately \$19,786,000 had been made as of June 30, 1939. The total includes compensation for all workers injured or killed on projects financed under the ERA Acts of 1935 through 1938, the largest share of whom were WPA workers. A major proportion of the total payments (60 percent) covered medical, hospital, and incidental costs. Thirty percent of the com-

pensation was paid because of disability lasting more than 30 days, permanent disability, or death from injuries. The remaining 10 percent represents compensation paid locally by WPA compensation officers for 30 days or less of disability.

Characteristics of WPA Workers

The men and women employed on WPA projects include single persons and heads of families, individuals of all ages from 18 years upwards, members of different races, and workers with practically every kind of occupational and educational background. The particular characteristics of the unemployed persons who work on WPA projects have definite bearing upon their employment opportunities in private industry. They also are an important element in determining the nature of the work project program conducted by the WPA. The following paragraphs describe briefly some of the outstanding characteristics of the persons employed on WPA projects.²

The typical WPA worker in February 1939 was a little more than 39 years of age; women workers were about a year and a half older than men. Thirty-nine percent of the workers were under 35 years of age, 45 percent were at least 35 but under 55, and the remaining 16 percent were 55 years of age or older. There were larger proportions of men than of women in each of the five-year age groups of younger and older persons, i. e., persons who were under 35 or at least 60 years of age; women were relatively more numerous in the age range from 35 to 59 years.

Considerable change had occurred between November 1937 and February 1939 in the age

² The data in the sections concerning age, family composition, duration of WPA employment, and other characteristics of WPA workers relate to WPA employees in the continental United States who were certified as in need of relief. This information was secured through the general review of the need status of certified relief workers which was required by Public Resolution No. 1 of the 76th Congress, approved February 4, 1939. The data cover the 2,732,251 persons whose names appeared on February payrolls and who were certified in the review for continued employment. Workers whose certifications were canceled as a result of the review, workers assigned too late in the month to be included on February payrolls, and nonrelief personnel are excluded. Unless otherwise stated, this review is the source of the information presented in the sections summarizing the characteristics of WPA workers and the duration of their employment. State distributions of WPA workers by age groups, size of family, and duration of employment are shown in Table V of the appendix.

TABLE 37. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX

NOVEMBER 1937 AND FEBRUARY 1939

Age Group (Years)	November 1937 ^A			February 1939 ^B		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-19	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.2
20-24	7.8	7.2	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.4
25-29	10.8	10.9	10.5	13.8	14.3	10.5
30-34	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.8	13.0	11.4
35-39	12.6	12.1	14.7	12.2	12.0	13.5
40-44	12.7	12.5	13.9	11.7	11.4	13.4
45-49	12.6	12.6	12.5	10.8	10.6	12.5
50-54	11.7	12.0	10.1	10.3	10.2	11.0
55-59	9.5	9.9	7.8	8.4	8.3	8.6
60-64	6.6	7.0	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.3
65 and over	2.9	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2
Median age	42.4	42.9	40.1	39.4	39.2	40.7

^A Data are from a special survey of the employment histories of WPA workers which made use of the special check cards filled out for each WPA worker at the time of the Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

^B For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

distribution of project workers, a result in part of the much larger WPA employment total that applied to the later period and reflected the increased unemployment of the time. Relatively more workers in February 1939 than in November 1937 were in each of the age groups under 35 years, and the median age of all workers was lower by about three years. This indicates that many of the workers who were added to the WPA program during the period of expansion were appreciably younger than the typical worker in November 1937. The decline in average age, however, was true only of the men. Women workers averaged a half year older in February 1939 than at the earlier date. It should be noted in connection with the changes in median ages that the number of men em-

TABLE 38. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFUL WORKERS IN APRIL 1930 AND OF WPA WORKERS IN FEBRUARY 1939, BY AGE GROUPS ^A

Age Group (Years)	Gainful Workers April 1930 ^B	WPA Workers February 1939 ^C
Total	100.0	100.0
25-29	16.9	15.8
30-34	15.1	14.6
35-39	15.2	14.0
40-44	13.2	13.4
45-49	11.6	12.4
50-54	9.6	11.8
55-59	7.1	9.6
60-64	5.3	6.6
65 and over	6.0	1.8

^A Includes only workers 25 years of age and older.

^B Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

^C For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

ployed on WPA projects doubled during the period whereas the number of women increased only about 40 percent.

WPA project workers are only slightly older, in general, than all gainful workers.³ Of the gainful workers 25 years of age or older in 1930, 47 percent were between 25 and 39 years of age whereas only 44 percent of the WPA employees as of February 1939 were in this age range; a larger proportion of the gainful workers than of the WPA workers were in each of the five-year age groups under 40. In each of the age groups from 40 to 65 years, however, WPA workers were proportionally more numerous, as may be seen in Table 38. In the case of workers 65 years of age or more there were relatively fewer WPA workers—a relationship reflecting the effect on the WPA of the social security programs for old-age assistance.

In the average WPA family in February 1939 there were nearly four (3.76) members. Approximately 60 percent of the workers were supporting two, three, or four persons, including themselves, and 30 percent had to provide for

TABLE 39. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND BY SEX ^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Number of Persons in Family	Total	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	10.7	9.1	21.4
2	20.7	19.5	28.5
3	21.6	21.7	20.7
4	17.1	17.7	12.9
5	11.7	12.3	7.5
6	7.4	8.0	4.2
7	4.6	5.0	2.3
8	2.8	3.1	1.2
9	1.8	1.9	0.7
10	0.9	0.9	0.3
11	0.4	0.5	0.2
12 or more	0.3	0.3	0.1
Average number per family	3.76	3.88	2.93

^A For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

five or more persons. (See Table 39.) Single persons employed by the WPA, numbering 292,000, accounted for nearly 11 percent of all

³ Based on a comparison with all gainful workers 25 years of age or older as shown in the 1930 Census of Population. There is reason to believe that changes in the age distribution of all workers have not been sufficiently great to preclude the general validity of the comparison; the comparison is limited to workers 25 years of age or older because of the fact that WPA employment is provided only to the principal worker in each family. Younger persons are typically aided through the CCC and NYA programs.

WPA workers. Families of the women on WPA pay rolls were smaller by one, on the average, than those of the men, and single-person families were relatively about twice as numerous among the women as among the men. Men with families of five or more members were proportionately twice as numerous as women with such families.

Families of WPA workers were slightly larger than families in the general population of the country as indicated by the 1930 Census. Two-person families constituted 25 percent of all families with two or more persons in 1930 as compared with 23 percent of the families of WPA workers.⁴ (See Table 40.) More than

TABLE 40.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FAMILIES IN 1930 AND FAMILIES OF WPA WORKERS IN FEBRUARY 1939, BY SIZE OF FAMILY^A

Number of Persons in Family	Total Population April 1930 ^B	Families of WPA Workers February 1939 ^C
Total	100.0	100.0
2	25.3	23.2
3	22.6	24.2
4	19.0	19.1
5	13.0	13.1
6	8.2	8.3
7	5.1	5.2
8	3.1	3.2
9	1.8	2.0
10	1.0	0.9
11	0.5	0.5
12 or more	0.4	0.3

^A One-person families omitted because of incomparabilities between the two sets of data.

^B Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

^C For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

24 percent of the WPA workers were from families of three persons whereas less than 23 percent of all families in 1930 were of this size.

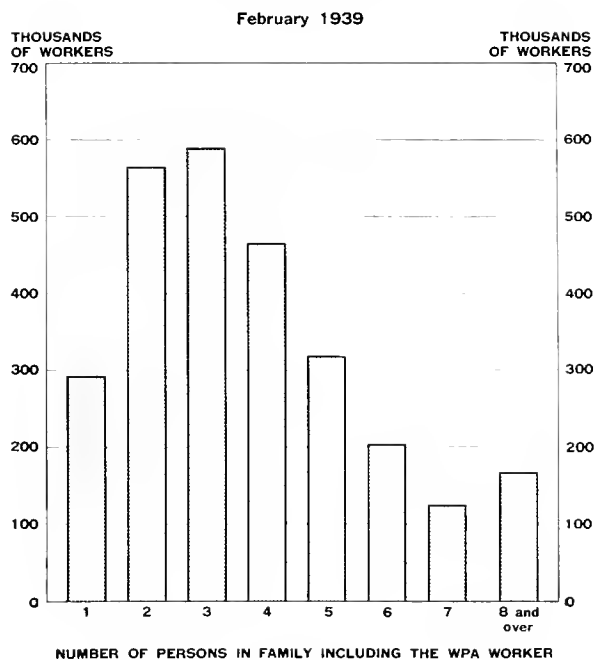
Similarly, most family size groups of more than three persons were slightly more numerous, relatively, among WPA workers than among all families. Except for the smaller number of two-person families, however, the size of the families of WPA workers followed the distribution of the general population.

About 14 percent of the workers on WPA projects in February 1939 were Negroes. The percentage corresponded closely with the relative number of Negroes registering as unemployed at the time of the November 1937 unemployment census; it was somewhat larger,

⁴ The comparison excludes one-person families because of incomparabilities between definitions applying to the two sets of data.

CHART 5

DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS BY SIZE OF FAMILY*



* See footnote 2 in the text for coverage of data

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however, than the number of Negroes among the total families (9 percent) reported in the 1930 Census of Population. This is evidence of the greater incidence of unemployment on Negroes than on white workers and shows an adjustment in the WPA program to that fact.

The differences in racial composition for all families as against unemployed registrants and

TABLE 41.—NEGRO FAMILIES, UNEMPLOYED REGISTRANTS, AND WPA WORKERS AS PERCENTAGES OF RESPECTIVE TOTALS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS

Region ^A	Families (April 1930) ^B	Unemployed Workers (November 1937) ^C	WPA Workers (February 1939) ^D
United States	9.4	13.9	14.2
Northeastern	3.2	8.6	9.3
Midwestern	3.2	10.2	13.7
Southern	25.3	27.4	23.2
Western	1.1	2.8	3.5

^A States included in the regions are as follows: Northeastern—New England states, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Midwestern—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; Southern—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; Western—the remaining states.

^B Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Population.

^C Source: Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations.

^D For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

WPA workers apply in general to the various regions into which the country may be divided. Negroes represented larger percentages of the 1937 unemployed registrants than of total families in 1930 in all sections of the country; except for the South, the proportions of Negroes were strikingly larger among unemployed registrants than among the general population. (See Table 41.) Negro workers on the WPA were moderately more numerous than were the Negroes registering as unemployed, except in the South where a reverse relationship held.

In the course of operating the WPA program special interest has, on occasion, been attached to two groups of employees: persons presumably eligible for aid under social security programs and veterans. Most of the WPA workers 65 years of age or older normally would be eligible for old-age assistance; WPA workers of this age numbered about 44,000 in February 1939. Similarly, some 91,000 families of WPA workers were presumably eligible, on the basis of family composition, for aid to dependent children. More than a third of these families, however, were in six states in which programs for aid to dependent children were not in operation. Veterans are a group eligible for preference in assignment to WPA jobs under the provisions of recent ERA Acts. Among the workers certified for continued WPA employment in February 1939 were about 247,000 persons who reported themselves as veterans. These persons, of whom almost 14 percent were single as compared with 11 percent of all WPA workers, represented about 9 percent of the total WPA employment at the time.

Duration of Employment of WPA Workers

The workers who in February 1939 were continued on WPA projects after investigation of need had been continuously employed at WPA work for an average period of a little more than one year (the median number of months is 12.4).⁵ Most of the workers had been added to the program subsequent to the autumn of 1937 following the abrupt recession

in business activity which began at that time. Of the persons working on WPA projects in February 1939 nearly 20 percent had had continuous WPA employment for less than six months, 28 percent from six months to one year, and 22 percent from one year to a year and a half. Together these groups account for 70 percent of the total and represent the workers whose employment began after August 1937. The remaining 30 percent of the workers, as of February 1939, had been continuously employed at WPA work for longer periods—13 percent from one and a half to three years and 17 percent for three years or more.

TABLE 42.—DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND BY SEX ^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Months of Continuous Employment	Total		Men	Women
	Number	Percent		
Total	^B 2,732,251	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6	545,066	19.9	20.4	16.7
6-11	778,829	28.5	29.0	25.5
12-17	590,955	21.6	22.1	18.3
18-23	118,928	4.4	4.1	5.9
24-29	151,581	5.5	5.2	8.0
30-35	86,174	3.2	2.9	5.0
36 or more	460,602	16.9	16.3	20.6
Median number of months		12.4	12.2	14.6

^A For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.

^B Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported.

As shown in Table 42, the number of workers with 18-23 months of continuous employment was comparatively small (4.4 percent) and similar small percentages apply to the 24-29 month and the 30-35 month intervals. These intervals cover persons whose WPA employment began between March 1936 and August 1937. Much larger proportions of WPA workers are found in the 6-11 and 12-17 month intervals, covering persons whose employment began between September 1937 and August 1938. Workers with 6-11 months of continuous employment, for example, accounted for more than 28 percent of the February 1939 employment total; these were workers that had been assigned to WPA projects between March and August 1938.

The primary reason for the great variation in the number of workers in the different dura-

⁵ Duration of continuous employment is measured by the number of consecutive calendar months including and immediately preceding February 1939 that a worker's name appeared on payrolls of any WPA-operated projects; employment on projects operated by other Federal agencies is not included.

tion intervals is to be found in the trends in WPA employment since the program was initiated. For example, from February 1936 until the fall of 1937 the general trend of employment was downward. During this period relatively fewer persons were being added to WPA projects than in the previous and succeeding months when WPA employment was increasing.

The particular distribution of the continuously employed as of February 1939, with respect to the length of their employment, was fundamentally influenced by the changes that had taken place in total WPA employment. The influence of other factors, such as may be seen in groupings of the WPA workers by sex, age, place of work, size of family, and type of project were subordinate to the effect of the employment trend.

Women workers had averaged considerably longer continuous employment on WPA projects as of February 1939 than men (14.6 as compared with 12.2 months). About 40 percent of the women and less than 30 percent of the men had held a WPA job for 18 months or longer. (See Table 42.) The relatively larger number of men in each of the duration intervals under 18 months reflects the fact that in the expansion of WPA employment after 1937 the proportional increases were greater for men than women. Actually, the net gains in WPA employment between November 1937 and February 1939 were 94 percent in the case



WOMEN REPRESENT ONE OUT OF EVERY SEVEN WPA WORKERS

of men and 37 percent in the case of women.

Age differentials were important in the continuity of employment of WPA workers. The median length of the employment period increased consistently with each five-year age group, from less than 10 months for workers under 25 years of age to at least 15 months for workers of 55 or more. (See Table 43.) Barely 15 percent of the workers under 25 years of age had had WPA employment for 18 months or more although over 40 percent of the workers in the age groups of 55 or above

TABLE 43.—DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Age Group (Years)	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers Continuously Employed For—						Median Number of Months of Continuous Employment
		3 years or more	2½ years or more	2 years or more	1½ years or more	1 year or more	½ year or more	
Total	^B 2,732,251	16.9	20.1	25.6	30.0	51.6	80.1	12.4
Under 25	342,525	6.3	8.3	11.6	14.7	36.5	73.4	9.8
25-29	376,082	10.9	13.2	17.7	21.3	45.4	77.0	11.1
30-34	348,521	14.6	17.5	22.6	26.7	49.5	78.8	11.9
35-39	332,073	17.1	20.5	26.0	30.3	52.4	80.0	12.6
40-44	318,329	19.2	22.5	28.4	32.9	54.2	81.3	13.2
45-49	295,281	20.4	24.0	30.1	34.7	55.2	81.6	13.5
50-54	270,945	22.1	25.7	32.3	37.4	57.7	83.3	14.3
55-59	227,568	23.5	27.4	34.5	40.0	60.1	84.4	15.0
60-64	157,522	24.8	29.0	36.2	41.6	61.6	85.5	15.5
65 and over	43,471	29.3	34.6	43.0	49.1	67.4	86.9	17.7

^A For workers included see footnote 2 on page 101.

^B Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported and 10,934 for whom age was not reported.

had been employed at least that long. Between these two extremes the percentages of workers with 18 or more months of employment show consistent increases with age. This indicates that there probably were relatively numerous additions of younger workers to the program in the year and a quarter between November 1937 and February 1939. Comparison with information as of the earlier date shows that the number of workers who were under 40 years of age increased 121 percent during this period whereas the net increase in workers 40 years of age or older amounted to only 64 percent.

The local employment situation is an important factor affecting the continuity of WPA employment. Stranded communities and distressed areas present extreme examples of conditions under which workers might be expected, because of the lack of private employment opportunities, to remain on the WPA program for long periods. In lesser degrees the same tendency is likely to be found in most industrial communities where workers depend almost exclusively on their payroll earnings. The extent of the changes in employment opportunities in different areas should also be considered since the areas in which no marked expansion or curtailment of private employment occurred are likely to be the ones characterized by longer continuity of WPA employment. In rural areas where large seasonal

movements in employment opportunities are characteristic, a shorter average duration of WPA employment is typical.

Influences of this sort are reflected in the duration data for different population groupings. The shortest average period of employment (11 months) was found in rural counties having in 1930 no municipality with as many as 5,000 inhabitants. (See Table 44.) Average duration of employment increased somewhat with the size of municipalities, averaging slightly less than 12 months for counties having municipalities with from 5,000 to 25,000 and from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and about 13 months for counties with cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 group. For the most populous areas having cities of 100,000 or more persons the duration of WPA employment averaged 13½ months (13 months if New York City is excluded). Similar relationships appear in the proportions of workers found in the several groupings according to length of continuous employment. The proportion of workers employed for three years or more, for example, increased with the population concentration of the area, averaging about twice as large in the most highly urban areas as in the rural counties (22 as compared with less than 11 percent).

The size of the worker's family did not have much apparent effect on the duration of his WPA employment. The median period per worker increased, though very gradually, from

TABLE 44.—DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY URBANIZATION GROUPS AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT ^A

Urbanization Group ^B (Population)	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers Continuously Employed For—						Median Number of Months of Continuous Employment
		3 years or more	2½ years or more	2 years or more	1½ years or more	1 year or more	½ year or more	
Total	2,732,251	16.9	20.0	25.6	29.9	51.5	80.0	12.4
Over 100,000	1,162,818	21.9	25.1	30.0	34.4	55.1	83.6	13.5
New York City	151,776	42.1	46.8	49.7	55.6	67.6	92.2	23.7
Other cities	1,011,072	18.8	22.2	27.0	31.3	54.0	82.8	13.0
50,000-100,000	292,468	18.0	21.7	27.8	32.0	52.9	81.3	12.8
25,000-50,000	226,217	13.6	16.4	22.3	26.6	49.7	79.5	11.9
5,000-25,000	610,602	13.7	16.8	22.6	26.6	49.5	78.1	11.9
Under 5,000	530,106	10.5	13.5	19.8	24.4	45.8	74.3	11.1
2,500-5,000	212,804	10.5	13.4	19.5	23.7	45.0	73.2	10.9
Under 2,500	317,302	10.5	13.5	20.0	24.8	46.3	75.1	11.2

^A For workers included see footnote 2 on page 101.

^B Urbanization groupings are based upon a classification of counties according to the 1930 population of the largest municipality in each county.

^C Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported and 10 for whom size of community was not reported.

TABLE 45.—DISTRIBUTION OF WPA WORKERS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT ^A

FEBRUARY 1939

Type of Project	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers Continuously Employed For—						Median Number of Months of Continuous Employment
		3 years or more	2½ years or more	2 years or more	1½ years or more	1 year or more	½ year or more	
Total.....	^B 2,732,251	16.9	20.1	25.6	30.0	51.6	80.1	12.4
Construction.....	2,232,745	15.8	18.6	23.6	27.6	50.1	79.2	12.0
Highways, roads, and streets.....	1,218,219	14.5	17.2	22.2	26.0	49.2	78.5	11.6
Public buildings.....	228,496	16.5	19.5	24.5	29.0	47.7	80.4	11.6
Parks and other recreational facilities.....	187,971	19.7	22.8	27.2	30.8	54.9	83.0	13.2
Conservation.....	133,134	12.4	14.8	19.5	23.0	45.0	72.4	10.9
Sewer systems and other utilities.....	273,410	17.8	20.6	25.8	30.1	54.0	81.1	13.0
Airports and other transportation facilities.....	38,457	21.8	24.5	28.6	32.8	52.8	82.7	12.9
Sanitation and health.....	68,808	17.2	20.0	25.2	31.1	51.3	78.7	12.4
Goods, other than sewing.....	34,241	17.3	21.2	28.0	33.2	53.3	80.7	13.0
Miscellaneous.....	50,009	19.9	23.3	29.4	34.7	51.4	80.5	12.5
Noneconstruction.....	498,614	21.7	26.5	34.4	40.2	58.0	84.0	14.7
White collar.....	314,741	22.2	26.9	34.6	40.5	57.8	84.1	14.7
Education.....	39,116	30.6	38.6	46.3	51.8	66.6	88.4	20.0
Recreation.....	37,860	25.6	30.8	38.7	45.1	63.1	89.0	16.4
Professional and service (excl. Federal Nation-wide).....	209,067	18.6	22.8	29.8	35.5	54.1	81.9	13.3
Federal Nation-wide.....	28,698	33.1	38.7	48.4	55.4	65.7	87.2	22.7
Sewing.....	183,873	20.7	25.9	33.9	39.6	58.5	83.8	14.7

^A For workers included, see footnote 2 on page 101.^B Includes 116 workers for whom duration of employment was not reported and 892 for whom type of project employment was not reported.

under 12 months for single workers to slightly more than 13 months for workers with families of eight or more persons. Similarly, the proportion of workers who had been continuously employed for 18 months or longer rose from 28 percent for single persons to 32 percent for persons from the largest families (eight or more persons). The continuity of a worker's employment showed even smaller variation as between races since the average period was barely a third of a month longer for negro than for white workers, 12.7 as compared with 12.4 months.

The duration of WPA employment averaged about two and a half months longer for workers on nonconstruction projects than for persons engaged in the various types of construction work; for the former the average was 14½ months and for the latter, 12 months. (See Table 45.) This difference may be attributed in part to the fact that the net increase in employment during the expansion period from November 1937 to February 1939 was considerably greater for construction than for nonconstruction projects. Such variation as was present among the individual types of construc-

tion projects is of limited significance because the data take no account of the numerous shifts of workers from one type of project to another. Transfers are less likely to be made between construction and nonconstruction projects or among the various types of nonconstruction activities and probably, therefore, do not qualify too severely the duration data for different major types of projects in the nonconstruction field. The duration of WPA employment was longest (almost 23 months) for workers on the Federally sponsored Nation-wide projects; these projects, however, which accounted for only a small fraction of the total employment, did not experience the large increase that characterized total employment during the period between the autumn of 1937 and February 1939. Workers on education and on recreation projects also were employed continuously for a longer average period than were all WPA employees, the medians for these groups being 20 and 16 months, respectively. For all white collar workers the average continuous employment interval was less than 15 months. A similar interval applies to persons employed on sewing projects.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Appropriations

FUNDS for continuing the WPA program through the year ending June 30, 1939, were appropriated in Title I of the Work Relief and Public Works Appropriation Act of 1938, a title cited as the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938, and in two subsequent joint resolutions. The 1938 Act, approved June 21, 1938, differed from earlier ERA Acts in that it made direct appropriations to the WPA and the other agencies administering the work relief and relief programs whereas in the prior acts the appropriations were made for specified types of activity— the funds to be allocated to individual agencies at the direction of the President. Since the 1938 Act provided that WPA appropriations should be apportioned to cover the first eight months of the fiscal year, a period that might be reduced by the President to seven months if conditions made the action necessary, additional funds were required to finance the WPA program throughout the remainder of the year. Such funds were provided in two supplemental appropriations, the first approved on February 4, 1939, and the second on April 13, 1939.

Net appropriations to the WPA under the 1938 Act and its supplements amounted to \$2,254,000,000. (See Table 46.) The ERA Act of 1938 itself appropriated \$1,425,000,000 together with balances of 1937 Act funds amounting to \$31,400,000; \$725,000,000 was made available through the first additional appropriation (Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress) and \$100,000,000 through the second (Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress).

TABLE 46. SOURCE OF FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE WPA UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939			
Specific Appropriations:			
ERA Act of 1938 (Public Resolution No. 122, 75th Congress)		\$1,425,000,000	
Public Resolution No. 1, 76th Congress		725,000,000	
Public Resolution No. 10, 76th Congress		100,000,000	\$2,250,000,000
Reappropriation of 1937 ERA Act Balances			31,399,671
Total Funds Appropriated to the WPA			A 2,281,399,671
Transfer to Regular Appropriation of the Corps of Engineers	18,000,000		
Transfers to Other Agencies for 1938 ERA Act Purposes:			
Water conservation and utility projects	5,000,000		
Public Health Service	1,211,665		
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration		200,000	
Work relief supply fund	3,000,000		27,411,665
Net Funds Appropriated to the WPA			2,253,988,006
Transfers to Federal Agencies under Section 3, ERA Act of 1938			84,628,607
Funds Available for Programs Operated by the WPA			2,169,359,399
Work projects		2,070,457,962	
Purchase of surplus clothing		15,750,000	
Aid to self-help and cooperative associations		100,768	
Administrative expenses ^B		74,855,784	
Undistributed by programs		8,185,885	

^A Does not include \$75,000,000 appropriated and \$732,000 reappropriated to the National Youth Administration.

^B Includes administrative expenses of the NYA.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

From the amounts appropriated to the WPA, \$18,000,000 was transferred to the Corps of Engineers by the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939. Other WPA funds aggregating \$9,412,000 were transferred for specific purposes in accordance with legislative provision¹, leaving the total of \$2,254,000,000 available for WPA programs.

¹ Including \$1,212,000 to the Public Health Service for medical, surgical, and hospital services to injured emergency relief workers, and for furnishing technical supervision for community sanitation, malaria control

Through Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, as amended, the Administrator of the WPA was authorized to transfer an amount not to exceed \$88,000,000 to other Federal agencies for the operation of projects similar to those prosecuted by the WPA. Transfers made in accordance with this provision totaled \$84,629,000 as of June 30, 1939. Consequently, the net appropriations that were available during the fiscal year for programs operated directly by the WPA totaled \$2,169,359,000.

Transfers of WPA Funds for Projects of Other Federal Agencies

The \$84,629,000 which the WPA transferred under authority of Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938 and its supplements was distributed among 27 agencies for the prosecution of projects similar to those operated by the WPA. A sum of \$21,045,000, or one-fourth of the total, was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department for the construction and improvement of buildings, facilities, and grounds at army forts, posts, and stations. For similar work at naval yards and stations, \$14,782,000 was transferred to the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department.

The WPA allotted \$9,861,000 to the Soil Conservation Service chiefly for land drainage and erosion control work; \$8,805,000 to the National Park Service for developing public recreational areas and conducting studies and surveys in connection with the development and operation of national parks; \$7,655,000 to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for the prevention, control, and eradication of plant diseases and insect pests; and \$6,843,000 to the Forest Service for conservation work including the development of forest and range areas and the survey of matters pertinent to such work. These and the smaller allocations made to the other 21 agencies that operated projects with funds transferred by the

drainage, and mine-sealing projects of the WPA (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938 and Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939); \$3,000,000 to the Procurement Division of the Department of the Treasury for a work relief supply fund (ERA Act of 1938, Section 17); \$200,000 to the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration for relief for needy persons (ERA Act of 1938, Section 1); and \$5,000,000 for allocation by the President for water conservation projects (Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938).

TABLE 47.—WPA FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL AGENCIES UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE ERA ACT OF 1938, BY AGENCIES ^A

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Agency	Amount Transferred
Total.....	\$84,628,607
Department of Agriculture.....	28,869,520
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.....	122,603
Agricultural Engineering.....	3,900
Biological Survey.....	1,321,786
Entomology and Plant Quarantine.....	7,655,474
Forest Service.....	6,843,123
Home Economics.....	541,523
National Agricultural Research Center.....	1,009,200
Soil Conservation Service.....	9,861,088
General administrative expenses.....	1,451,423
Department of Commerce:	
Fisheries.....	713,374
Department of the Interior.....	10,718,916
Office of Education.....	590,000
National Park Service.....	8,804,903
Territories and Island Possessions:	
Alaska Railroad.....	239,400
Alaska—miscellaneous.....	130,813
Government of Virgin Islands.....	451,851
General administrative expenses.....	521,949
Department of Justice.....	56,130
Attorney General's Office.....	3,500
Bureau of Prisons.....	50,000
General administrative expenses.....	2,630
Department of Labor:	
Labor Statistics.....	892,607
Library of Congress.....	142,000
National Resources Committee.....	40,000
Department of the Navy:	
Yards and Docks.....	14,782,014
Rural Electrification Administration.....	167,450
Department of the Treasury.....	2,218,420
U. S. Coast Guard.....	330,157
Office of the Secretary ^B	1,639,902
Procurement Division.....	8,000
Public Health Service.....	179,432
General administrative expenses.....	60,929
Veterans' Administration.....	597,569
War Department.....	25,490,607
Corps of Engineers.....	3,353,000
Quartermaster Corps.....	21,045,003
General administrative expenses.....	1,092,604

^A Transfers of WPA funds provided for by other sections of the ERA Act of 1938 and by other congressional acts amounted to \$9,411,665.

^B Including the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

WPA are shown in Table 47. Allocations for administrative expenses, incident to the operation of projects and limited to 5 percent of expenditures, are shown as departmental totals in cases when more than one agency in a department received transferred WPA funds.

Appropriations to Other Agencies

The ERA Act of 1938 provided direct appropriations and reappropriations of balances of 1937 Act funds for the work relief and relief

programs of several Federal agencies in addition to the program of the WPA. To the Secretary of Agriculture, \$175,000,000 (plus \$23,-225,000 in balances) was appropriated for loans, relief, rural rehabilitation for needy persons, and administration. These funds have been used principally by the Farm Security Administration to which was allocated \$180,956,000. To the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration the 1938 Act made available \$6,000,000 (plus \$2,706,000 in balances) for loans, rural rehabilitation for needy persons, work projects, and administration. The PRRA also received \$200,000 of WPA funds transferred for relief purposes and an additional appropriation of \$1,000,000 in a subsequent act.²

For the student aid and work programs of the National Youth Administration \$75,000,000 was appropriated, together with balances of \$732,000 from 1937 ERA Act funds. Appropriations for administrative expenses incurred in connection with work relief and relief programs were made to the General Accounting Office, to five bureaus of the Treasury Department, and to the Commerce Department's Bureau of Air Commerce (later incorporated within the Civil Aeronautics Authority). Funds were also appropriated to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission,³ the National Emergency Council, the National Resources Committee, the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, and the Department of Justice.

In net amount \$2,581,118,000 was available for operations conducted under the ERA Act of 1938. The act itself appropriated \$1,712,905,000; this sum plus reappropriated balances of \$58,063,000, additional appropriations to the WPA of \$825,000,000 and appropriations of \$3,150,000 provided in other acts⁴ result in a gross appropriated total of \$2,599,-118,000. Deduction of the \$18,000,000 transferred to the Corps of Engineers yields the net

total available under the ERA Act of 1938. The allocations, obligations, and annual expenditures through June 30, 1939, under all ERA Acts and under the 1938 Act alone are shown by agencies in Table VIII of the appendix.

Federal Expenditures on WPA-Operated Programs⁵

Expenditures for WPA-operated programs during the period from the initiation of WPA activities in 1935 through June 30, 1939, aggregated \$6,657,860,000. The sum is comprised predominantly of money expended in the operation of work projects. It also includes funds used in meeting the administrative expenses of the WPA and the NYA, in purchasing surplus clothing for distribution among needy people, and in aiding self-help and cooperative associations.

Of the total expenditures incurred in the operation of WPA programs, \$2,154,225,000 was paid out during the year ending June 30, 1939. The last fiscal year was one in which WPA activities were carried on at a relatively high level as a result of the large amount of unemployment following the recession of late 1937. Expenditures during the previous year totaled \$1,427,374,000, or about one-third less than in the year ending in June 1939. During the first two years of WPA operations expenditures on WPA programs amounted to \$1,258,-130,000 and \$1,818,131,000, respectively. It should be remembered that WPA activities were fully under way during only part of the first year.

WPA funds have been used very largely for the operation of work projects, nearly all of which have been sponsored by state and local agencies. In the last fiscal year, as is true of the entire period of WPA operations, almost 96 percent of the Federal expenditures of the WPA were used on WPA project programs. All except 2.5 of the 96 percent on a cumulative basis and all except 1.9 in the last year was

² Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1939.

³ The \$3,500,000 appropriated by the ERA Act of 1938 to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for administration and payment of disability or death compensation and benefits of workers employed on projects operated by the WPA and other Federal agencies financed with ERA Act funds was supplemented by \$2,000,000 provided in Public Resolution No. 7, 76th Congress.

⁴ To the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, \$1,000,000, as noted above; to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, \$2,000,000, as noted above; and to the General Accounting Office, \$150,000, in Public Resolution No. 61, 76th Congress.

⁵ Not included in the following sections discussing WPA-operated programs are the funds used in the operation of NYA student aid and work project programs, WPA funds transferred to other Federal agencies under Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938, and WPA funds transferred under prior acts for land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration and for a reclamation project in Texas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

TABLE 48.—FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS, BY FISCAL YEARS ^A

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Year Ending June 30	Total	Work Projects		WPA and NYA Administrative Expenses	
		Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent
Total.....	^B \$6,657,860,051	\$6,373,416,575	95.7	\$268,616,155	4.0
1936.....	1,258,130,248	1,193,567,378	94.9	64,562,870	5.1
1937.....	1,818,130,502	1,751,286,222	96.3	66,844,280	3.7
1938.....	1,427,374,309	1,363,566,376	95.5	63,807,933	4.5
1939.....	^B 2,154,224,992	2,064,996,599	95.9	73,401,072	3.4

^A Does not include funds for NYA programs or WPA funds used on programs administered by other Federal agencies under the various ERA Acts.

^B Includes \$15,827,320 expended for purchase of surplus clothing and in aid to self-help and cooperative associations in addition to work project and administrative expenditures.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

expended in connection with state and local project programs. The smaller amount went to defray the costs of a Federal work project program initiated under the WPA ⁶ and often carried on with state and local cosponsorship. Administrative expenses comprised most of the remaining 4 percent of total WPA expenditures. In the year ending June 30, 1939, other activities of the WPA accounted for \$15,827,000 of the total expenses. The sum of \$15,725,000 was expended in purchasing surplus clothing for distribution to needy families and the remainder in assisting self-help cooperatives, as authorized by the ERA Act of 1938. Administrative expenditures are discussed in greater detail in a following section and a discussion of purchases of surplus clothing appears in another chapter. (See pages 118 to 120.)

Sponsors of WPA projects have supplied additional funds for the prosecution of project work. Their outlays amounted to \$1,302,-837,000 in the period from the initiation of the WPA program through June 1939. During the last fiscal year sponsors' expenditures totaled \$493,039,000; this was the largest amount contributed by sponsors in any year since the beginning of the program. It exceeded the total for the previous fiscal year by \$117,801,000. Sponsors' funds represented 19 percent of total project costs during the year ending June 30, 1939, as compared with 17 percent over the entire period of WPA operations. A detailed

⁶ The Federal WPA program in which the Federal arts projects predominated was discontinued, as such, by the ERA Act of 1939; for a review of pertinent provisions of the act, see page 9.

analysis of project expenditures with respect to types of projects, sources of funds, objects of expenditure, and other aspects of operations appears in the discussion of WPA projects, pages 28 to 34.

Monthly Expenditures

Following the initiation of WPA operations in the summer of 1935 monthly expenditures from Federal funds increased until in March and April of 1936 a level of approximately \$180,000,000 per month was reached. During the ensuing eight months expenditures averaged somewhat below this amount and further reductions during the spring and summer of 1937 brought monthly expenditures to about \$96,000,000 in October and November 1937. When the rapid decline in private employment initiated an expansion in WPA project work that extended over the following 12 months, Federal outlays for the WPA program increased correspondingly and reached their highest level during the quarter ending December 31, 1938. In that quarter they amounted to almost \$200,000,000 per month. Curtailment of the WPA program in the spring of 1939 resulted in reduced expenditures which averaged about \$160,000,000 in April, May, and June. The monthly average for the fiscal year

TABLE 49.—FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY—JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Month	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
January.....		\$164,779	\$141,350	\$102,537	\$175,976
February.....		159,586	128,079	105,258	153,092
March.....		184,487	158,146	145,984	196,904
April.....		174,186	137,214	142,007	162,809
May.....		163,974	131,353	152,632	158,278
June.....		160,017	141,555	169,699	160,519
July.....	\$162	157,077	112,776	165,169	
August.....	5,812	151,504	99,544	192,418	
September.....	16,960	158,902	97,605	195,890	
October.....	35,210	174,298	96,575	198,620	
November.....	58,661	160,860	95,672	186,766	
December.....	134,296	177,793	107,085	207,784	
Total calendar year.....	251,101	1,987,463	1,446,954	1,964,764	^B 1,007,578
Total fiscal year ending June 30.....		1,258,130	1,818,131	1,427,374	2,154,225

^A Includes WPA-operated work projects, purchase of surplus clothing for needy persons, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses. Does not include expenditures on NYA programs or expenditures of WPA funds on programs administered by other Federal agencies under the various ERA Acts.

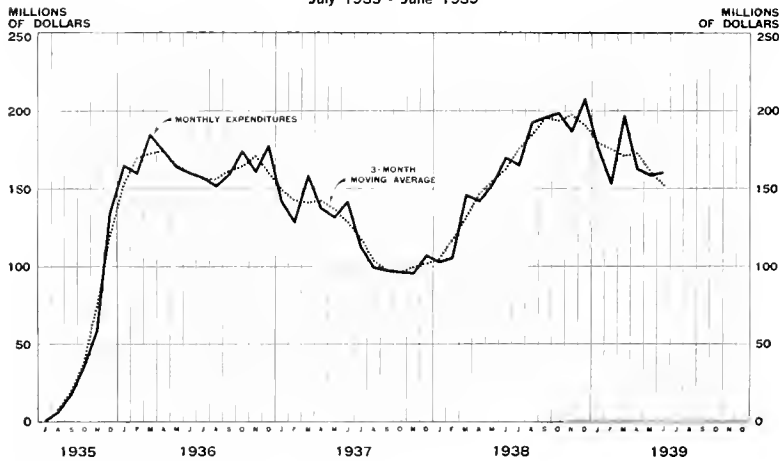
^B First six months.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

CHART 6

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS*

July 1935 - June 1939



* Not including expenditures for NYA programs or for projects of other Federal agencies financed with transferred WPA funds.

WPA 3295

ending June 30, 1939, was \$180,000,000 as compared with monthly averages of \$119,000,000 during the preceding year and \$152,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1937.

The amounts expended in each month from the beginning of WPA operations in July 1935 through June 1939 are presented in Table 49 and shown graphically in Chart 6. Basically the amount of funds expended during any given month is determined by the number of project jobs provided. Actual payments made during a month, however, are influenced by the number of payroll periods ending within the month and other factors relating to account-

ing procedures. The real level of WPA expenditures in a given month, consequently, is better measured by an average figure such as the three-month moving average shown in Chart 6.

Objects of Expenditure

Payments for services of employees accounted for \$90 out of each \$100 spent on all WPA-operated programs in the year ending June 30, 1939, and for \$88 out of each \$100 during the entire period of WPA operations. In the last fiscal year an aggregate of \$1,940,670,000 was paid out for wages and salaries. Most of this total (\$1,881,019,000) was used for wages of project workers. Their wage payments accounted for \$91 out of each \$100 of Federal funds that was spent on work projects during the last year and \$88 per hundred over the entire period of WPA operations.

The comparative sizes of the different expenditures made from Federal funds during the year ending June 30, 1939, are shown in Chart 7. Project payrolls account for 88 percent of the total Federal dollar. Of the remainder, 8.6 percent was used for other than labor costs incurred in connection with project activities and 3.4 percent for administrative

TABLE 50.—FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROGRAMS, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH, AND YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Object of Expenditure	Cumulative through June 30, 1939				Year Ending June 30, 1939			
	Total A		Work projects		Total A		Work projects	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$6,657,860,051	100.0	\$6,373,416,575	100.0	\$2,154,224,992	100.0	\$2,064,996,599	100.0
Personal services	5,843,608,583	87.8	5,625,887,096	88.3	1,940,670,362	90.1	1,881,018,542	91.1
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	465,272,081	7.0	437,122,900	6.8	133,223,172	6.2	115,075,345	5.6
Rentals	280,101,583	4.2	272,784,487	4.3	60,889,660	2.8	59,124,909	2.9
Contractual services	66,790,078	1.0	35,753,397	0.6	18,933,748	0.9	9,386,957	0.4
Other	2,087,726	(B)	1,868,695	(B)	508,050	(B)	390,846	(B)

A Includes state work programs, Federal Nation-wide programs, purchase of surplus clothing, aid to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses. Does not include expenditures on NYA programs or expenditures of WPA funds used on programs administered by other Federal agencies under the various ERA acts.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

expenses. It should be noted that the project data relate only to WPA-operated projects and that the total Federal dollar does not include the relatively small expenditures for purchases of surplus clothing and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.

Federal expenditures for other than payroll purposes have been made predominantly in the purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment. Such outlays represented somewhat more than half of the nonlabor expenditures through June 1939 for all programs and for project operations alone. A similar relationship obtained in the last fiscal year although, because the total nonlabor proportion was lower in the last year, the supplies, materials, and equipment expenditures represented a smaller fraction of the total—\$6 out of each \$100 in the last year as compared with \$7 on a cumulative basis.

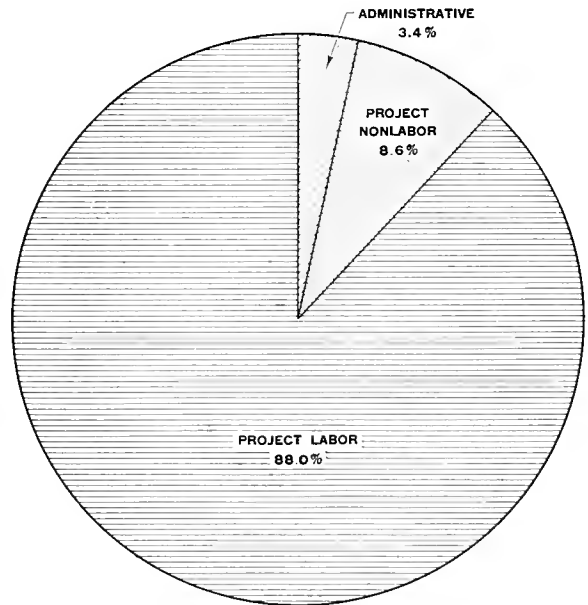
The principal share of the \$115,075,000 expended in the last fiscal year in purchasing supplies, materials, and equipment represented outlays for work projects. Included in the total, however, was \$2,469,000 expended for purchase of supplies, materials, and equipment in the administrative account and \$15,679,000 used in purchasing surplus clothing for distribution to needy families and in aiding self-help and cooperative associations. Most of the remaining nonlabor outlays were made in connection with rent of equipment (less than \$3 per \$100 in the last fiscal year and slightly in excess of \$4 out of each \$100 on a cumulative basis). Contractual services, about half of which were required in connection with administrative operations, amounted to about \$1 in each \$100; these included such items as heat, light, power, water, electricity, travel, transportation of things, and printing and binding.

Administrative Expenses

The administrative expenses incurred in conducting the WPA and NYA programs through June 1939 totaled \$268,616,000, or 4.0 percent of the aggregate amount expended on all WPA-operated programs since July 1935. The \$73,401,000 expended for administrative purposes in the last fiscal year constituted 3.4 percent of total WPA expenditures for the year. The percentage for the last year is substantially

CHART 7
DISTRIBUTION OF WPA EXPENDITURES
BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE*

Year Ending June 30, 1939



* Federal funds only and exclusive of purchases of surplus clothing

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lower than the 5.1, 3.7, and 4.5 percent figures that apply to the years ending June 30, 1936, 1937, and 1938, respectively. Such year-to-year differences illustrate the fact that on a work program designed to meet employment needs in every part of the country the extent and cost of administrative operations do not vary directly with total expenditures.

Administrative expenditures increase or decrease with changes in the volume of project operations, but bear a changing percentage relationship to total expenditures. The year ending in June 1939, for example, was one of expanded operations and as a result administrative costs fell to only 3.4 percent of the total. This percentage stands in marked contrast with the percentage of 4.5 applying to the preceding year when total expenditures were about two-thirds as large as in the year ending June 30, 1939.

Most of the administrative expenditures (81 percent on a cumulative basis as well as during the last year) have been used in paying the salaries of the administrative staff. About 8

percent of the administrative outlays of the last fiscal year, however, went to defray the travel expenses of administrative employees, and 5 percent for various other contractual services. Such items as communication, printing and binding, transportation of things, and utility charges accounted for successively smaller amounts of the contractual service total. Purchases of supplies, materials, and equipment represented 3.4 percent of total administrative expenditures in the year ending June 30, 1939, and rent of buildings and equipment, the latter much the smaller of the two, represented 2.4 percent of the administrative outlays.

TABLE 51—ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURES OF THE WPA AND THE NYA, BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Object of Expenditure	Amount	Percent
Total	\$73,401,072	100.0
Personal services	59,651,820	81.3
Purchase of materials, supplies, and equipment	2,468,838	3.4
Rentals	1,764,751	2.4
Contractual services	9,498,459	12.9
Communication	1,640,184	2.2
Travel, including subsistence	6,166,924	8.4
Transportation of things	403,623	0.6
Printing and binding	787,554	1.1
Heat, light, power, water, electricity	245,239	0.3
Other	254,935	0.3
Other	17,204	(A)

A Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Based on reports of the U. S. Treasury Department.

At the close of the fiscal year in June 1939, the WPA had 31,497 regular administrative employees. This total represented a reduction of about 500 from the number at the close of the preceding year and of more than 4,200 from the largest number employed during the year. Comparison with the total project employment of the WPA shows that at the end of June 1939 there were 12.9 WPA administrative employees for each 1,000 WPA project workers—a ratio which had been above 20.0 in 1937 but reached a low point of 11.1 earlier in the last fiscal year when project employment was at its peak. Most of the 31,497 persons on WPA administrative payrolls in June 1939 (29,416) were employed in the state and local offices of the WPA; the 1,759 employees of the central office

staff in Washington and the 322 regional offices and other field employees accounted for the remaining 2,081 administrative employees.

The average salary of administrative employees at the end of December 1938 amounted to \$1,581 on an annual basis and \$132 on a monthly basis. The averages apply to administrative workers of the WPA throughout the country, including state and local office employees as well as those of the Washington central office and the regional office and field staffs. Only 22 percent of the administrative workers were paid at the rate of \$2,000 or more per year. In reporting on all administrative employees on Federal payrolls as of December 31, 1937, the United States Civil Service Commission estimated that the average annual salary of all Federal administrative employees was \$1,871.⁷ The WPA average at the end of December 1938 was \$290 below the earlier figure for all Federal staffs.

Man-Month Costs

The cost to the Federal Government of employing one man at WPA project work for one month has averaged \$62.00 throughout the period of WPA operations from the summer of 1935 to June 30, 1939. Of this amount \$52.50 has been paid out to the worker himself, \$7.00 has been used for nonlabor expenses arising in connection with project work, and \$2.50 has been expended for administration. Sponsors of WPA projects supplied additional funds to the extent of approximately \$12.25 per man-month of employment of project workers paid from Federal funds. The largest portion of the sponsors' outlays (\$10.00) was provided for supplies, materials, equipment, and other nonlabor costs of operating WPA projects. Sponsors, however, did incur labor expenses of \$2.25 per man-month of project work of employees paid by the Federal Government. This represented wage payments to machine operators, operators of trucks and other kinds of equipment, skilled craftsmen, supervisors, and other kinds of specially qualified personnel made available by sponsors for the successful operation of projects. The Federal and sponsors'

⁷ United States Civil Service Commission release dated April 2, 1939.

man-month total for the entire period of WPA operations amounted to \$74.25.

Although Federal man-month costs were lower by \$1.00 in the year ending June 30, 1939, sponsors' funds increased sufficiently to raise the monthly figure to \$75.25 which was \$1.00 above the four-year average. The \$61.00 share borne by the Federal Government in the last fiscal year involved smaller nonlabor and

administrative outlays per project employee than were incurred over the entire period and slightly larger average payments to project workers. Nonlabor expenditures of sponsors were about \$2.00 higher on a man-month basis so that the total contributions of sponsors amounted to approximately \$14.25 per man-month of Federal employment during the last fiscal year.

MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT

CEMENT, lumber, structural steel, bituminous mixtures, machinery, petroleum products, and many other kinds of materials, supplies, and equipment have been procured in large quantities for use in the prosecution of WPA projects. The value of all such materials, through June 30, 1939, amounted to almost \$1,038,000,000 of which the sponsors of WPA projects had provided about 58 percent or some \$600,000,000. In addition to the purchases made in connection with project work substantial quantities of surplus clothing were purchased by the WPA for distribution to needy persons; expenditures for this purpose, financed from funds made available by the ERA Act of 1938, amounted to about \$15,680,000.

Materials for WPA-Operated Projects

The materials, supplies, and equipment required for WPA project work were procured from many different branches of industry. Stone, clay, and glass products constituted more than a third of the total value, amounting to about \$362,000,000 in the course of the four-year period ending June 30, 1939. Of this figure about \$94,000,000 was for cement, \$74,000,000 for sand and gravel, \$62,000,000 for crushed stone, \$51,000,000 for concrete products, and \$47,000,000 for brick, tile, and other clay products.

Roughly a fifth of the total material outlays were for iron and steel products, among which cast-iron pipe and reinforcing steel were outstanding. Of the \$188,000,000 spent on this

kind of material over \$54,000,000 went for cast-iron pipe and fittings, and \$47,000,000 for structural and reinforcing steel. Over \$17,000,000 was used in buying tools (other than machine tools), and almost \$10,000,000 for heating and ventilating equipment.

Producers of lumber, bituminous mixtures, and textiles were other industrial groups which received large orders for materials; together they accounted for a fourth of the total value of materials for project use. The value of lumber and lumber products (not including furniture) that were procured during the four-year period of WPA activities amounted to almost \$108,000,000. The bituminous mixtures used in paving roads, streets, and airport runways, and in other work amounted in value to nearly \$90,000,000. About \$69,000,000 worth of textiles were purchased for use in sewing rooms; this was the outstanding outlay for nonconstruction materials.

Since heavy machinery and other equipment essential to project operation were usually secured on a rental basis, purchases of all kinds of equipment amounted to about \$44,000,000 during the four-year period ending June 30, 1939. The largest share of the equipment purchases were made in connection with electrical machinery and apparatus, generally for installation in constructed facilities; sizeable quantities of paving equipment and other road-building machinery were also procured. In addition, over \$6,000,000 was spent for motor trucks and tractors. The purchases of machinery and equipment including trucks and tractors, however, were less than 10 percent of

TABLE 52.—VALUE OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT PROCURED FOR WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF MATERIALS AND BY SOURCES OF FUNDS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

[Amounts in thousands]

Type	Cumulative through June 30, 1939					Year Ending June 30, 1939				
	Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds		Total		Federal funds	Sponsors' funds	
	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent of total
Total	\$1,637,722	100.0	\$437,123	\$900,599	57.9	\$342,638	100.0	\$115,075	\$227,563	66.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	361,780	34.9	159,501	202,279	55.9	124,118	36.2	47,054	77,064	62.1
Brick, tile, and other clay products	46,765	4.5	19,153	27,612	59.0	14,871	4.3	4,686	10,185	68.5
Cement	94,088	9.1	57,821	36,267	38.5	32,429	9.5	18,863	13,566	41.8
Concrete products	51,061	4.9	22,852	28,209	55.2	18,384	5.4	6,518	11,866	64.5
Crushed stone	62,076	6.0	26,920	35,156	56.6	23,207	6.8	8,149	15,058	64.9
Sand and gravel	71,105	6.9	22,326	48,779	68.6	25,181	7.3	7,140	18,041	71.6
Other	36,685	3.5	10,429	26,256	71.6	10,046	2.9	1,698	8,348	83.1
Iron and steel products	187,640	18.1	68,802	118,838	63.3	60,322	17.6	16,420	43,902	72.8
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	54,270	5.2	17,351	36,919	68.0	15,195	4.4	3,065	12,130	79.8
Heating and ventilating equipment	9,758	0.9	3,158	6,600	67.6	2,788	0.8	464	2,324	83.4
Structural and reinforcing steel	47,298	4.6	20,970	26,328	55.7	13,604	4.0	3,994	9,610	70.6
Tools, excluding machine tools	17,073	1.7	7,896	9,177	53.8	5,425	1.6	2,922	2,503	46.1
Other	59,241	5.7	19,427	39,814	67.2	23,310	6.8	5,975	17,335	74.4
Lumber and its products, excluding furniture	107,977	10.4	32,051	75,926	70.3	33,228	9.7	7,338	25,890	77.9
Bituminous mixtures—paving and other	89,805	8.7	41,864	47,941	53.4	28,096	8.2	8,310	19,786	70.4
Textiles	68,861	6.6	49,869	18,992	27.6	22,127	6.5	11,646	10,481	47.4
Machinery and equipment	44,468	4.3	21,653	22,815	51.3	15,308	4.5	6,447	8,861	57.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	21,280	2.1	8,002	13,278	62.4	6,679	2.0	1,329	5,350	80.1
Paving and other road-building machinery and equipment	4,495	0.4	3,075	1,420	31.6	2,875	0.8	2,037	838	29.1
Other	18,693	1.8	10,576	8,117	43.4	5,754	1.7	3,081	2,673	46.5
Motor trucks and tractors	6,137	0.6	4,935	1,202	19.6	3,562	1.0	2,838	724	20.3
Chemicals and allied products	32,173	3.1	10,957	21,216	65.9	10,564	3.1	3,062	7,502	71.0
Chemicals and explosives	14,524	1.4	6,334	8,190	56.4	5,411	1.6	2,109	3,302	61.0
Paints and varnishes	17,649	1.7	4,623	13,026	73.8	5,153	1.5	953	4,200	81.5
Petroleum products	25,246	2.4	12,053	13,193	52.3	8,662	2.5	4,137	4,525	52.2
Miscellaneous	113,635	10.9	35,438	78,197	68.8	36,651	10.7	7,823	28,828	78.7
Coal and other fuel, except wood and petroleum	3,585	0.3	1,499	2,086	58.2	1,014	0.3	307	707	69.7
Nonferrous metals	5,366	0.5	2,234	3,132	58.4	1,881	0.6	466	1,415	75.2
Office supplies and equipment, including furniture	10,979	1.1	4,958	6,021	54.8	3,167	0.9	1,025	2,142	67.6
Plumbing equipment and supplies	14,002	1.3	3,947	10,055	71.8	5,254	1.5	1,160	4,094	77.9
Tires and rubber goods	2,846	0.3	1,810	1,036	36.4	1,155	0.3	740	415	35.9
Other	76,857	7.4	20,900	55,957	72.7	24,180	7.1	4,125	20,055	82.9

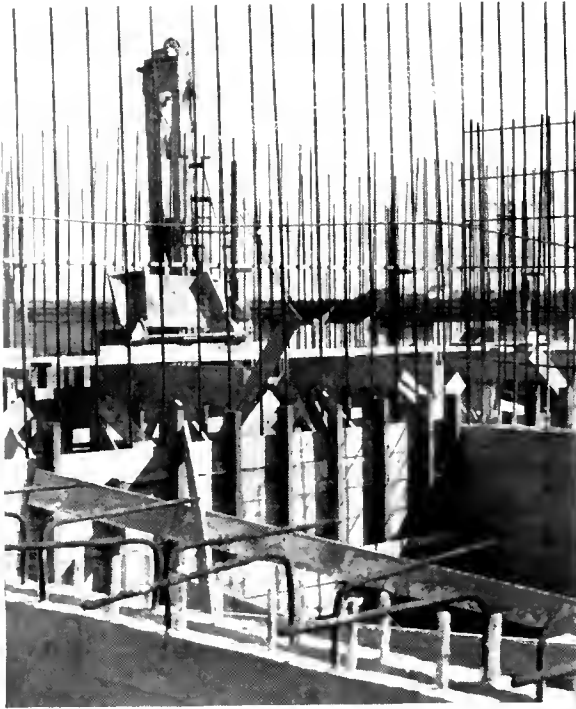
Source: WPA state office reports.

the amounts used for rentals of equipment. Large amounts of chemicals and allied products—explosives, paints, and varnishes—as well as of petroleum products, plumbing equipment and supplies, and office equipment including furniture also were obtained for use on WPA projects. (See Table 52.)

The amounts of materials, supplies, and equipment required for WPA project operations were larger during the year ending June 30, 1939, than during the preceding years, in keeping with the higher levels of project activities that prevailed. The value of ma-

terials procured with both Federal and sponsors' funds amounted to almost \$343,000,000, or approximately \$95,000,000 more than the corresponding figure for the preceding year. The 1939 total may also be compared with a total of some \$447,000,000 spent for materials in the two years ending June 30, 1937; these two years, however, include the last half of 1935 when the program was being put into operation.

A considerable part of the increase as between the year ending June 30, 1938, and the year ending June 30, 1939, was due to the larger amounts of lumber, cement, concrete



REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNTS
FOR SOME OF THE QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS
USED ON WPA PROJECTS

products, and miscellaneous iron and steel products required for the expanded program. Some \$33,000,000 worth of lumber was secured during the year ending in June 1939, essential supplies of cement and concrete products amounted to \$32,000,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively, and the value of miscellaneous iron and steel products totaled over \$23,000,000. Each of these amounts represents an increase of from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 over the corresponding figure for the preceding year. Considerably more brick, tile, and other clay products, sand and gravel, crushed stone, and machinery and equipment of all kinds also were required for project operation during the 1939 fiscal year than during 1938; the increases in the value of each of these kinds of materials amounted to between \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000. Since larger outlays were made for almost every kind of material and equipment, the relative importance of the different types varied in only a limited degree.

Sponsors of WPA projects have provided an increasingly larger part of the materials, supplies, and equipment used in the operation of WPA projects. During the year ending

June 30, 1939, their contributions amounted to almost \$228,000,000 as compared with \$173,000,000 in the previous year and less than \$200,000,000 in the first two years of operations. Sponsors' outlays for materials, supplies, and equipment constituted approximately two-thirds of the total during each of the last two years and about 58 percent of the total on a cumulative basis.

Lumber, bituminous mixtures, and sand and gravel were made available in particularly large quantities by project sponsors during the year ending June 30, 1939. Sponsors provided about \$26,000,000 worth of lumber, \$20,000,000 worth of bituminous mixtures for paving and other purposes, and over \$18,000,000 worth of sand and gravel. They also supplied substantial amounts of clay products, cement, concrete products, crushed stone, cast-iron pipe and fittings, structural and reinforcing steel, and textiles. The values of each of these contributions ranged from \$9,000,000 to over \$15,000,000. On a comparative basis sponsors' funds were large (in excess of 75 percent of the total) in the case of cast-iron pipe and fittings, heating and ventilating equipment, lumber, electrical machinery, paints and varnishes, and plumbing equipment and supplies.

Surplus Clothing Purchases

The WPA surplus clothing purchase program was designed to provide people in need with clothing they would not otherwise be able to secure and at the same time to stimulate private employment by removing from the market a clothing surplus that was seriously retarding recovery in one of the Nation's large industries.

The surplus clothing purchase program was financed with 1938 ERA Act funds under the authority given to the WPA Administrator to use an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for direct relief purposes, under the direction of the President. A total of \$15,750,000 was made available by means of three Presidential authorizations. The first (on June 21, 1938) authorized purchase of men's and boys' heavy clothing; the second (July 16), women's and children's heavy clothing; and the third (October 8), miscellaneous clothing which consisted mostly of lighter wear.

Purchases were made by officials of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department aided by members of the WPA administrative staff and by expert buyers loaned to the Government by private business organizations on a dollar-a-year basis. Manufacturers were asked to submit offers and samples of surplus clothing to the committees of professional buyers. To make sure that purchases would be made from surplus stocks, specifications required that garments must have been manufactured within the past two years and in stock on May 1, 1938, or, for some of the later purchases, in stock on July 1, 1938. Manufacturers whose offers were

accepted were instructed to ship garments to central warehouses located in New York and Chicago.

The 6,443,000 garments procured were valued at \$15,681,000 and cost, on the average, \$2.43 per garment. Purchases were made from 1,338 firms located in 32 states. The state distribution of purchases, as might be expected, reflects the location of the clothing manufacturers of the country. Goods purchases from 746 firms in New York State accounted for more than half of total expenditures, and purchases from 134 firms in Pennsylvania and from 135 firms in Massachusetts each aggregated well over a million dollars.

The first purchases consisted chiefly of heavy woolen outerwear for men and boys. Over \$3,600,000 was spent for 371,000 men's suits and \$533,000 for 113,000 boys' suits. The former averaged \$9.83 in cost and the latter, \$4.72. About 239,000 men's overcoats and 68,000 boys' overcoats were purchased at an average cost of \$9.16 and \$5.88, respectively. The 181,000 men's and 11,000 boys' topcoats purchased were valued at \$8.53 and \$4.07 each. Mackinaws, cossack jackets, and other coats for men and boys as well as knitted outerwear were also bought.

Among the purchases of women's clothing were 276,000 blouses which cost 82 cents each on an average. Some 152,000 women's coats and 61,000 girls' and infants' coats were purchased at averages of \$4.59 and \$3.21, respectively, and 102,000 women's suits at an average cost of \$4.55. The 67,000 women's dresses and

TABLE 53.—NUMBER AND COST OF SURPLUS GARMENTS PURCHASED BY THE WPA, BY TYPES OF GARMENTS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

[Subject to revision]

Type of Garment	Number of Garments	Cost	
		Total	Per garment
Total	6,443,079	\$15,680,854	\$2.43
Men's clothing	2,248,586	9,894,247	4.40
Suits	371,108	3,649,153	9.83
Overcoats	238,515	2,185,902	9.16
Topcoats	181,249	1,546,627	8.53
Rainwear	166,787	365,715	2.19
Mackinaws	96,404	359,410	3.73
Cossack jackets, sheep-lined garments, leather garments, and other coats	384,023	1,043,012	2.72
Knitted outerwear	810,160	743,726	0.92
Other	340	702	2.06
Boys' clothing	1,172,557	2,178,812	1.86
Suits	113,035	533,352	4.72
Overcoats	67,552	397,314	5.88
Topcoats	11,315	46,050	4.07
Rainwear	41,728	58,240	1.40
Mackinaws	130,421	408,532	3.13
Cossack jackets, sheep-lined garments, leather garments, and other coats	205,704	438,287	2.13
Knitted outerwear	499,520	222,198	0.44
Other	103,282	74,809	0.72
Women's clothing	1,295,522	2,157,452	1.67
Coats: dress, sport, and other, including topplers	152,063	698,298	4.59
Suits: two- and three-piece	101,792	463,201	4.55
Skirts	49,426	53,838	1.09
Dresses	67,129	117,936	1.76
Blouses	275,722	226,952	0.82
Rainwear	73,443	195,360	2.66
Knitted outerwear	532,152	376,753	0.71
Other	43,795	25,114	0.57
Girls' and infants' clothing	1,726,414	1,450,343	0.84
Coats: dress, sport, and other, including topplers	61,082	195,938	3.21
Suits: two- and three-piece	12,817	15,027	1.17
Skirts	9,151	5,700	0.62
Dresses	428,809	231,602	0.54
Blouses	14,948	6,924	0.46
Rainwear	46,751	77,933	1.67
Pajamas	48,554	15,555	0.32
Robes	48,193	24,525	0.51
Snowsuits	122,233	317,124	2.59
Knitted outerwear	708,290	366,916	0.52
Other	225,517	193,099	0.86



THE SURPLUS CLOTHING PURCHASES OF THE WPA INCLUDED WARM COATS FOR BOYS

TABLE 54. NUMBER OF GARMENTS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE WPA SURPLUS CLOTHING PURCHASE PROGRAM, BY STATES AND BY TYPES OF GARMENTS

AS OF JUNE 30, 1939

[Subject to revision]

State	Total *	Men's Garments	Boys' Garments	Women's Garments	Girls' and Infants' Garments
United States.....	6,445,451	2,248,612	1,172,604	1,295,545	1,728,690
Alabama.....	96,504	35,485	15,853	19,382	25,784
Arizona.....	28,605	8,861	4,802	5,640	9,212
Arkansas.....	93,908	35,731	16,181	19,004	22,992
California.....	241,416	91,324	46,688	46,443	59,761
Colorado.....	73,065	26,123	14,092	14,127	18,724
Connecticut.....	66,535	24,354	12,602	12,435	17,144
Delaware.....	10,328	3,039	2,180	1,988	3,121
Dist. of Col.....	29,991	7,517	3,826	6,509	12,139
Florida.....	83,489	29,820	16,049	16,882	20,738
Georgia.....	103,735	35,866	16,644	21,527	29,698
Idaho.....	21,803	6,716	3,747	6,498	4,842
Illinois.....	501,685	160,434	89,507	101,590	150,154
Indiana.....	183,440	67,743	33,319	34,135	48,243
Iowa.....	74,613	28,239	14,384	13,739	18,251
Kansas.....	94,590	27,454	15,189	24,973	26,974
Kentucky.....	121,749	45,570	23,671	24,426	28,082
Louisiana.....	76,926	26,584	15,550	15,256	19,536
Maine.....	31,082	9,301	4,983	7,362	9,436
Maryland.....	41,110	13,543	8,450	8,634	10,483
Massachusetts.....	255,472	90,867	44,551	51,890	68,245
Michigan.....	364,635	120,572	67,787	75,720	100,556
Minnesota.....	173,839	44,045	24,662	42,611	62,521
Mississippi.....	71,838	26,003	12,043	14,362	19,430
Missouri.....	184,650	66,677	37,651	35,051	45,271
Montana.....	45,219	13,722	7,265	11,442	12,790
Nebbraska.....	58,317	15,979	9,537	14,916	17,885
Nevada.....	4,186	1,726	724	716	1,020
New Hampshire.....	22,376	8,157	3,782	4,476	5,961
New Jersey.....	203,443	73,206	40,859	40,296	49,682
New Mexico.....	35,257	11,017	5,264	10,085	8,891
New York.....	783,171	261,977	148,293	145,716	227,185
North Carolina.....	88,911	31,352	14,359	18,002	25,198
North Dakota.....	63,245	18,814	9,406	13,007	22,018
Ohio.....	339,692	147,840	69,397	75,185	107,270
Oklahoma.....	183,685	66,483	35,511	35,243	46,448
Oregon.....	37,597	11,280	5,799	8,960	11,558
Pennsylvania.....	575,289	212,349	98,509	103,300	161,041
Rhode Island.....	32,680	12,259	6,432	5,850	8,139
South Carolina.....	78,187	27,296	10,907	15,654	24,330
South Dakota.....	73,096	20,888	12,219	19,318	20,671
Tennessee.....	82,797	31,573	15,174	15,985	20,065
Texas.....	239,818	83,262	44,305	50,672	61,579
Utah.....	29,390	10,820	4,886	6,233	7,451
Vermont.....	14,607	4,605	2,790	2,840	4,372
Virginia.....	63,536	24,247	10,802	10,456	18,031
Washington.....	80,937	28,408	17,287	15,088	20,154
West Virginia.....	105,835	39,201	21,691	20,100	24,843
Wisconsin.....	167,361	57,188	30,970	30,113	49,090
Wyoming.....	9,010	3,095	1,815	1,789	2,281

* Total shipments are slightly higher than total purchases as shown in Table 53 because of the failure of vendors, in some instances, to bill for sample garments.

the 429,000 children's dresses that were bought averaged \$1.76 and 54 cents, respectively, per garment.

The number of knitted outerwear articles bought for men, women, and children, represented 40 percent of the garments procured although in terms of value they represented

only 11 percent of the total. The average price of such clothing ranged from 44 cents for boys' sweaters to 92 cents for men's knitted wear. Table 53 summarizes purchases by types of garments, and shows the value, number of units, and average price.

In allocating garments among the states for distribution consideration was given to a number of factors; these included population in 1930, numbers of persons receiving general relief, recipients of categorical assistance, and WPA workers, and the total estimated number of persons in need. Consideration of climatic conditions was important in allocating the specific items of clothing to the various sections of the country. Table 54 shows the number of men's, boys', women's, and girls' and infants' garments shipped to each state.

The selection of persons to receive garments was made by public welfare and relief agencies designated by the WPA state divisions of employment, by the WPA, or jointly by the WPA and the public welfare agency. Selection was made on the basis of need after investigations proved that the recipients were unable to provide the articles of clothing for themselves. The recipients included unemployed persons who were certified and awaiting assignment to WPA projects, WPA workers, families and single persons receiving general relief, recipients of social security aid, and families with NYA workers. Persons obtaining no assistance yet unable to secure clothing through normal channels were also eligible to receive surplus garments. Varying circumstances in the several states resulted in different emphasis in the distribution of surplus clothing among the types of eligible persons.

Distribution was under way by the middle of November and proceeded rapidly during December 1938 and the first two months of 1939 in an effort to supply the heavy outerwear in time for use during the winter months. Miscellaneous garments, generally of lighter weight, were distributed in March. By the last of April only a very small fraction of the garments procured under the surplus clothing purchase program were still in the local distribution centers.

WPA-FINANCED OPERATIONS OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATOR was authorized under authority of Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938 to allocate WPA funds to other Federal agencies for the prosecution of projects similar to those which the WPA could operate. These projects, similar in type to regular WPA-operated projects, have been carried on in accord with the general regulations that were established for WPA projects. In total, the WPA transferred \$84,629,000 from the funds made available by the ERA Act of 1938 and the two supplementary appropriations; this amount, as of June 30, 1939, includes a little less than \$4,000,000 allocated to the various agencies for administrative expenses incurred in connection with project operations. The work undertaken with WPA funds by the Federal agencies which received allocations is summarized briefly below. The discussion excludes activities conducted with appropriations specifically provided for the Federal agencies in the ERA Act of 1938 and with other appropriations made directly to them. Tables 47 and 27 on pages 109 and 92 show, respectively, the transfers of WPA funds, by agencies, and the employment provided on the WPA-financed Federal agency projects.

Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

Almost \$10,000,000 was transferred by the WPA to the Soil Conservation Service for proj-

ects which have provided work for between 13,000 and 19,000 persons during the year ending June 30, 1939. The projects fall into two major categories—those which further the agency's regular soil conservation program and those which relate to its land utilization program. With the WPA funds made available for furthering the regular program of the Service, data on floods, siltation of reservoirs, climatics, and erosion have been collected which the Service could not have hoped to obtain in the immediate future with its regular appropriations and personnel. In addition, practically all of the Service's field activities requiring employment of labor have been assisted through projects operated in almost all the states outside the New England group.

In connection with its land utilization program the Soil Conservation Service has been using WPA funds on projects to develop for their most appropriate uses—forestry, grazing, conservation, and recreation—the lands purchased under earlier legislative provisions. (This program largely comprises undertakings that were initiated through the land purchase program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and were subsequently transferred to the Farm Security Administration; it also includes a few projects initiated under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. The project activities, although directed towards utilizing the land for the specific purposes indicated, also contribute to conservation of soil and water resources. Work is conducted)

in most of the states where the regular soil conservation program operates.

Forestry development work carried on in 29 states is converting many acres of barren and partly wooded land into areas yielding valuable forest products. Primary importance has been attached to the provision of fire protection. Project workers also have reforested extensive areas of treeless and eroded lands and have improved existing stands through the removal of brush and diseased trees. Projects under the grazing program have generally been directed towards converting large acreages ill-suited to farming into grazing lands or into lands combining farming and ranching. The formerly rich grazing areas are being restored, watering facilities for stock established, necessary fences built, and the equipment prepared that is needed for range research carried on through land-grant colleges.

An effort has been made to improve natural conditions for wildlife in connection with both the forestry and grazing programs. This has involved the creation of game refuges where wildlife is protected from hunters, construction of water holes for game, and the development of lakes, streams, and fish-rearing ponds. Many of the sections where land utilization projects had been set up were suitable for recreation but had never been developed for this purpose. WPA funds have been used to make these areas available to the public in accordance with local needs. Developments in the different sections include camping facilities, picnic grounds, lakes, bathing beaches, and other recreational facilities.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Second largest of the project programs of the various bureaus in the Department of Agriculture was that of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. With the \$7,655,000 transferred by the WPA the Bureau has carried on intensive plant disease and insect eradication work throughout the country, similar to the work for which funds were made available under earlier ERA Acts. Employment on these projects varied between 7,400 and a little more than 14,000 during the year.

Projects for the control of black stem rust have been operated in 17 states, chiefly in the

middle western and north central parts of the country. This control, maintained through the eradication of the barberry bushes on which the fungus is carried, helps to protect farmers from the losses in yield and quality of their small grain crops that result from stem rust. The protection of valuable pine forests in 27 states by eradication of currant and gooseberry bushes which spread white pine blister rust is another important project activity. This disease attacks all native species of white pine and endangers the Nation's existing stands, estimated to have a commercial value of \$400,000,000, as well as the young growths having an even greater potential value.

Peach trees have been the particular prey of the phony peach and the peach mosaic diseases. Projects for the eradication of these diseases are being conducted in a number of southern and western states. In Texas citrus groves and nurseries have been inspected to locate trees having citrus canker, and infected and abandoned trees have been removed. Work to protect elm trees from the Dutch elm disease has been carried on in seven states and the District of Columbia; this involved locating and taking out diseased trees and controlling insect carriers.

Among the other WPA-financed activities of the Bureau is the work undertaken in five states for control and eradication of the gypsy moth. This work includes destroying egg clusters, eliminating food plants, spraying, and applying burlap bands to tree trunks. Elimination of the thurberia plant is directed towards the control of a weevil for which the plant serves as host and which in recent years has invaded the cotton-producing areas of the southwestern part of Arizona with particular damage to cotton grown under irrigation. In addition to its plant disease and insect eradication activities the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has one project for the demolition of three buildings in Hoboken, New Jersey, and the preparation of the site for a plant quarantine building.

Forest Service

Almost \$7,000,000 was transferred to the Forest Service by the WPA to carry on an

important adjunct to its program; through this allocation from 8,000 to 14,000 persons have been employed in all but a few states of the country. The work is done chiefly in national forests and includes the construction and maintenance of fire-breaks, forest-fire lookout towers and observatories, landing fields, telephone lines, forest roads and trails, and miscellaneous buildings and structures. Improvements that will make forest areas available for recreational purposes as well as range improvements have been undertaken. Project workers have also planted, improved, and developed tree nurseries, thinned forest stands, combated insects and diseases, killed range-destroying rodents, eradicated poisonous plants, and aided in the development of fish and game resources.

WPA-financed projects of the Forest Service in more than 20 states and the District of Columbia have involved research work of various types including surveys and studies relating to forests, ranges, wildlife, and the management of lands and watersheds. Also, the Service has operated a forestry project in the prairie states which involved planting windbreaks and shelterbelts in cooperation with farm owners in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Bureau of Biological Survey

The Bureau of Biological Survey received over \$1,320,000 for development work on various phases of water and wildlife conservation in 22 states. Conservation and building up of breeding stocks and the restoration of natural environments for wildlife are the chief objectives. The land on which refuges are located are generally submarginal areas that are particularly suited to wildlife.

The actual work, through which between 1,000 and 3,500 persons have been employed, varies with the location of the refuge. Some projects have involved the construction of dams, dikes, and ditches to improve water areas and create marshes, thus promoting the growth of cover and food required by migratory waterfowl and shore birds. Suitable plants, shrubs, and trees have been started and various types of nesting islands have been constructed, which not only attract shore birds and other

species of wildlife but also serve to reduce soil erosion and aid in flood control. For upland game preserves, project workers have built fences, posted and marked boundaries, and constructed or rebuilt roads, fire lanes, and bridges. In several cases, buildings and other structures necessary for the proper administration and maintenance of the refuges have been built and landscaped. Shelters, picnic tables, fireplaces, bathhouses, and other facilities for public recreation have been provided in connection with the development work wherever feasible.

National Agricultural Research Center

A program has been carried on by the Department of Agriculture to extend the research facilities of eight of its bureaus at the National Agricultural Research Center located in Beltsville, Maryland. More than \$1,000,000 of WPA funds was transferred and PWA funds were also made available to improve the general service facilities such as the heating plant, electric and telephone lines, and shop facilities, and to build or renovate garages, barns, roads, laboratories, greenhouses, and other properties. As many as 1,000 persons have been employed on this project during the year.

Other Bureaus

The *Bureau of Home Economics* and the *Agricultural Adjustment Administration* received \$542,000 and \$122,000, respectively, from the WPA to carry on several research projects. Outstanding among the projects is a study of consumer purchases, operated jointly by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department with the cooperation of the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board, and initiated under an earlier ERA Act.¹ The work involved analysis and preparation of reports based on the data concerning the levels of living, ways of spending, and sources of income of American families that had been collected in cities and towns of various sizes and also in a large number of farm counties. A

¹ See the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1938, pp. 100-106, for a description of the study.

second study conducted by the Bureau in co-operation with educational institutions in 15 states has been concerned with the physical measurement of almost 150,000 boys and girls from 4 to 17 years of age. This first scientific study of the body measurements required for the sizing of clothing is expected to be invaluable in determining standards for the proper sizing of patterns and ready-to-wear garments.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's WPA-financed project involves a series of studies connected with consumers' goods and problems arising from their standardization. The studies include surveys of Federal, state, and municipal trade standards for consumers' goods, analysis of the economic aspects of standardization and regulation, comparison of government preference and general consumer preference, and other studies of related subjects.

About \$4,000 in WPA funds was transferred to the *Bureau of Agricultural Engineering* to build a cotton warehouse and make some other improvements at its Experimental Ginning Laboratory in Stoneville, Mississippi. This project, for which PWA funds were also made available, provided five months' employment for about 18 persons.

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Most of the WPA funds transferred to the Department of the Interior for work projects went to the National Park Service which received about \$8,805,000 for work in line with its general improvement program in national parks and monuments. Lighter types of construction and conservation work predominate. In addition to the improvement of recreational and administrative facilities, the historic, archeological, and scenic potentialities of the parks and monuments are being developed or made accessible in a manner that increases their appeal and usefulness to the general public.

Important advances have been made through the Service's project work in its recreational demonstration areas. Units of roads and trails already surveyed have been made passable, facilities for organized camps and other simple park structures built, water and sanitary

systems installed, dams constructed, and other activities carried on that are necessary for the conservation and protection of water, soil, forests, and wildlife resources.

Two projects of particular interest have been operated. At the Colorado National Monument units of road construction have been undertaken to expedite the completion of the Scenic Rim Drive approved in the Service's "Master Plan" for this area, and at the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore on the North Carolina coast extensive beach-erosion control work has been done. WPA funds have also been used for research and educational work at the Washington and regional headquarters of the Service and in some park and monument offices. Together the various WPA-financed projects of the Service have provided jobs for between 10,000 and 16,000 persons during the course of the year ending in June 1939.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions

About \$800,000 in WPA funds was transferred to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions for project work in Alaska and the Virgin Islands on which employment has ranged from 400 to 2,000 persons. In Alaska, project activities have largely been limited to work on the Alaska Railroad and certain public improvements in municipalities. In the railway work WPA funds have been used exclusively for the labor needed in improving the railroad way. Through the municipal improvement undertakings, streets have been repaired, sewer and water lines installed, and sidewalks built in certain towns that previously lacked many of these facilities.

Project activities in the Virgin Islands vary widely in type. In the islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, workers have improved streets and highways. Sanitation and water supply systems on both islands have been extended or improved. On three of the islands pens and dipping vats for control of cattle ticks have been constructed. A project to study the epidemic aspects of certain skin and blood diseases has been conducted which ultimately is expected to include examination of the entire population of Charlotte Amalie. Sewing rooms and several nursery-school projects have also been operated

and aid has been given to a local cooperative association in order to facilitate the handicraft work, cabinet-making, fruit-preserving, and farming by needy persons.

Office of Education

With about \$590,000 transferred by the WPA, the Office of Education has been employing between 400 and 700 persons on its Federal forum and educational radio projects. Workers in various white collar classifications have assisted local school authorities in organizing, planning, and conducting public affairs forums. The local public agency of education provides the necessary supervision and also makes available school buildings and equipment. In connection with this program experiment stations have been established in 38 states. The educational radio project has as one of its major activities the production of network programs dealing with topics of national significance, such as the origin and development of the Bill of Rights, the work of the Federal Government, and relations with Latin-American countries. Another important project activity, carried on in 16 states, makes available to local educational groups such services as a script exchange, guides to production and training centers, transcriptions and recordings, and assistance in local radio production and research.

Department of Labor

The *Bureau of Labor Statistics* has conducted three studies with the \$850,000 made available to it by the WPA. Employment has been provided for an average of about 760 persons during the year.

More than half the funds have been used for the building permits survey which covers four major kinds of information: building cycles previous to the World War; residential building by cost groups and by types of construction material for the years from 1936 through 1938; dwellings erected in unincorporated suburban sections of metropolitan areas, beginning with 1936; and the relationship between permit valuation and selling prices of dwellings. Field work has been conducted in all states under the direction of seven regional offices.

Work on the Bureau's urban study of consumer purchases has involved summarization for final publication of material on this subject obtained under an earlier project. (See page 123.) The two series of bulletins being prepared—one on consumer incomes and purchases and the other on average expenditures for specific goods by families of different income levels—provide a basis for predicting the probable shifts in demand for certain types of commodities which would result from given changes in income distribution and movements of population.

The Bureau's survey of employment in state, county, and city governments will enable it to fill the major gap which remains in its series on nonagricultural employment in the United States. The study covers the period from 1929 to 1938 and includes all state governments, all cities having a population greater than 100,000 and the counties in which these cities are located, and a representative sample of smaller cities and less populated counties.

Department of the Navy

The *Bureau of Yards and Docks* of the Navy Department has been operating a program of construction, extension, and improvement of its facilities and structures chiefly at navy yards and air stations, and also at the Naval Academy and at some fleet operating bases, training stations, Marine Corps stations, submarine bases, field and supply depots, naval hospitals, and radio stations. For this purpose a total of \$14,041,000 was transferred from the WPA to the Navy Department. These funds, available for paying relief laborers, were used in conjunction with approximately \$36,000,000 that was supplied by the PWA for the purchase of materials and equipment and for the employment of skilled labor. WPA workers numbered from 12,000 to 22,000 persons during the course of the year.

Building work carried on under the Navy's improvement program involves the new construction or extension of shops, storehouses, barracks, hospital buildings, dispensaries, aviation and ordnance storehouses, and miscellaneous structures. Operations have been conducted in 14 states—all but three of them along the eastern seaboard—and in Puerto

Rico and the District of Columbia, with the most extensive work being done at the naval operating base in San Diego, and at the Mare Island (California), Philadelphia, and Brooklyn navy yards. Project workers have improved waterfronts through both new construction and rehabilitation of piers and quay walls. They have built railroad tracks, roads, and distribution systems; improved power plants and ship-building ways; provided increased storage facilities for water, gasoline, and fuel oil; and improved aviation landing fields.

Department of the Treasury

Office of the Secretary

Allocations of WPA funds totaling \$1,640,000 to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury have been used by the *Bureau of Internal Revenue* and the *Division of Tax Research* for tax investigation and research. During the year the Revenue Bureau's project workers averaged 840 in number, many of whom were employed on investigations of stamp and other miscellaneous tax collections. Through this work millions of dollars of delinquent and deficient taxes—about half of the total that project employees reported for assessment—have been collected. Other project workers have canvassed retail liquor establishments to ascertain the compliance of dealers with liquor laws. Reported violations have resulted in collections also totaling several million dollars.

The Division of Tax Research with some \$600,000 in WPA funds has conducted research designed to meet the growing demands of both governmental and private agencies for more detailed information than has previously been available regarding income tax returns. From duplicate copies of about 5,600,000 returns for 1936 from individuals, four major groups of tabulations are being prepared. These include data on sources of income and deductions (including number of sources), family incomes (combining separate returns of husbands and wives), capital gains and losses, and the geographic distribution of various income classes. In addition a number of other tabulations have been made utilizing over 700,000 returns from corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries.

Tabulation of these materials, on which employment increased steadily from about 100 to almost 2,000 persons after the project's initiation in November 1938, will make valuable data available for use in tax research, revenue estimation, and related fields.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard has undertaken a construction and improvement program with the \$330,000 transferred to it by the WPA. At most of the Coast Guard stations the work has largely been clearing, grading, trenching, and related roadway and ground improvement activities. On one project, however, steam, fire, electric, water, and sewerage services were provided. Through two other projects telephone wires were extended, and at one Coast Guard air station a runway was built.

Other Bureaus

The project of the *U. S. Public Health Service*, for which \$179,000 was transferred by the WPA, provided for the summary tabulation and analysis of data collected in the National Health Survey conducted by the Service with funds made available under earlier ERA Acts.² The tabulations cover data collected in the chronic disease survey, the communicable disease study, and the occupational morbidity and mortality study. That portion of the work which had been financed with WPA funds was concluded by the end of February 1939, the remaining technical work being carried on by the regular Public Health Service staff under its regular appropriation. A small amount of WPA funds (\$8,000) was transferred to the *Procurement Division* for a project to decorate Federal buildings with painting and sculpture.

War Department

Quartermaster Corps

The Quartermaster Corps received the largest allocation of any of the Federal agencies to which WPA funds were made available during

² For a description of the National Health Survey see the *Report on Progress of the WPA Program*, June 30, 1938, pp. 95-100.

the year. A total of \$21,045,000 was transferred for construction and improvement work at 17 air fields and depots, 77 regular army posts, and 19 national cemeteries. A large part of these funds has been used to employ workers on a construction program for which PWA funds have provided materials and the skilled labor not available from relief rolls. Some WPA funds have also been used in extensive repair and rehabilitation work at various army stations. The number of workers employed through WPA allocations has ranged from 20,000 to over 45,000 during the year.

The construction work undertaken with WPA and PWA funds includes various types of buildings and utilities. Many of the buildings are to provide quarters for the personnel—quarters for about 700 noncommissioned officers, for over 300 officers and families, and for about 80 nurses, and 69 barracks to accommodate a total of almost 19,000 men. Five hospitals have been built, with space for some 900 beds; outstanding among these is the Fitzsimons General Hospital at Denver, Colorado, with a capacity of 600 beds. The 12 theatre buildings constructed by project workers help fill a long-felt need for recreational facilities at army posts. In addition, a number of other buildings such as ordnance magazines, warehouses, garage and shop buildings, radio and fire stations, and schools were included in the combined WPA-PWA-financed construction work.

On the utility phase of the construction program, workers have installed auxiliary sewer systems of both sanitary and storm types, and have extended electrical distribution and transmission lines, water systems, telephone lines, and railroad tracks. Project workers paid from WPA funds have also been employed in the construction of roads, sidewalks, and curbs and in extensive landscaping work. These activities have been carried on in almost all states; prominent among the projects were those at the Air Corps Technical School in Colorado, at Fort Jay in New York, and at certain posts in Utah, Texas, Oklahoma, and Massachusetts.

The repair and rehabilitation work undertaken at various army stations through Quartermaster Corps projects financed with WPA funds included the renovation and remodeling

of barracks and quarters and the rewiring of buildings. Project workers also have modernized heating and plumbing systems, painted both exteriors and interiors, renovated windows and screens, and replaced foundations and defective masonry on all types of buildings. Of particular interest in connection with the rehabilitation program is the work begun on old Spanish fortifications, seawalls, and barracks at army posts in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The restoration of these structures will give several hundred years more of use to military monuments already over 400 years old.

Corps of Engineers

The \$3,353,000 which was transferred to the Corps of Engineers by the WPA has been used for flood protection work in New England. Earth-fill dikes and embankments, concrete flood walls, and stop-log structures have been built and pumping plants have been installed in some instances to protect various cities along the Connecticut River in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Sites have been prepared for flood control dams and reservoirs on the Contoocook and Pemigewasset Rivers which flow into the Merrimack River above Concord, New Hampshire. In addition, flood control examinations, which include field surveys and sub-surface explorations, have been made in various river basins of five of the New England states. This project work has provided employment for between 100 and 1,000 persons during the first ten months and for as many as 2,150 persons during the remainder of the year ending in June 1939.

Other Federal Agencies

Several other departmental bureaus or independent establishments of the Federal Government in addition to those already mentioned received allocations of WPA funds under Section 3 of the 1938 Act. Although funds in excess of half a million dollars were transferred to two of these agencies, most of the allotments involved much smaller amounts.

Of the \$683,000 transferred to the *Bureau of Fisheries* in the Department of Commerce the greater share was made available to improve

Federal facilities for satisfying the increased demands upon fish hatcheries in connection with restocking commercial and game fish. Project workers, numbering from 600 to over 2,200 persons, have renovated or enlarged buildings and equipment, laboratories, and rearing ponds at hatcheries in 35 states. On some projects, particularly those in states where the most extensive work has been carried on (Washington, Oregon, Texas, and West Virginia), water supply and drainage lines have been installed. For most of the work PWA funds were made available to finance the purchase of materials and the payment of such technical or skilled labor as could not be secured from among the needy unemployed. In addition, through a few of the WPA-financed projects, clerical and other white collar workers have aided in special scientific studies made in California, Michigan, and Massachusetts.

The *Bureau of Prisons*, in the Department of Justice, was provided with \$50,000 in WPA funds to operate two construction projects. Project workers built a utility tunnel, installed sewer and water lines, put up fences, and did clearing and grading, surfacing of roads, and incidental work around the institution at Tallahassee, Florida. On the other project at La Tuna, Texas, a dairy barn, hay and grain shed, and machinery shed were built and some incidental work done. The Department received an additional \$3,000 to complete a five-volume survey of release procedures (including probation, parole, pardon, and other forms of release both from penal institutions and through the courts), which had been conducted by the *Attorney General's Office* with funds from earlier ERA Acts.

A *Library of Congress* project in New York City, continuing the work carried on under previous ERA Acts, is making talking-book machines for blind persons. Reproducer needles and record envelopes and containers, as well as the book machines, were made under the \$142,000 allocation. The American Foundation for the Blind, Inc. furnished plans and technical supervision for the project, which employed an average of 114 persons, a large proportion of whom were blind or otherwise physically handicapped. The distribution of

the machines is handled by the Librarian of Congress who lends the equipment to such libraries as he deems appropriate to serve as regional or local centers. Talking books for use in the machines are provided by the Library from an annual appropriation of \$175,000 under "An Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind."

The *National Resources Committee* project financed by \$40,000 in transferred WPA funds provides technical and coordinating service to two Nation-wide projects sponsored by State Planning Boards, one recording the extent and usage of publicly-owned and tax-reverting land and the other preparing six-year advance public improvement programs for states and their subdivisions. Units of the coordinating project in Cincinnati, Omaha, Portland (Oregon), and Dallas during April, May, and June employed an average of about 40 persons in assembling material for a permanent file of reference material, chiefly in map form, and developing detailed techniques for operating state projects in the two fields.

A total of \$167,000 was transferred to the *Rural Electrification Administration* for two projects which have employed an average of 200 persons during the year ending June 1939. Workers on one project were engaged in completing the construction of electric transmission lines in four counties of Mississippi, begun under allocations from the 1937 ERA Act. The bulk of the transferred WPA funds, however, was used in Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. for the preparation of record strip maps or diagrams covering areas in the vicinity of REA projects. These maps, combining tracings of road maps with details from aerial photographs, are valuable in checking the operation and extension of transmission lines in rural areas.

The *Veterans' Administration* has been using WPA allocations totaling \$568,000 for work in connection with its PWA construction program carried on in 17 states. Workers on the parts of the program that are WPA-financed, ranging in numbers from 100 to over 1,000, have been employed chiefly on grading and excavating; building roads, sidewalks, and curbs; installing sewers and water mains; and extending steam and electric service lines.

EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF¹

DURING June 1939 approximately 6,610,000 different households received some form of relief under public assistance programs or benefited from the wages paid to members of the households employed on Federal work and construction projects. It is estimated that there were about 19,500,000 persons in the households, a number equal to 15 percent of the population of the continental United States. Members of nearly half of the households had public employment: over two and a half million workers received wages for WPA work, a quarter of a million persons were employed on PWA projects, and another quarter of a million on the regular and emergency work of other Federal agencies. Youths benefited through enrollment in the CCC, assignment to NYA project work, and NYA student aid; between 210,000 and 280,000 youths were assisted under each of these programs in June 1939. Large numbers of households obtained aid under the state and local public assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates. Thus aided in June 1939 were nearly 1,850,000 recipients of old-age assistance, over 300,000 family groups receiving aid for dependent children, and nearly 70,000 recipients of aid to the blind. Needy farm families received assistance under the Farm Security

Administration through the payment of nearly 70,000 grants. An additional type of public aid—general relief—was extended by state and local welfare agencies to 1,570,000 needy families and single persons who were either not benefiting or else receiving insufficient benefits under other programs.

Between June 1938 and June 1939 a moderate decline took place in the total numbers receiving relief or benefiting from Federal work and construction wage payments; the decline amounted to 1 percent in terms of households and 6 percent in terms of persons. The reduction in the aggregate for the different programs is attributable primarily to the decline of more than 11 percent in WPA employment, as measured by the average number of persons employed in each month on WPA-operated projects. The decline in WPA employment was offset to a very limited extent by increases in the other, relatively smaller, employment programs among which the Federal and non-Federal activities of the PWA were outstanding.

Over the year a substantial increase occurred in the number of students aided under the NYA, and smaller advances took place in the number of CCC enrollees and youths working on NYA projects. The number of recipients obtaining aid through the special types of public assistance programs also increased—old-age assistance by 11 percent, aid to dependent children by 20 percent, and aid to the blind by

¹ The subject matter of this article will be presented in more detail in a forthcoming publication of the Divisions of Research and Statistics of the Work Projects Administration.

TABLE 55.- EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS

JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Program	Program Reporting Unit			Estimated Persons Benefited	
	Unit	Number	Percent change from June 1938 ^A	Number	Percent change from June 1938
Unduplicated total	Households	6,610	-1	19,502	-6
Works Progress Administration:					
WPA-operated projects	Employees	2,436	-11	9,084	-13
Other Federal agency projects	Employees	133	(B)	496	(B)
Public Works Administration:					
Non-Federal projects	Employees	205	+144	616	+139
Federal projects	Employees	35	+322	105	+322
Other Federal work and construction projects:					
Emergency funds	Employees	9	-96	29	-97
Regular funds	Employees	239	+16	717	+16
National Youth Administration:					
Student aid	Employees	280	+28	280	+28
Work projects	Employees	214	+2	234	+5
Civilian Conservation Corps	Enrollees	266	+9	1,156	+9
Special types of public assistance:					
Old-age assistance	Recipients	1,845	+11	3,551	+15
Aid to dependent children	Families	311	+20		
Aid to the blind	Recipients	68	+9		
General relief	Cases	1,568	-5	4,770	-11
Farm Security Administration grants	Grant vouchers	69	-26	345	-26

^A Percentages based upon data before rounding to the nearest thousand.^B No Federal agency projects were financed by transfer of WPA funds prior to July 1938.

9 percent. In June 1939, however, there were 26 percent fewer farm families receiving Farm Security Administration grants than in June 1938, and the number of families and single persons receiving general relief had declined by 5 percent.

The early part of the 12-month period ending in June 1939 was marked by a substantial rise in WPA employment, a rise that was occasioned by the large amount of unemployment then prevalent. The early expansion, however, was more than wiped out in the last seven months of the fiscal year. There was continued expansion of the programs providing special types of assistance and, during that part of the year when seasonal demands for relief were greatest, in the aggregate number of families and single persons receiving general relief. An additional offsetting influence, though limited in its significance, was present in the expanding programs conducted under other agencies operating work and construction projects. This was a reversal of the situation existing in the summer of 1938 when there had been a relatively large transfer of workers from Federal agency projects to the WPA.

Major Changes in the Number of Households and Persons Benefited, 1933-1939 ²

An analysis of the trends in the numbers of households and of persons benefiting through the Federal employment and relief programs during the 1933-39 period must recognize the reformulation of responsibilities that occurred in 1935. Outstanding among the changes brought about at that time was the initiation of the WPA program and the continuation or inauguration of allied programs through which the Federal Government accepted primary responsibility for meeting the problems created by unemployment. Until the latter part of 1935 the general relief program conducted under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was the chief form of aid, except during a few months in the winter of 1933-34 when the Civil Works Administration program was in operation. In the latter part of 1935 emphasis shifted to the provision of work for different groups of employable persons under

² Estimated unduplicated totals of households and persons benefited are shown by months in Tables 56A and 56B on pages 132 to 135.

the programs of the WPA, NYA, PWA, and other Federal agencies. Another feature of the 1935 reformulation of responsibilities was the initiation of a broad program of social security, one phase of which involved Federal participation in the special assistance programs. After 1935 general relief as the residual program became a responsibility of states and localities.

The 1933-35 Period

The years 1932-33 marked the beginning of actual Federal participation in providing assistance and work for needy persons. In preceding years such Federal construction activities as were carried on through use of regular appropriations had been comparatively limited in scope. Nor were the earlier activities directed towards meeting the unemployment problems which during the depression had rapidly outgrown state and local bounds and had soon overtaken their capacities.

The transition to Federal participation was begun in 1932 through the passage of legislation providing for distribution of Federally-owned cotton and grain and of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act. These measures, however, were noteworthy more for the change they introduced than for the extent of participation they involved. Through the Emergency Relief and Construction Act the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to make relatively small advances to states and loans to municipalities for unemployment relief purposes at the same time that it was authorized to make loans for self-liquidating projects of private concerns. The act also made available a relatively limited amount of emergency funds for public works of the Federal Government.

Participation in meeting the unemployment problem on a realistic scale was initiated in 1933 when the grant-in-aid program of the Federal Emer-

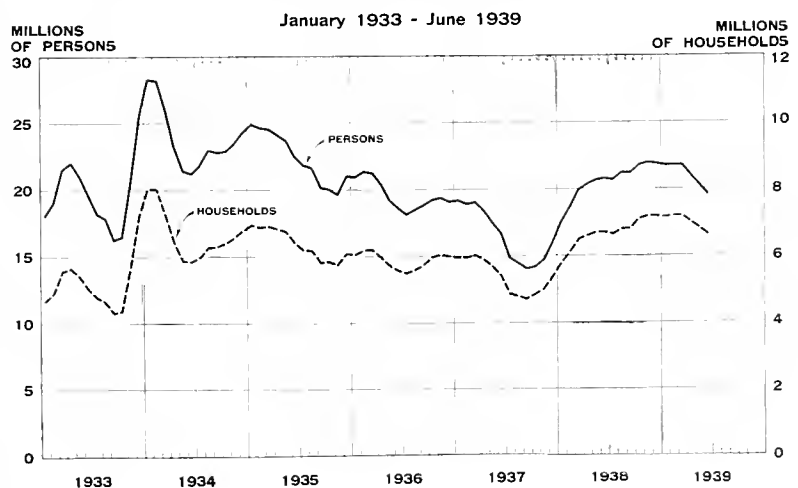
gency Relief Administration was inaugurated. This program accounted for the largest share of the households and persons receiving relief and public employment benefits during most of the remainder of 1933. Through this program general relief activities were conducted by states and localities with FERA financial assistance.

Other forms of work and assistance, although significant, were of limited importance in terms of the numbers of beneficiaries. Among the programs in which the Federal Government took part were the emergency work activities of the newly created Civilian Conservation Corps (then known officially as Emergency Conservation Work) and Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works (PWA), and the regular work of established Federal agencies. State and local governments, in addition, continued to give assistance to the aged, dependent children, and the blind, and to the various families and single persons who had been obtaining poor relief; these were forms of aid not superseded by the Federal measures initiated in 1933.

The work and relief programs were expanded in late 1933 and in 1934 to a level more nearly commensurate with the needs that existed during the depression years. The totals of over 8,000,000 households and 28,000,000 persons

CHART 8

HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF



which were reached in January and February 1934 and have not since been equaled were the outcome largely of the program conducted under the Civil Works Administration. This was a Federal program of project work that was broadened, for the purpose of stimulating recovery, to include many persons who, though unemployed, were not among those on the relief rolls. According to estimates about half of the 4,300,000 CWA employees in January 1934 were nonrelief workers. The CWA program was discontinued in April and replaced in part by an expanded FERA program which, after being substantially limited to direct relief activities during the CWA period, was enlarged

to include a broad work project program within its scope.

During the remainder of the FERA period the total numbers of households and of persons benefiting from the several relief and public employment programs moved generally downward with only temporary interruptions. From a low point of 5,800,000 households including 21,200,000 persons in June 1934, the total numbers increased moderately—in the summer of 1934 as a result of intense drought and in the winter of 1934-35 because of seasonal needs—to 6,900,000 households and 24,800,000 persons in January 1935. In the spring and summer months of 1935 the expected seasonal declines

TABLE 56A.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Works Progress Administration	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		NYA Student Aid	Civilian Conservation Corps
	Households	Persons in these households		Non-Federal projects	Federal projects		Emergency funds	Regular funds		
1933										
January	4,656	18,076						152		
February	4,908	19,080						144		
March	5,526	21,539						168		
April	5,646	21,986						190		21
May	5,403	20,966						221		91
June	5,032	19,485						237		243
July	4,787	18,186			(B)			208		294
August	4,628	17,841			5			180		286
September	4,295	16,215		1	43			167		274
October	4,356	16,438		3	132			122		222
November	5,648	20,735		9	223	1,532		91		289
December	7,230	25,573		25	239	3,597		66		290
1934										
January	8,019	28,228		21	226	4,311		45		297
February	8,011	28,183		23	226	3,854		36		293
March	7,268	25,972		21	229	2,609		32		268
April	6,436	23,182		34	284	1,105	19	38		256
May	5,869	21,387		51	380	23	19	44		294
June	5,817	21,179		76	448	(B)	19	42		284
July	5,964	21,779		95	446	(B)	18	41		316
August	6,260	22,905		111	411		17	44		357
September	6,283	22,771		120	348		17	42		330
October	6,375	22,849		125	309		18	44		350
November	6,552	23,431		124	288		17	42		352
December	6,746	24,261		107	224		14	39		330
1935										
January	6,934	24,835		94	168		12	34		358
February	6,856	24,572		78	144		12	31		347
March	6,885	24,465		83	158		12	32		306
April	6,823	24,068		100	200		13	38		293
May	6,735	23,646		114	244		13	42		338
June	6,404	22,457		120	269		14	44		351
July	6,180	21,817		127	253		18	46		401
August	6,175	21,627		135	240		39	49		481
September	5,792	20,153		128	199		86	58	35	483
October	5,836	20,000		705	123		137	74	184	459
November	5,731	19,604		110	139		183	77	234	480
December	6,083	20,998		2,667	98		216	68	283	459

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

in combination with the generally downward trend resulted in large reductions. By November of that year the numbers of different households and persons aided through the relief and employment programs had dropped to 5,700,000 and 19,600,000 respectively.

The FERA program gave chief emphasis to its general relief activities under which both work and direct relief were extended, the former ordinarily accounting for a little less than half of total recipients. Special programs to take care of specific groups of persons were also developed; under the FERA these programs included transient relief, emergency education, college student aid, and rural rehabilitation.

Through other programs that were operative during the three-year period ending in 1935, public employment was provided under the CCC, PWA, and other Federal agencies and special types of assistance and poor relief through state and local agencies.

The 1936-39 Period

The reformulation of responsibility which took place in 1935 gave recognition to the differences in the types of work and relief needs by the establishment of agencies to deal specifically with each of several phases of the problem. Funds for carrying on the programs

TABLE 56A.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS A—Continued

MONTHLY—JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief			Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs				Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Poor relief	Emergency relief		Transient relief	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
				Relief cases	Nonrelief employment						
116	112	25	114	4,133		65					1933
116	108	24	112	4,400		65					January.
112	113	24	109	4,978		84					February.
110	111	25	114	5,071		67					March.
109	111	24	114	4,735		67					April.
108	108	24	114	4,214		64					May.
											June.
106	109	25	135	3,927		68					July.
105	110	24	152	3,788		63					August.
105	111	24	161	3,428		64					September.
104	111	25	171	3,476		67	(B)				October.
105	111	24	167	3,870		75	2				November.
107	112	25	153	3,093		90	11	(B)			December.
											1934
123	110	27	173	2,962		102	28	1			January.
123	109	26	171	3,093		104	34	31			February.
125	111	26	177	3,593		135	33	61			March.
125	109	27	181	4,363	112	167	26	66	(B)		April.
128	110	26	190	4,361	85	184	17	64	32		May.
130	109	29	175	4,266	67	204	9	34	42		June.
											1935
134	110	32	175	4,356	72	244	9		42		July.
141	110	31	191	4,575	75	273	10		40		August.
145	109	31	190	4,619	68	261	14	69	40		September.
154	111	33	199	4,649	72	268	24	96	46		October.
164	111	32	192	4,821	83	268	31	100	52		November.
206	113	33	207	5,078	82	243	35	100	69		December.
											1936
240	108	33	224	5,276	79	246	40	102	72		January.
256	107	32	230	5,240	72	240	42	103	87		February.
263	108	32	238	5,172	56	281	44	105	173		March.
274	110	33	241	5,013	59	288	44	104	210		April.
281	110	32	235	4,842	62	281	41	100	205		May.
293	108	33	230	4,534	65	269	32	52	204		June.
											1937
302	110	34	231	4,364	68	263	28		167		July.
314	110	33	240	4,220	55	249	32		108		August.
326	110	33	251	3,910	30	170	25		45		September.
347	112	35	252	3,723	20	140	19		10		October.
359	113	34	260	3,463	14	110	17		3	6	November.
378	117	35	269	2,610	7	83	8		1	130	December.

which the Federal Government then undertook were appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Works Progress Administration was established with the primary objective of providing project work for a large share of the employable heads of families whose need for relief was occasioned by unemployment. The construction work of the PWA was continued with allocations of money from the ERA Act of 1935 that were used chiefly for non-Federal

construction projects. Emergency work was also undertaken by many other Federal agencies through use of funds provided by the 1935 ERA Act. The number of youths employed in CCC camps was increased, and the National Youth Administration was established within the WPA to conduct a program of part-time project work for young men and women no longer in regular attendance at school and a student aid program to assist high-school, college, and graduate students in remaining in

TABLE 56B.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Unduplicated Total		Works Progress Administration		Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		National Youth Administration	
	Households	Persons in these households	WPA-operated projects	Other Federal agency projects	Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds	Student aid	Work projects
<i>1936</i>										
January	6,046	20,903	2,880	—	95	83	232	50	306	17
February	6,179	21,331	3,019	—	87	74	265	44	351	79
March	6,185	21,249	2,960	—	123	76	286	49	380	163
April	5,953	20,377	2,626	—	172	81	351	61	405	181
May	5,696	19,181	2,397	—	213	90	392	78	398	178
June	5,545	18,549	2,286	—	240	96	419	105	215	184
July	5,479	18,095	2,245	—	247	75	416	140	(B)	165
August	5,582	18,472	2,332	—	246	71	405	156	2	162
September	5,715	18,819	2,449	—	234	64	385	162	63	167
October	5,968	19,187	2,548	—	214	58	364	165	341	166
November	6,041	19,351	2,546	—	200	49	331	159	399	172
December	5,986	19,055	2,243	—	175	39	302	141	411	178
<i>1937</i>										
January	5,973	19,156	2,127	—	147	30	248	119	417	185
February	5,958	18,875	2,145	—	130	27	207	113	427	189
March	6,008	19,005	2,125	—	133	26	201	116	440	192
April	5,878	18,366	2,075	—	143	27	212	130	442	192
May	5,669	17,452	2,018	—	154	30	222	154	424	185
June	5,388	16,669	1,874	—	152	29	232	175	249	173
July	4,885	14,817	1,628	—	144	28	220	194	—	150
August	4,782	14,408	1,509	—	135	26	178	205	(B)	133
September	4,696	13,984	1,454	—	120	24	169	209	36	127
October	4,838	14,162	1,460	—	107	21	166	205	244	123
November	4,992	14,684	1,501	—	91	18	160	196	283	127
December	5,338	15,966	1,594	—	77	15	147	165	304	136
<i>1938</i>										
January	5,771	17,505	1,801	—	65	11	120	138	310	146
February	6,089	18,636	2,001	—	63	9	114	130	320	152
March	6,479	19,965	2,319	—	65	9	122	141	327	155
April	6,578	20,355	2,538	—	73	8	152	158	334	159
May	6,685	20,684	2,638	—	82	9	209	187	329	179
June	6,686	20,782	2,741	—	84	8	243	206	219	209
July	6,636	20,681	2,912	85	81	7	153	219	—	215
August	6,772	21,191	3,037	85	78	8	16	236	2	219
September	6,804	21,191	3,120	89	80	14	17	246	49	221
October	7,076	21,760	3,192	90	94	24	16	243	322	220
November	7,161	21,962	3,239	91	105	34	13	225	364	230
December	7,158	21,892	3,066	90	122	35	13	199	372	240
<i>1939</i>										
January	7,135	21,744	2,928	88	140	34	10	168	372	237
February	7,173	21,761	2,905	85	144	31	9	158	382	242
March	7,179	21,740	2,917	86	150	31	8	161	380	236
April	6,989	20,989	2,676	110	170	34	8	180	384	228
May	6,808	20,235	2,507	130	188	36	9	206	372	225
June	6,610	19,502	2,436	133	205	35	9	239	280	214

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

^B Less than 500 persons.

school. The NYA student aid program thus initiated broadened the earlier student aid activities of the FERA which were limited to college students. Another FERA activity, through which grants were made to needy farm families, was continued by the Resettlement Administration (later the Farm Security Administration). This agency also continued the making of loans to farm families to help them in becoming self-supporting and took over for further prosecution the various resettle-

ment, land use, and related projects that had been started under other agencies.

Through the Social Security Act the Federal Government in 1935 became a participant in the special assistance programs to aid the aged, dependent children, and the blind. With the delineation of the fields of Federal responsibility definitely indicated in the ERA Act of 1935 and the Social Security Act, a residual responsibility was left to state and local governments. Responsibility for general relief under

TABLE 56B.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A—Continued

MONTHLY JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Civilian Conservation Corps	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Relief Administration Emergency Special Programs		Farm Security Adminis- tration Grants	Year and Month
	Old-age assistance	Aid to de- pendent children	Aid to the blind	Relief cases	Nonrelief employ- ment	Transient relief	Emergency education		
									1936
426	430	123	37	2,216	3	39	1	151	January.
403	473	132	41	2,136	3	27	(B)	139	February.
355	505	132	43	2,010	1	23	(B)	172	March.
322	571	144	42	1,827	1	15	(B)	108	April.
348	607	149	43	1,657	1	13	(B)	86	May.
336	650	156	44	1,555	1	11	(B)	62	June.
350	788	158	42	1,452	1	10	(B)	41	July.
338	807	148	43	1,434	(B)	9	(B)	60	August.
299	899	140	44	1,389	(B)	9	(B)	77	September.
330	973	154	44	1,396	(B)	9	(B)	88	October.
343	1,035	158	45	1,406	(B)	9	(B)	93	November.
328	1,106	160	45	1,510	(B)	11	(B)	135	December.
									1937
350	1,150	166	47	1,662	(B)	10	(B)	335	January.
345	1,200	171	47	1,726	(B)	6	(B)	229	February.
303	1,256	178	48	1,684	(B)	6	(B)	323	March.
303	1,296	183	49	1,550				300	April.
301	1,327	189	49	1,382				218	May.
277	1,290	192	50	1,277				191	June.
276	1,392	196	50	1,257				54	July.
278	1,432	203	51	1,271				78	August.
233	1,467	209	52	1,265				67	September.
263	1,503	215	54	1,270				71	October.
298	1,541	220	55	1,368				83	November.
284	1,577	228	56	1,626				109	December.
									1938
285	1,600	234	57	1,893				108	January.
278	1,623	241	59	1,996				119	February.
262	1,646	247	60	1,994				126	March.
262	1,662	252	60	1,815				117	April.
257	1,677	256	62	1,696				112	May.
245	1,657	258	62	1,648				93	June.
284	1,707	260	63	1,610				70	July.
290	1,716	265	64	1,581				62	August.
268	1,731	268	65	1,526				69	September.
291	1,746	271	65	1,496				79	October.
293	1,762	274	66	1,518				89	November.
275	1,776	280	67	1,631				115	December.
									1939
295	1,792	288	67	1,772				126	January.
296	1,804	296	67	1,844				123	February.
259	1,818	298	67	1,851				127	March.
285	1,834	296	68	1,724				114	April.
292	1,835	300	68	1,644				87	May.
266	1,845	311	68	1,568				69	June.

these circumstances relates to the care of needy persons not aided, or insufficiently aided, through other programs.

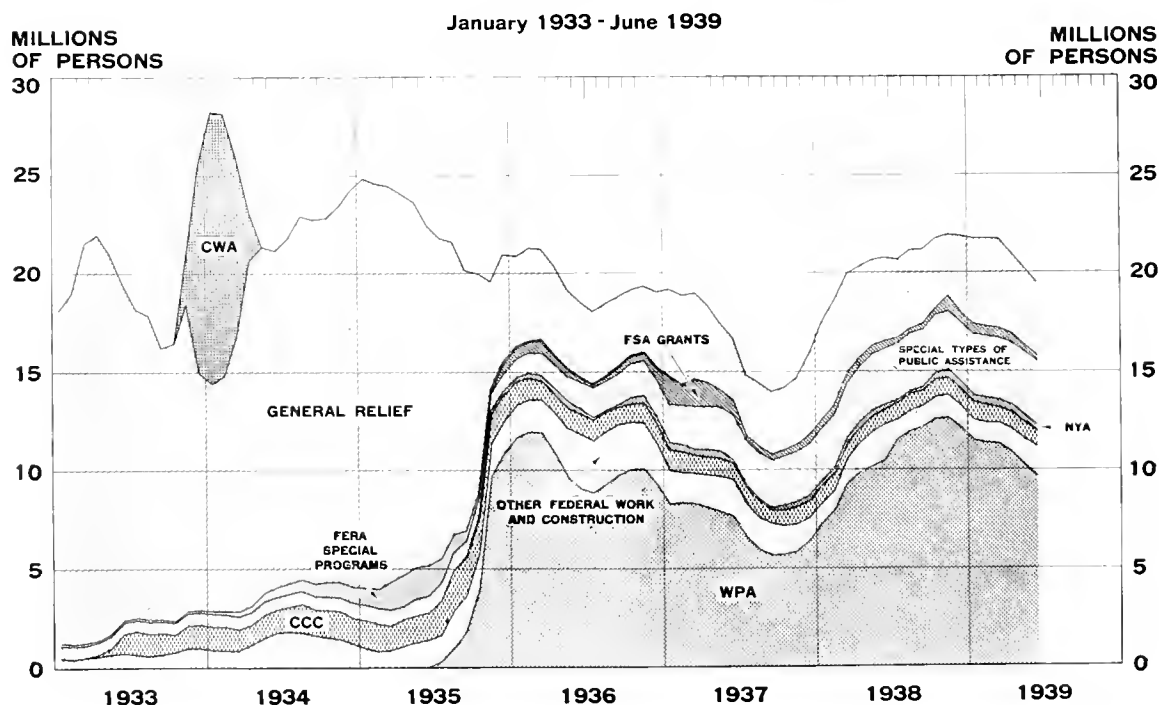
The unduplicated totals of households and of persons receiving relief and public employment after the reformulation effected late in 1935 and early in 1936 show no substantial break with the earlier data. The general downward trend that had begun two years previously continued in 1936 and most of 1937, reflecting the improvement in business conditions. Minor interruptions in the downward movement may be attributed to the greater seasonal needs for relief during winter months and to the 1936 drought. A large part of the decline was accomplished through curtailment in the number of WPA workers and, to a lesser extent, through reduction in the number of recipients of general relief—changes for which there was only partial compensation in the

rapidly expanded old-age assistance program.

The sharp depression beginning in the second half of 1937 reversed the downward movement in the aggregate number of households and persons benefiting under the various relief and public work programs. Between September 1937 and February 1939 the number of households increased from about 4,700,000 to 7,200,000, and the number of persons from 14,000,000 to 21,800,000. General relief played an important part in the initial phases of this expansion despite the limited capacities of state and local governments to enlarge their relief expenditures. The somewhat delayed increase in WPA employment was effectively under way in January 1938 and reached its peak in the autumn of that year. Throughout the period the programs providing special types of public assistance to meet the needs of the aged, dependent children, and the blind also continued to expand.

CHART 9

PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS



Total Numbers of Persons Benefited

Trends in the total number of persons benefiting from the relief and employment programs during the 1933-39 period differ in one important respect from the trends in the number of households.³ The count of persons has tended to rise more slowly and to drop more sharply than the count of households—an indication of the decline in the average number of persons per household. To some extent the decrease in the number of persons in the average household from almost four persons in 1933 to about three in June 1939 is attributable to the increased representation of single-person households. An important factor contributing to this result has been the continued expansion of the old-age assistance program through which successively larger numbers of one- and two-person households have been included in the aggregate number of recipients.

The program composition of the totals for persons throughout the 1933-39 period is shown in Chart 9. For consideration of the relative sizes of the different programs use is made of the program distribution of persons rather than of households because the former is better suited to a portrayal in broad terms of the relative significance of each of the programs. The data for persons avoid the implication of attaching equal importance to households benefiting from one program which would average between one and two persons per household and households benefiting from another program which might average in excess of four persons per household. Whether the actual data relate to persons or to households, however, a chart of the program composition of relief and public employment figures cannot show the exact importance of the different programs because of the existence of some duplication between programs.⁴ The problem of duplication has been met in Chart 9 by including persons in households which benefited from more than one program in that program which occupies the lower position in the chart.

Movements in Indexes of Unemployment and Persons Benefited

A marked degree of correspondence has been present between trends in estimated unemployment and in the total number of persons benefiting through the relief and employment programs. This may be seen in Chart 10 which equates at 100 percent in the July 1934-June 1935 base period the unemployment estimates prepared for the Committee on Economic Security and the count of persons benefiting from the several programs. The chart indicates that the downward movements of the indexes from 1934 to the middle of 1937 were substantially equivalent; in 1938 and 1939, however, the particular measure of unemployment used in the chart was clearly above the measure of relief and public employment. The year and a half preceding the 1934-35 base period appears as a formative stage—during most of 1933 the relief and employment programs had not yet assumed the breadth that they were later to develop and in the winter of 1933-34 the CWA program raised the scale of activities to a level not since attained.

Characteristic seasonal changes are found in the unemployment index and these are generally paralleled by comparable fluctuations in the number of persons benefiting under the relief and public employment programs although the influence of droughts introduced contraseasonal changes in the latter series in 1934 and 1936. Most interesting from many viewpoints, however, are the two years ending in June 1939. It is noteworthy that the adjustment in the scope of the combined programs to the reversal in employment conditions was slow in getting under way and was not great enough in magnitude by the winter of 1938-39 to bring the relief and public employment index into line with the index of unemployment.

Any analysis of the similarities in the movements of the unemployment and persons indexes must recognize the element of incomparability that is introduced by the inclusion in the latter series of persons whose need is attributable to unemployability rather than to unemployment. Exclusion of such persons before comparison is made with the unemployment series, although desirable, is difficult

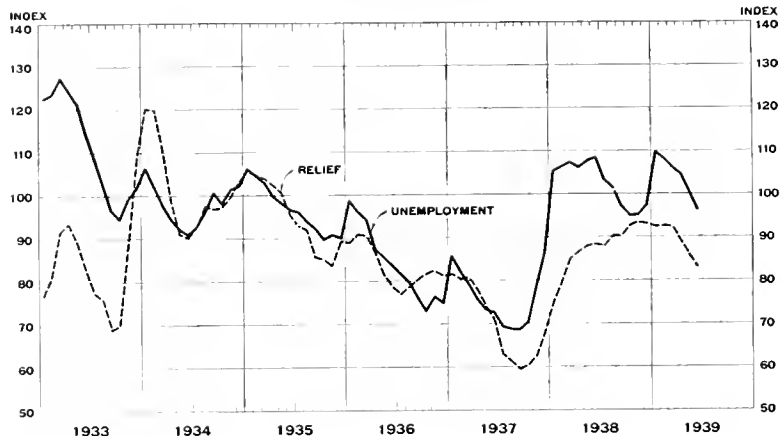
³ For most programs the number of persons benefiting was not regularly reported; in such cases estimates were prepared in accordance with information derived from special studies of the WPA and the Division of Public Assistance Research of the Social Security Board.

⁴ The nature of the duplication is discussed in the notes to the tables appearing on page 150.

CHART 10

INDEXES OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSONS BENEFITING FROM EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PUBLIC RELIEF*

January 1933 - June 1939



* July 1934 - June 1935 = 100.

WPA 3371

of accomplishment because of the technical problems arising, particularly during the first half of the 1933-39 period. The effect of including in the count of persons those individuals who were aided because of unemployability is to increase the absolute totals for the series throughout, to reflect the 1936-39 expansion in the programs providing special types of assistance, and to limit the relative magnitude of the seasonal fluctuations in the series.

A number of factors tend to cause the lag, such as occurred in 1937 and 1938, in the reaction of the relief and public employment programs to increases in unemployment. There are, on the one hand, those factors which delay the provision of assistance on a broader scale. Mention should be made of limitations on available funds and the time required to make additional funds available; another factor arises from the time needed to effect the necessary administrative and procedural adjustments. More important in some respects is the influence which originates with the workers who have lost their jobs in private industry.

Many of the newly unemployed persons are able to support themselves and their families for varying periods of time through use of their savings and resort to other temporary expedients. Unemployment compensation benefits have recently provided an additional means

of support since in January 1938 unemployment compensation payments were begun in 21 states and the District of Columbia. (A program was in operation in Wisconsin prior to January 1938 and all but two of the remaining states had initiated payment of unemployment compensation by June 1939.) The effect of this program has been limited, however, partly as a result of the relatively short duration of the period during which benefits can be paid (seldom in excess of 16 weeks) and partly because of other factors such as the length of the interval during which wage credits had accrued and the existence

of important fields of activity that are not covered by compensation plans. With the exhaustion of the various expedients upon which reliance could temporarily be placed, the unemployed turned to the relief and public employment programs for assistance.

Recent Changes under the Various Programs

The following summaries of the relief and employment programs are limited to a brief review of the general character of each of the programs and the major changes that have taken place during recent years. Quantitative aspects of the discussion in each instance are in terms of the recipient data reported for the particular program, without reference to the extent of duplication that may occur between programs. The basic data are provided in Tables 56A, 56B, and 57, the first two of which show the number of recipients under each program from the beginning of 1933 through June 1939, and the third, the number by states and by programs in June 1939.

Works Progress Administration

The program of the WPA has been of outstanding significance in recent years among the

TABLE 57.—EMPLOYMENT ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATES AND BY PROGRAMS ^A

JUNE 1939

State	Works Progress Administration			National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps (Enrollees)	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief (Cases)	Farm Security Administration Grants (Grant Vouchers)
	WPA-operated projects (employees)	Other Federal agency projects (employees)	Other Federal Agencies (Employees)	Work projects (employees)	Student aid (employees)		Old-age assistance (recipients)	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind (recipients)		
United States	2,436,099	133,476	487,936	213,694	279,996	^B 266,237	1,844,887	311,163	68,207	1,567,939	68,716
Alabama	49,877	1,474	12,043	6,083	2,974	7,237	16,614	5,519	526	2,019	601
Arizona	7,613	908	3,426	1,165	1,327	2,437	7,320	2,500	318	2,888	3,282
Arkansas	43,709	2,410	4,731	4,819	2,179	7,294	17,089	4,003	631	3,866	2,610
California	100,364	8,705	22,652	7,386	13,112	8,096	131,089	13,756	6,476	123,127	4,228
Colorado	22,488	3,496	6,807	2,231	4,165	2,304	38,824	4,833	610	12,049	951
Connecticut	23,230	1,770	7,972	2,329	1,933	2,260	15,616	1,426	316	20,699	3
Delaware	3,157	311	1,783	297	422	404	2,810	495	-----	1,452	36
District of Columbia	10,476	2,355	8,748	774	1,476	661	3,281	968	209	1,564	-----
Florida	41,750	3,637	6,852	3,660	3,293	3,945	37,544	3,936	2,390	8,070	217
Georgia	52,640	4,727	8,717	4,109	7,176	7,958	22,298	3,733	990	5,933	601
Idaho	8,660	2,070	2,362	1,011	630	909	8,396	2,646	292	^C 2,100	502
Illinois	198,914	2,676	17,459	12,700	17,566	11,518	132,518	^C 7,500	^C 7,700	186,684	467
Indiana	76,121	2,239	9,472	4,859	3,655	5,388	63,712	16,721	2,474	45,933	168
Iowa	26,376	703	9,973	2,532	3,607	2,943	52,085	^C 3,000	1,366	27,202	67
Kansas	27,786	2,330	5,669	4,404	4,420	3,110	24,233	5,966	1,087	18,633	3,318
Kentucky	53,616	4,297	9,656	6,998	5,570	6,130	45,028	^C 249	-----	^C 5,100	456
Louisiana	42,485	858	8,902	5,116	5,074	5,513	30,045	10,952	919	7,769	717
Maine	7,299	965	5,311	1,324	1,554	1,353	11,871	1,328	1,241	10,131	82
Maryland	13,299	4,528	7,711	1,144	2,940	2,385	17,668	7,652	656	7,559	36
Massachusetts	100,875	5,289	19,526	4,146	9,137	6,272	78,991	10,438	1,144	63,117	26
Michigan	122,464	2,212	13,231	7,583	12,884	7,386	83,275	14,329	757	61,874	403
Minnesota	52,932	2,253	8,777	4,335	7,730	6,156	66,381	7,656	815	37,787	802
Mississippi	39,022	1,338	11,548	5,455	2,105	5,824	19,764	^C 166	562	1,013	3,353
Missouri	83,681	1,958	11,429	4,849	8,779	9,826	75,896	10,187	^C 3,655	36,650	3,154
Montana	14,486	3,207	6,983	1,351	516	2,144	12,177	2,165	143	5,161	4,906
Nebraska	24,985	1,313	7,513	1,795	2,836	2,877	27,157	4,931	604	8,416	3,039
Nevada	1,818	133	1,673	169	-----	224	2,205	134	7	550	5
New Hampshire	7,987	549	4,102	862	1,023	514	4,340	435	317	7,559	22
New Jersey	78,288	4,652	16,358	6,931	7,715	6,635	29,417	10,870	627	^C 64,900	143
New Mexico	10,671	1,285	3,573	2,237	1,234	2,174	3,857	1,653	201	2,192	2,836
New York	201,922	8,422	39,582	22,187	33,406	13,973	110,229	36,420	2,657	275,179	347
North Carolina	41,397	2,482	14,520	4,718	4,541	6,152	32,580	8,157	1,906	5,932	595
North Dakota	12,325	1,507	1,649	1,607	4,056	2,923	8,149	2,084	122	4,613	8,415
Ohio	202,707	1,801	17,451	8,321	14,154	10,886	116,276	10,577	3,933	89,958	644
Oklahoma	52,634	4,336	4,554	5,719	5,570	8,298	67,715	16,853	2,091	^C 16,500	1,589
Oregon	15,508	1,592	4,153	1,245	2,724	1,933	19,825	1,751	444	8,775	125
Pennsylvania	182,240	7,488	34,014	12,024	19,813	13,459	82,096	28,462	12,262	264,153	320
Rhode Island	13,742	1,366	5,505	1,834	1,510	979	6,534	1,140	^C 50	^C 10,000	16
South Carolina	38,771	4,810	8,639	7,040	3,566	4,803	24,985	4,769	936	2,832	406
South Dakota	13,944	1,484	1,688	1,533	4,535	2,933	15,103	1,899	234	4,072	-----
Tennessee	42,706	2,282	11,271	5,541	4,084	6,436	21,206	9,590	1,385	^C 4,000	162
Texas	91,102	7,790	23,939	8,838	14,209	14,904	118,047	119	-----	13,529	2,193
Utah	10,303	1,681	2,253	1,944	3,220	1,092	13,609	3,190	209	5,020	131
Vermont	4,654	635	1,346	312	913	421	5,667	474	160	2,669	42
Virginia	2,2490	4,721	19,227	4,863	3,690	5,908	13,722	1,041	851	8,702	68
Washington	34,355	4,129	13,428	2,051	5,084	3,524	38,808	5,195	999	^D 12,660	200
West Virginia	40,524	437	7,205	4,401	^C 6,623	4,332	18,168	7,162	801	14,137	51
Wisconsin	62,723	1,098	9,339	6,250	8,201	5,400	46,566	11,425	1,979	44,746	1,609
Wyoming	3,192	628	3,190	603	585	598	3,210	708	155	1,465	350
Undistributed by states	-----	139	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.^B United States total represents average enrollment during the month. State figures which total 240,831 (excluding 179 persons not reported by states) represent number enrolled on last day of month.^C Estimated.^D Excluding cases receiving only medical care.

employment-providing activities undertaken by the Federal Government. Since 1935 other programs have seldom engaged workers numbering in excess of 400,000, whereas WPA employment has ranged upward from about

1,450,000 to slightly over 3,000,000. The WPA program has also evidenced a variety and flexibility which, in addition to its magnitude, are necessary to the fulfilment of the purpose for which the WPA was established in 1935—

that of providing a maximum number of jobs for needy unemployed workers on useful public projects.

In its broad approach the WPA program stands in contrast with other types of Federal work and construction programs. The latter have either provided employment for special groups of workers, such as the CCC and NYA programs for youths, or afforded work to relatively large proportions of experienced construction workers as has been true of the heavy construction of the PWA and similar undertakings of other Federal agencies. WPA workers have been drawn from all classes of the unemployed in all parts of the country and have represented the economic heads of families in need of relief because of unemployment. They have received monthly security wages in accordance with a schedule of earnings designed to meet the subsistence requirements of families.

The number of WPA workers, as is noted in greater detail in another section of this report, rose rapidly in 1935 after the initiation of WPA project employment in the summer of that year and reached approximately 2,700,000 workers by the end of December. Many of the newly assigned WPA employees had previously been working on projects prosecuted under the Emergency Work Relief Program of the FERA. Early in 1936 further increases in WPA employment brought the total number of WPA workers to slightly more than 3,000,000 (February 1936). For about a year and a half thereafter the number of persons working on WPA projects moved downward in keeping with the improved private employment conditions; a low average of less than a million and a half was reached in the fall of 1937. The reversal in business conditions then caused an upward movement in the trend of WPA employment which lasted for a year and resulted in an employment peak about 200,000 above the high point of 1936. Subsequent curtailment of the WPA program reduced the number at work on WPA projects to less than 2,500,000 during June 1939.

Throughout the year ending in June 1939, WPA funds were used to finance a certain amount of Federal agency project work that closely resembled the project activities conducted by the WPA. Such Federal agency

work represented a continuation of part of the activities that in prior years had been carried on by the Federal agencies with direct allocations of emergency funds. The actual number of workers employed by Federal agencies on WPA-financed projects was not large, however, in comparison with the employment provided on WPA-operated projects. During the first nine months of the year the WPA-financed Federal agency employment did not vary far from 90,000 and only during May and June 1939 did it reach an average of 130,000 workers.

The preponderance of the WPA program in the total for the several Federal work and construction programs has already been noted as well as its flexibility in adapting itself to changing unemployment conditions. In comparison with all programs through which relief has been extended or employment provided on Federal work and construction projects the WPA program also is outstanding. During a considerable share of the time since 1935 the persons benefiting from WPA work accounted for more than half of the total number assisted under all programs. Only in 1937 and in early 1938—a period of relative prosperity followed by the first months of recession—did the number of persons benefiting through WPA work fall substantially below half the total number (Chart 9).

National Youth Administration

The NYA was established in 1935 to administer a program of assistance for young people. Through project activities the NYA has provided part-time employment and work experience for out-of-school youths in need of relief; the student aid program has supplied monthly earnings to needy young persons who are attending school. The latter program is a continuation of the college student aid program of the FERA, broadened to include high-school students as well as college students.

The NYA student aid program for young people who without this help would not have been able to continue their education assisted somewhat larger numbers of students during 1938-39 than during the preceding school year. In June 1939, at the end of the school year, about 280,000 students benefited under the

NYA. The maximum for the year was reached during the first few months of 1939 when about 380,000 were aided; this figure represents about 50,000 more students than were assisted during the same months of 1938 and 50,000 less than in the first four months of 1937. Students receiving NYA aid are required to work under the direction of local school authorities for a sufficient number of hours each month to earn their monthly allowances at prevailing hourly rates of pay. The varied activities planned by the school authorities range from construction and improvement work in connection with grounds and buildings to laboratory, library, research, and clerical work.

Employment on the NYA work project program increased steadily throughout the calendar year 1938 to reach an all-time peak of 242,000 in February 1939. Gradual declines during the following six months brought the number down to about 214,000 in June 1939, a figure only slightly higher than that for June 1938. NYA project workers, practically all of whom are between 18 and 24 years of age, have been engaged on a part-time basis in the many types of work that have been prosecuted under the direction of NYA authorities.

NYA projects have involved construction activities such as road improvement and remodeling and new construction of buildings and recreational facilities; conservation work; production activities conducted through sewing, woodworking and metalworking projects; and recreational leadership, book repair, clerical and research assistance, and other kinds of non-construction activities. Training related to project work or to specific occupational requirements of private industry has been made available to NYA project workers, partly on their own time and partly on project time. NYA supervisors and personnel from other agencies or from educational institutions have supplied the instruction.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The CCC program was initiated in 1933 to operate camps providing employment and vocational training for young men who are unemployed and in need of employment. For

enrollment in the CCC it has been required since July 1, 1937, that young men, in addition to being unemployed, must be between the ages of 17 and 23 inclusive, unmarried, not in regular attendance at school, and willing to allot to their dependents about three-quarters of the usual \$30 monthly cash allowance. During the six-month enrollment period the enrollees live in camps where most of them participate in education and training programs that supplement the experience gained through project work.

CCC projects, in the supervision of which various Federal and state agencies cooperate, have dealt chiefly with the conservation and development of natural resources. Among the major kinds of CCC operations are those for improving the Nation's forests and protecting them from fire and destructive diseases and insects; controlling erosion and floods; providing irrigation and drainage; developing recreational facilities in parks and forests; and establishing wildlife refuges.

From month to month during the year ending in June 1939 the average number of CCC enrollees fluctuated between 260,000 and 300,000 with discharges and replacements at the end of the enrollment periods chiefly responsible for such changes as occurred. During 1935 and early 1936 the total number of enrollees was considerably above the recent enrollment levels. Average monthly enrollment exceeded 480,000 in August and September of 1935 and only once between April 1935 and April 1936 was it below 350,000. By the spring of 1937 the number was reduced to a little below 300,000, a level from which there have since been only minor deviations.

Public Works Administration

Since 1933 the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works has been administering a program of heavy construction projects prosecuted on a contract basis and supplying work for large numbers of construction workers. During 1934 and 1935 most of the PWA funds were used for Federal projects; these projects provided employment for almost 450,000 persons at the peak of activities in June and July of 1934, a height not approached in later years.

The larger part of PWA employment since early 1936 has been on the non-Federal projects of state and local governments. The PWA has made grants of Federal money up to 45 percent of the total cost of these projects—the remainder either being supplied to the sponsors through PWA loans or raised directly by the sponsoring bodies.

Employment on PWA non-Federal projects reached a peak of about 250,000 workers in the summer of 1936 and declined thereafter until the late summer of 1938. At that time the influence of newly appropriated funds initiated an increase in PWA non-Federal employment that continued throughout the fiscal year. In June 1939, about 240,000 persons were employed on PWA projects, most of which were non-Federal undertakings; this figure was larger than any reported since November 1936.

Variations in the volume of employment on the Federal projects of the PWA reflected the different methods used in financing Federal construction work. From the latter part of 1933 until about the end of 1935 the largest share of the heavy construction work of the Federal Government was financed with PWA appropriations. Beginning in 1935 funds for Federal construction activities were for a time supplied chiefly through the ERA Act of 1935; this accounted for the greater importance after 1935 of the emergency employment provided through other Federal work and construction projects. Although some funds for Federal projects were made available to the PWA in the PWA Appropriation Act of 1938, the recent tendency has been towards the financing of Federal construction through the regular appropriations of the various agencies. The shifting away from PWA financing of Federal construction has restricted PWA operations more and more to non-Federal undertakings.

Other Federal Work and Construction Projects

Other Federal work and construction activities, referred to in connection with the PWA program, include both the regular construction work undertaken by various Federal agencies that is financed from regular appropriations

and the extension of operations made possible through the use of emergency funds. Some, though by no means all, of the Federal agency work provided through the non-PWA emergency funds has emphasized the employment of persons certified as in need of relief.

Employment on Federal work and construction projects financed with emergency funds—chiefly from the ERA Act of 1935—reached its peak during June, July, and August 1936 when more than 400,000 persons were at work. Gradual but continued declines in this employment brought the total to approximately 150,000 workers in July 1938, and by June 1939 less than 10,000 persons were employed on the other Federal projects financed with emergency funds. The decline in the last year may be attributed in large part to the fact that many of the projects that at one time had been financed with emergency funds were later financed in other ways: with regular appropriations, with PWA funds, or with WPA funds transferred under authority of Section 3 of the ERA Act of 1938.

Construction employment provided through regular Federal funds was relatively large until the latter part of 1933 when a decline to fewer than 50,000 workers reduced the number to less than a quarter of the previous volume. This decline reflected a shift in the manner of financing the construction work of Federal agencies. Construction activities of Federal agencies that were formerly financed from regular appropriations were provided for under provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act which appropriated substantial sums to PWA to be allocated for these purposes.

Especially noteworthy was the suspension of Federal-aid highway grants beginning with the fiscal year 1933-34 and the substitution of PWA funds for the continuation of highway and road construction work of the Bureau of Public Roads. Persons employed on all such projects have been included in the PWA Federal project employment totals. The resumption of Federal-aid highway grants in the fiscal year 1935-36 was an important factor in the gradual upturn of regular Federal construction employment in 1936. Subsequent increases were in part attributable to the fact that a number of agencies which had been receiving

PWA and other emergency funds obtained regular appropriations to continue and expand their construction activities. Employment on regular Federal construction projects reached a total of about 246,000 workers in September 1938, the peak for the 1933-39 period.

Special Types of Assistance

Important among the various programs under which aid has been extended through other means than by the provision of project work are the three special assistance programs in which the Social Security Board participates. The programs for assisting the aged, dependent children, and the blind are administered by the states and localities with Federal participation in those states where programs meet the requirements of the Social Security Act. The Federal Government participates through grants of funds proportional to the amounts made available by the states—one-third of the state's contribution in the case of aid to dependent children (one-half beginning in January 1940) and one-half in the case of the other two programs.

Assistance for the aged, the blind, and dependent children had been provided under state and local auspices on a limited basis prior to 1936. In 1936 and 1937 initiation of Federal financial participation stimulated a large expansion of the special assistance programs. In the two-year period the number of recipients of old-age assistance quadrupled to reach a total of approximately 1,600,000 in December 1937; the number of families receiving aid to dependent children rose from about 120,000 to almost 230,000; and the number of blind persons aided increased from about 35,000 to 56,000. Further but more gradual expansion of these programs took place in 1938 and the first half of 1939.

By July 1938 approved plans for old-age assistance were in operation in 47 states and the District of Columbia; in Virginia a program of old-age assistance was inaugurated in September 1938. During the course of the year—from July 1938 through June 1939—the number of recipients increased from 1,660,000 to 1,850,000, a rise of 11 percent. Differences in age limitations, residence, and other eligibility requirements and in the amounts of state and

local funds available have been important factors influencing the relative numbers aided in the various states.

Between June 1938 and June 1939 the number of families receiving aid to dependent children rose 20 percent. Part of this increase from 258,000 to 311,000 families was due to the beginning of Federal participation in Florida and Virginia during the year; a total of 40 states and the District of Columbia had approved plans in operation by June 1939.

Programs for aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board were in operation in 40 states and the District of Columbia during June 1939. Federal participation in this type of aid was begun in Connecticut, Mississippi, and Virginia during the last fiscal year. The number of recipients rose in the course of the year from 62,000 to 68,000.

Farm Security Administration

The FSA is concerned primarily with assisting low-income farmers and farm tenants. This agency took over and expanded work that had been initiated under the rural rehabilitation program of the FERA, under certain bureaus of the Department of the Interior, and under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The FSA has given chief emphasis to assisting farm families in agricultural areas either through grants to families in need or through loans for the purchase of livestock, equipment, and land to families likely to become self-supporting. Grants have been made to provide needy farm families with food, clothing, and medical attention when conditions prevented the development of standard farm loans.

During June 1939 about 69,000 FSA grants were made to farmers, a total that represents a decline of 26 percent from the June 1938 figure. A large proportion of the recipients of FSA grants reside in the agricultural states of the Middle West, and a third of the families receiving grants in June 1939 were located in North and South Dakota.

Throughout the operation of the FSA program the monthly volume of grants has shown wide fluctuations. As might be expected a large seasonal element has been characteristic, reflecting variations in agricultural activity.

The highest of the winter levels occurred during the first few months of 1937 when large numbers of farm families in need of assistance as a result of the severe drought of the previous summer were transferred from the WPA to the FSA. The numbers of grants made during the two succeeding winters were of about equal magnitude usually between 120,000 and 130,000 per month. The spring decline of 1939, however, was much more rapid than that of 1938; largely responsible for the greater change in 1939 were the reduction in available funds and the general improvement in agricultural conditions.

General Relief

General relief has been a residual program since 1935 when the Federal Government withdrew from this field to participate in programs designed to aid the unemployed and special groups needing assistance. Subsequent to the discontinuance of the FERA the practices of the state and local welfare and relief agencies in extending general relief have varied greatly from place to place. The general relief programs of different areas, however, have been residual activities which provide assistance to persons not receiving other kinds of aid or

TABLE 58A.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS^A

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Total	Works Progress Adminis- tration	Public Works Administration		Civil Works Program	Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		NYA Student Aid	Civilian Conser- vation Corps
			Non- Federal projects	Federal projects		Emer- gency funds	Regu- lar funds		
1933 total	\$1,358,159		\$1,816	\$28,902	\$214,956		\$134,830		\$140,736
January	77,336						10,910		
February	81,074						10,090		
March	95,747						11,670		
April	90,917						12,690		1,474
May	95,629						14,810		6,387
June	102,404						15,770		16,992
July	98,536			26			13,990		20,579
August	97,942			134			12,260		19,996
September	95,856		37	1,860			12,000		19,169
October	99,189		157	5,810			8,810		15,575
November	144,307		501	10,290	31,932		6,755		20,245
December	279,222		1,121	10,782	183,024		5,075		20,319
1934 total	2,436,328		58,434	216,727	503,060	\$14,393	41,325		260,957
January	311,822		1,118	9,973	218,799		3,628		20,810
February	250,995		1,477	11,374	154,549		3,113		20,489
March	229,511		1,082	11,124	123,630		2,811		18,761
April	154,128		1,799	14,821	5,968	1,522	3,258		17,894
May	166,381		2,842	20,342	102	1,654	3,685		20,560
June	167,573		4,416	25,827	11	1,675	3,517		19,907
July	173,725		5,395	25,412	1	1,623	3,439		22,113
August	192,197		7,282	24,931		1,708	3,724		25,019
September	180,183		7,926	21,164		1,668	3,570		23,114
October	193,001		8,330	18,952		1,591	3,730		24,510
November	208,498		9,303	18,695		1,669	3,540		24,674
December	208,314		7,464	14,112		1,283	3,310		23,106
1935 total	2,504,764	\$238,018	97,679	157,993		48,529	47,950	\$6,364	332,851
January	223,080		6,770	11,409		1,098	2,880		25,036
February	207,299		5,842	10,099		1,142	2,670		24,305
March	210,889		5,834	11,018		1,060	2,780		21,437
April	215,188		7,492	13,858		1,237	3,240		20,499
May	218,920		8,585	15,606		1,339	3,500		23,675
June	204,359		9,072	16,850		1,378	3,730		24,539
July	205,738	2	9,122	16,352		1,688	3,890		28,088
August	206,176	5,312	10,328	15,920		2,463	4,130		33,687
September	197,029	16,592	9,496	13,905		5,425	4,760	221	33,777
October	216,464	32,617	9,361	13,242		8,171	5,630	1,653	32,106
November	229,981	65,015	8,641	10,982		10,954	5,650	2,095	33,582
December	259,641	118,480	7,136	8,752		12,574	5,090	2,395	32,120

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

receiving insufficient aid under other programs. A residual group of needy persons necessarily remains after the operations of other programs have been taken into account, because the other programs as a group do not assist all classes of the needy and because the coverage of other programs is often incomplete. For this reason general relief has been extended to such types of needy persons as the following: unemployed persons not qualifying for the aid provided through the three special programs in which the Social Security Board participates; families that are not assisted through the work programs of the WPA and other agencies because of shortage

of funds, limitations in the occupational backgrounds of the persons needing employment, and similar factors; families and persons requiring temporary assistance; and families needing assistance in addition to that provided through other programs.

Fluctuations in the number of cases receiving general relief reflect the influence of a number of factors which differ greatly from state to state and from community to community. Marked seasonal variations occur in many areas as a result of increased physical needs during winter months and a characteristic tendency towards larger numbers of unemployed

TABLE 58A.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS Continued

MONTHLY JANUARY 1933 TO DECEMBER 1935

[In thousands]

Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief			Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs				Farm Security Administration Grants	Year and Month
Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Poor relief	Emergency relief		Transient relief	Emergency education	College student aid	Rural rehabilitation		
				Relief extended	Nonrelief earnings						
\$26,071	\$40,504	\$5,839	\$16,379	\$742,373	-----	\$5,307	\$443	\$3	-----	-----	1933—total.
2,322	3,670	493	1,049	58,566	-----	326	-----	-----	-----	-----	January.
2,313	3,431	474	1,031	63,407	-----	328	-----	-----	-----	-----	February.
2,249	3,487	479	1,011	76,431	-----	420	-----	-----	-----	-----	March.
2,207	3,406	496	1,098	69,211	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	April.
2,175	3,406	479	1,128	66,909	-----	335	-----	-----	-----	-----	May.
2,159	3,322	480	1,142	62,217	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	June.
2,131	3,252	500	1,318	56,401	-----	339	-----	-----	-----	-----	July.
2,107	3,281	478	1,521	57,851	-----	314	-----	-----	-----	-----	August.
2,098	3,293	479	1,604	54,994	-----	322	-----	-----	-----	-----	September.
2,073	3,293	501	1,904	60,627	-----	435	4	-----	-----	-----	October.
2,098	3,297	483	1,899	66,072	-----	671	64	-----	-----	-----	November.
2,139	3,366	497	1,674	49,687	-----	1,160	375	3	-----	-----	December.
32,244	40,686	7,073	23,963	1,119,201	\$57,196	33,150	12,800	7,775	\$7,344	-----	1934—total.
2,342	3,389	543	1,812	46,541	-----	1,679	1,169	19	-----	-----	January.
2,331	3,361	516	1,829	48,390	-----	1,736	1,519	311	-----	-----	February.
2,373	3,413	514	1,921	59,104	-----	2,266	1,675	837	-----	-----	March.
2,371	3,353	543	2,026	89,914	5,977	2,398	1,332	950	2	-----	April.
2,426	3,385	530	2,132	97,698	6,112	2,494	871	948	600	-----	May.
2,474	3,353	591	1,891	93,544	6,050	2,444	403	287	1,183	-----	June.
2,553	3,381	637	1,848	97,569	5,981	2,681	384	-----	708	-----	July.
2,672	3,401	618	2,003	109,516	7,030	3,037	531	-----	725	-----	August.
2,750	3,357	628	1,998	103,413	5,591	3,058	491	547	908	-----	September.
2,919	3,409	662	2,148	113,640	6,238	3,576	1,102	1,268	926	-----	October.
3,114	3,413	639	2,093	126,283	7,404	3,722	1,594	1,340	1,015	-----	November.
3,919	3,471	652	2,262	133,589	6,813	4,059	1,729	1,268	1,277	-----	December.
64,966	41,727	7,970	30,726	1,350,233	52,221	40,012	18,545	7,137	49,302	\$2,541	1935—total.
4,406	3,417	655	2,448	148,431	7,205	4,304	2,271	1,346	1,404	-----	January.
4,626	3,397	639	2,468	135,660	6,035	3,822	2,178	1,347	3,069	-----	February.
4,738	3,422	638	2,587	137,330	5,261	4,029	2,344	1,378	7,033	-----	March.
4,920	3,472	659	2,550	133,302	5,296	3,848	2,284	1,385	11,146	-----	April.
5,109	3,463	641	2,499	130,599	6,138	3,784	2,235	1,297	10,450	-----	May.
5,306	3,417	658	2,377	117,065	5,627	3,476	1,548	384	8,932	-----	June.
5,541	3,468	681	2,474	118,813	5,786	3,732	1,322	-----	4,779	-----	July.
5,656	3,488	660	2,482	110,380	4,524	3,775	1,564	-----	1,807	-----	August.
5,817	3,472	669	2,610	92,869	2,646	3,184	1,024	-----	562	-----	September.
6,002	3,526	693	2,672	95,017	2,147	2,755	794	-----	78	-----	October.
6,306	3,559	683	2,737	75,868	1,092	1,994	688	-----	36	99	November.
6,539	3,626	694	2,822	54,899	464	1,309	293	-----	6	2,442	December.

at that season of the year. The effect of unemployment, however, has been much less marked in some areas than in others. This is particularly true of the South where most states give little or no aid to families with employable persons; in this region limited funds have kept the general relief loads relatively low and many needy families receive no form of aid except surplus commodities. In other areas general

relief is greatly influenced by the amounts of funds made available through state and local financial provisions.

Administrative policies with respect to eligibility of employable single persons and families benefiting under other programs or from private employment have their effect in the areas to which they apply. Payment of unemployment compensation benefits tends somewhat to reduce

TABLE 58B.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS ^A

MONTHLY—JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

Year and Month	Total	Works Progress Administration		Public Works Administration		Other Federal Work and Construction Projects		National Youth Administration	
		WPA-operated projects	Other Federal agency projects	Non-Federal projects	Federal projects	Emergency funds	Regular funds	Student aid	Work projects
1936—Total	\$3,258,353	\$1,592,039		\$180,043	\$84,188	\$249,855	\$124,284	\$25,901	\$28,883
January	262,035	134,237		6,816	7,526	13,354	4,415	2,416	196
February	266,480	140,672		5,931	7,223	14,253	3,709	2,793	1,061
March	274,651	147,930		7,861	7,339	16,050	4,018	2,986	2,153
April	270,365	138,834		12,920	8,014	19,494	5,606	3,190	2,903
May	266,533	130,241		16,363	8,631	22,612	6,251	3,554	2,866
June	266,917	124,986		19,274	9,125	25,062	9,632	1,842	3,070
July	265,366	121,621		19,966	7,300	25,107	14,168	1	2,574
August	270,046	125,068		20,285	7,051	25,456	15,053	7	2,582
September	272,099	128,971		19,750	6,496	24,628	15,097	342	2,729
October	284,111	135,188		18,370	6,077	23,240	16,864	2,516	2,787
November	285,435	137,502		17,323	5,128	21,353	15,329	3,122	2,933
December	274,315	126,789		15,154	4,278	19,246	14,139	3,132	3,029
1937—total	2,869,379	1,186,266		141,918	34,155	158,213	205,013	24,287	32,664
January	260,564	114,838		12,664	3,374	15,157	12,512	2,967	3,087
February	258,303	116,047		11,639	2,990	13,284	11,653	3,227	3,245
March	259,306	116,912		11,074	2,862	12,877	12,067	3,316	3,226
April	258,944	113,831		13,232	3,116	14,333	14,536	3,347	3,191
May	253,149	112,178		13,742	3,076	14,977	15,411	3,642	3,106
June	244,203	106,368		14,112	3,123	15,722	17,687	1,992	2,920
July	227,288	91,690		13,315	3,154	13,844	20,480		2,491
August	219,097	82,778		12,930	2,924	12,982	20,339	(B)	2,348
September	216,419	81,146		11,961	2,872	12,049	22,676	164	2,193
October	217,751	81,369		10,337	2,540	11,957	20,654	1,599	2,165
November	224,386	82,634		9,413	2,249	11,154	20,057	1,977	2,263
December	220,969	86,475		7,499	1,875	9,877	16,941	2,056	2,429
1938—total	3,485,895	1,722,277	\$28,559	97,355	20,129	73,041	245,345	19,598	41,560
January	237,244	93,060		6,298	1,317	7,919	15,451	1,996	2,552
February	245,819	103,092		6,000	1,070	7,241	13,848	2,166	2,688
March	263,216	119,693		5,706	1,042	7,193	14,971	2,203	2,739
April	273,946	131,419		6,824	1,078	9,056	17,320	2,255	2,760
May	283,621	137,916		7,966	961	12,473	19,576	2,406	3,075
June	294,349	146,068		8,601	890	14,986	21,167	1,550	3,585
July	298,989	151,416	4,293	8,019	706	7,658	23,637		3,701
August	307,206	163,378	4,621	8,220	757	1,531	24,282	6	3,903
September	311,029	164,910	4,749	8,326	1,366	1,573	27,299	211	3,930
October	320,283	171,162	4,939	9,070	2,722	1,313	24,527	1,980	4,028
November	325,565	172,257	4,971	10,664	3,946	1,099	22,985	2,408	4,193
December	324,628	167,906	4,986	11,661	4,274	999	20,282	2,417	4,400
1939									
January	316,326	155,843	4,763	12,781	4,031	829	18,782	2,266	4,347
February	310,157	150,290	4,476	13,059	3,283	826	16,990	2,457	4,472
March	318,372	157,707	4,888	12,903	3,276	707	18,538	2,446	4,451
April	309,239	146,340	6,116	15,908	4,095	734	19,648	2,494	4,318
May	307,917	140,645	7,333	18,383	4,206	787	22,389	2,494	4,286
June	304,384	133,132	7,452	21,600	4,216	783	27,349	1,935	3,993

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.

^B Less than \$500.

or delay the need for relief but has not been a major factor in this respect, partly because of the limited duration of the benefit periods which seldom may exceed 16 weeks. Despite the effects of such influences as have been mentioned, the national relief totals have necessarily been responsive to changes in economic conditions and in the volume of other relief and employment activities.

When unemployment began to mount in the fall of 1937, the general relief program was the first to be affected. Between October 1937 and February 1938 general relief cases rose from 1,270,000 to nearly 2,000,000. The expansion in WPA employment was slower in getting under way, but soon took over a considerable share of the burden. However, general relief rolls remained high in the early months of 1938

TABLE 58B.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY PROGRAMS—Continued

MONTHLY—JANUARY 1936 TO JUNE 1939

(In thousands)

Civilian Conservation Corps	Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief		Federal Emergency Relief Administration Special Programs		Farm Security Adminis- tration Grants	Year and Month
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Relief extended	Nonrelief earnings	Transient relief	Emergency education		
\$292,391	\$155,241	\$49,462	\$12,813	\$437,135	\$1,880	\$3,748	\$125	\$20,365	1936—total.
29,792	7,019	3,523	884	47,921	328	778	39	2,788	January.
28,188	7,713	3,760	979	46,858	194	534	15	2,597	February.
24,858	8,273	3,791	1,019	44,555	189	458	14	3,151	March.
22,575	9,247	3,942	1,024	40,070	201	320	11	2,014	April.
24,348	9,902	3,993	1,045	34,977	163	268	12	1,307	May.
23,518	10,609	4,221	1,070	33,184	140	227	12	945	June.
24,496	13,088	4,254	1,082	30,831	114	191	10	563	July.
23,629	14,947	4,017	1,102	29,679	91	178	6	895	August.
20,903	16,288	4,212	1,122	30,057	136	188	2	1,148	September.
23,133	18,004	4,379	1,144	30,722	131	187	2	1,367	October.
24,006	19,363	4,567	1,163	31,934	105	190	1	1,416	November.
22,945	20,788	4,797	1,179	36,347	88	229	1	2,174	December.
245,756	310,441	71,253	16,171	406,718	163	464	3	35,894	1937—total.
24,485	21,644	4,941	1,217	37,889	96	208	1	5,484	January.
24,158	22,535	5,107	1,234	39,260	40	128	1	3,755	February.
21,238	23,602	5,378	1,259	39,786	27	128	1	5,553	March.
21,228	24,361	5,496	1,268	35,745	—	—	—	5,260	April.
21,039	24,753	5,600	1,279	30,615	—	—	—	3,671	May.
19,356	24,410	5,740	1,311	28,226	—	—	—	3,236	June.
19,334	25,799	5,896	1,329	29,015	—	—	—	941	July.
19,439	26,577	6,125	1,354	29,955	—	—	—	1,346	August.
16,312	27,832	6,303	1,440	30,274	—	—	—	1,197	September.
18,379	28,607	6,555	1,464	30,729	—	—	—	1,396	October.
20,876	29,626	6,885	1,492	33,981	—	—	—	1,779	November.
19,912	30,695	7,167	1,524	41,243	—	—	—	2,276	December.
230,318	392,341	97,432	19,152	476,201	—	—	—	22,587	1938—total.
19,940	31,186	7,357	1,560	46,404	—	—	—	2,204	January.
19,461	31,403	7,572	1,598	47,207	—	—	—	2,473	February.
18,336	31,782	7,874	1,629	47,471	—	—	—	2,577	March.
18,311	32,072	7,880	1,527	41,113	—	—	—	2,325	April.
18,014	32,319	7,886	1,536	37,337	—	—	—	2,156	May.
17,174	32,276	7,987	1,562	36,747	—	—	—	1,756	June.
19,848	32,826	8,013	1,583	35,998	—	—	—	1,291	July.
20,334	32,915	8,300	1,598	36,244	—	—	—	1,117	August.
18,767	33,258	8,388	1,615	35,406	—	—	—	1,231	September.
20,367	33,615	8,504	1,630	34,934	—	—	—	1,492	October.
20,514	33,966	8,736	1,648	36,475	—	—	—	1,703	November.
19,252	34,723	8,935	1,666	40,865	—	—	—	2,262	December.
20,642	35,079	9,227	1,666	43,679	—	—	—	2,391	1939 January.
20,689	35,191	9,392	1,679	45,026	—	—	—	2,327	February.
18,103	35,250	9,491	1,682	46,438	—	—	—	2,492	March.
19,974	35,343	9,205	1,687	41,135	—	—	—	2,242	April.
20,432	35,229	9,268	1,682	39,096	—	—	—	1,687	May.
18,637	35,828	9,569	1,694	36,914	—	—	—	1,282	June.

because of the continued influx of the unemployed who had exhausted their resources, and throughout the year the number of families and single persons aided remained above the number for the corresponding months of 1937.

Some improvement in business conditions and a relatively high level of WPA employment assisted in reducing the numbers receiving relief in the first half of 1939. Declines were particularly noticeable in the industrial areas of the Middle West which had shown unusually large increases in the previous year. Shortage of funds contributed to the decline in many areas. Limitations of state and local funds tended to prevent the 1939 declines in WPA employment from increasing materially in the number receiving general relief in many areas.

A notable proportion of the recipients of general relief have been concentrated in a few states. The six states which in June 1938 reported caseloads of over 100,000—California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania—accounted for three-fifths of all families and single persons receiving general relief, although their populations represent only two-fifths of the population of the United States. Furthermore, the concentration was even more marked in June 1939 when these states together reported 64 percent of the Nation's general relief recipients despite marked reductions in Michigan and Ohio.

Payments to Recipients

Total payments made to recipients under the various relief and employment programs, shown by months in Tables 58A and 58B on pages 144-45 and 146-47, respectively, were determined in part by the factors affecting the number of recipients. Influences of this kind are reviewed above in connection with the recipient data. Total payments are also affected by the amounts paid to individual recipients. In the course of the years since 1933, the total amounts to recipients increased relative to the total unduplicated number of households aided, indicating that the average payments increased.

General relief, which was extended on a budgetary deficiency basis, represented a major portion of the total payments during the three years ending in 1935. Throughout this period

when the FERA was making grants to states, the average monthly amount of relief extended per case increased substantially as a result, in part at least, of the measures taken by the FERA to promote the payment of adequate benefits. With the development in 1935 of the various specialized programs of employment and relief, payments made on a budgetary deficiency basis declined in relative importance. More adequate payments were made in the form of security wages on WPA projects. The expansion of the PWA and other Federal work and construction activities also tended to increase average payments. Most of this employment was provided through private contractors at prevailing rates of pay and hours of work.

The total amount extended to recipients of relief and employment under all programs in June 1939 was 3 percent higher than the total for June 1938 despite the fact that the number of households was 1 percent lower than the corresponding 1938 figure. The difference reflects the increased wage rates paid on WPA projects in southern states and the continued expansion of employment on projects financed from PWA and regular Federal funds.

The amount spent for general relief also increased slightly whereas the number of cases receiving this type of aid decreased by 5 percent between June 1938 and June 1939. In this instance the increase in the average was attributable in part at least to the greater concentration of general relief in states where relatively large payments are characteristic.

In the course of the year there was considerable variation in the state averages of payments under the special types of public assistance programs although the month-to-month changes in the various states offset each other sufficiently to leave the national averages fairly constant. No change occurred in the averages for the CCC since the monthly amounts shown for this program were estimated at \$70 per enrollee throughout the entire period of its operation.

The total amounts paid to recipients under each of the different relief and public employment programs during June 1939 are shown by states in Table 59. The state data for the general relief program and the three special

TABLE 59.—EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON FEDERAL WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND PAYMENTS FOR PUBLIC RELIEF, BY STATES AND BY PROGRAMS ^A

JUNE 1939

[In thousands]

State	Grand Total	Work Programs							Special Types of Public Assistance			General Relief	Farm Security Administration Grants
		Total	Works Progress Administration		Other Federal agencies	National Youth Administration		Civilian Conservation Corps	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind		
			WPA-operated projects	Other Federal agency projects		Work projects	Student aid						
United States.....	\$304,384	\$219,097	\$133,132	\$7,452	\$53,948	\$3,993	\$1,935	\$18,637	\$35,828	\$9,569	\$1,694	\$36,914	\$1,282
Alabama.....	3,919	3,653	1,876	60	1,030	102	23	562	154	69	5	18	20
Arizona.....	1,428	1,071	418	53	395	18	9	178	193	80	8	36	40
Arkansas.....	2,855	2,657	1,576	79	336	93	7	566	103	33	4	18	40
California.....	19,209	10,868	6,422	564	2,994	152	108	628	4,282	580	311	3,101	67
Colorado.....	3,888	2,450	1,232	202	779	31	28	178	1,095	143	17	166	17
Connecticut.....	3,909	2,890	1,550	102	998	51	14	175	406	67	6	540	(B)
Delaware.....	470	396	159	16	182	5	3	31	31	15		27	1
District of Columbia.....	2,415	2,243	627	178	1,358	12	17	51	84	42	6	40	
Florida.....	3,563	2,864	1,752	180	552	52	22	306	520	84	35	56	4
Georgia.....	3,727	3,405	1,951	170	565	60	41	618	181	76	10	33	22
Idaho.....	1,207	914	441	105	261	32	5	70	180	71	6	C 27	9
Illinois.....	21,869	14,821	11,181	148	2,231	250	117	894	2,548	C 168	C 205	4,117	10
Indiana.....	8,005	5,847	4,130	139	1,034	90	36	418	1,094	460	49	552	3
Iowa.....	4,146	2,575	1,347	34	884	41	41	228	1,037	C 62	32	438	2
Kansas.....	3,110	2,223	1,271	114	501	70	26	241	428	159	20	230	50
Kentucky.....	4,419	3,955	2,215	201	907	121	35	476	390	C 9		C 41	24
Louisiana.....	3,879	3,201	1,820	34	778	104	37	428	316	234	12	100	16
Maine.....	1,539	1,008	366	47	438	42	10	105	244	50	29	206	2
Maryland.....	2,728	2,000	662	253	859	21	20	185	308	236	14	169	1
Massachusetts.....	14,358	9,842	6,524	356	2,274	143	58	487	2,235	595	26	1,659	1
Michigan.....	12,743	9,601	7,190	127	1,475	146	90	573	1,369	489	18	1,258	8
Minnesota.....	7,513	4,919	3,300	150	842	102	50	475	1,372	269	21	918	14
Mississippi.....	2,912	2,694	1,322	46	774	83	17	452	145	C 2	4	4	63
Missouri.....	8,112	5,948	3,930	79	1,049	68	59	763	1,425	196	C 91	408	44
Montana.....	2,553	2,118	850	175	900	28	5	160	207	51	3	62	112
Nebraska.....	2,994	2,301	1,297	63	669	27	23	222	420	119	10	98	46
Nevada.....	428	359	94	6	240	2		17	59	3	(B)	7	(B)
New Hampshire.....	1,384	1,081	425	28	561	20	7	40	103	18	7	174	1
New Jersey.....	10,711	8,405	5,155	320	2,196	167	52	515	576	323	14	1,389	4
New Mexico.....	1,263	1,106	491	59	330	53	8	165	46	35	3	15	58
New York.....	37,848	23,628	15,377	592	5,892	435	247	1,085	2,598	1,730	65	9,817	10
North Carolina.....	3,821	3,303	1,482	104	1,118	80	42	477	313	125	28	38	14
North Dakota.....	1,540	1,120	626	78	145	25	23	223	144	68	2	70	136
Ohio.....	19,673	15,055	11,914	115	1,912	173	96	845	2,624	411	78	1,492	13
Oklahoma.....	5,019	3,486	2,133	169	413	95	38	638	1,200	202	31	C 56	44
Oregon.....	2,337	1,691	935	87	477	23	20	149	424	70	11	137	4
Pennsylvania.....	28,485	17,922	11,788	547	4,165	247	130	1,045	1,751	1,000	366	7,438	8
Rhode Island.....	2,315	1,849	811	86	823	41	12	76	124	53	C 1	C 287	1
South Carolina.....	3,182	2,854	1,407	221	749	81	23	373	204	77	10	28	9
South Dakota.....	1,762	1,153	679	76	140	16	24	218	276	31	4	54	244
Tennessee.....	3,749	3,248	1,489	78	1,066	84	31	500	280	176	20	C 22	3
Texas.....	9,036	7,197	3,350	374	2,085	124	106	1,158	1,672	1		104	62
Utah.....	1,551	1,051	572	94	246	33	22	84	283	107	5	102	3
Vermont.....	599	434	237	37	114	6	7	33	86	14	3	60	2
Virginia.....	4,007	3,756	927	237	2,031	74	28	459	132	23	11	82	3
Washington.....	6,139	4,919	2,142	350	2,079	42	36	270	859	152	30	D 170	9
West Virginia.....	3,551	3,028	1,869	20	679	89	C 35	336	246	151	14	112	(B)
Wisconsin.....	7,739	5,348	3,658	57	1,044	130	43	416	987	418	45	912	29
Wyoming.....	764	629	162	33	376	9	4	45	74	22	4	26	9
Undistributed by states.....	11	11		9	2								

^A See notes on pages 150-52 for description of data included.^B Less than \$500.^C Estimated.^D Excludes medical care amounting to \$7,000 because the number of cases receiving this type of aid only is not available.

types of public assistance administered under the Social Security Act were greatly influenced by local differences in living costs and the adequacy of state and local funds. Differences in WPA monthly security earnings and in prevailing local wage rates were factors affecting the state data for the employment programs.

Notes on Coverage and Source of Data

The estimated unduplicated total numbers of households and persons, discussed in preceding pages and shown together with amounts received in Tables 55 through 59, include recipients benefiting under the following programs and agencies: Emergency relief financed in part from Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds; general relief, including outdoor poor relief, financed from state and local funds; subsistence grants made by the Resettlement Administration and its successor, the Farm Security Administration; the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) which, from February 1936, have been financed in part from Federal funds under the Social Security Act; the Civilian Conservation Corps; the Civil Works Program; the Works Progress Administration; the National Youth Administration; the Public Works Administration; and employment on all other work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. The estimates do not include institutional care and the distribution of surplus commodities, nor are the regular construction activities of state and local governments that are carried on without Federal grants-in-aid covered in the composite totals. The scope of the compilation has not been extended to include the programs whereby rural rehabilitation loans have been made by the Resettlement and Farm Security Administrations and unemployment compensation and old-age benefit payments made through the insurance programs of the Social Security Board.

The scope of the data for each of the several Federal employment and public relief programs is reviewed by agencies in the notes that follow. Only the continental United States is covered in each instance. Employment and earnings figures for Federal work and construction projects cover all workers—both relief and nonrelief, if such a distinction is made. Administrative employees are excluded throughout. Unless otherwise specified the WPA is the source of the data.

Both the household and the person estimates are based on data reported for the programs adjusted to eliminate the duplication which arises from the fact that in the course of any given month some households (or persons) receive aid through more than one program. Allowance for duplication between programs is required in such cases as that of a WPA worker receiv-

ing general relief to supplement his WPA earnings or that of a family supported chiefly by its WPA worker but aided also through the NYA or CCC employment supplied to another member of the family. Duplication between programs is sometimes technical in nature, a result of the fact that assistance or work may be provided during part of a month under one program and during the remainder of the same month under another program; this type of duplication assumes important proportions at certain times, as, for example, in the fall of 1935.

A third kind of duplication would be present if the recipient totals reported for two of the programs were used directly as a measure of the number of households. In the case of one of these—the CCC program—a small adjustment is required because of instances of enrollment in the CCC of more than one member from a household. Similarly, the reported number of recipients of old-age assistance must be adjusted because in certain states it is required that separate grants be made to husbands and wives when both are eligible to receive old-age assistance.

Unduplicated totals of households and of persons are presented for each of the months in the 1933-39 period only on a Nation-wide basis. The allowances for duplication in certain instances were based on sample information which was believed to be adequate only for making adjustments in totals for the country. Such information is not suited for use in adjusting individual state figures because of the existence of wide variation among the different states. Unduplicated state totals consequently have not been developed.

The unduplicated estimates were prepared by the Social Security Board and the WPA. Duplication within the three special types of public assistance (old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children) and between these programs and general relief for months subsequent to June 1936 was estimated by the Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board. All other adjustments for duplication were prepared in accordance with methods developed by the Division of Statistics and the Division of Research of the WPA.

Works Progress Administration

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the calendar month on projects financed from WPA funds. Separate figures are shown for WPA-operated projects and for WPA-financed projects operated by other Federal agencies.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings as shown on payrolls ending during the calendar month of persons employed on WPA-financed projects as described above.

Public Works Administration

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the

specified month on projects financed in whole or in part from PWA funds.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the aforementioned monthly period of persons employed on the PWA projects as described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment.

Civil Works Program

Employees: Data represent the number of persons employed under the Civil Works Program during the peak week of the calendar month in each state.

Amounts: Data represent the estimated amount of earnings during the calendar month of persons employed under the Civil Works Program.

Other Federal Work and Construction Projects

Employees: Data represent average weekly employment during the month ending on the 15th of the specified month on *other* work and construction projects financed in whole or in part from Federal funds. These include projects financed from RFC funds; from funds appropriated or allotted to agencies other than WPA, NYA, PWA, and CCC, under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938; and from regular Federal appropriations, including Federal-aid highway funds.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on project payrolls ending within the aforementioned monthly period of persons employed on the Federal agency projects as described above.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction and Public Employment, January 1936 to date. Data for months prior to January 1936 are partly estimated.

National Youth Administration

Employees: Data represent the number of different students employed under the student aid program and the number of different persons employed on NYA work projects during the calendar month.

Amounts: Data represent total earnings shown on payrolls ending during the month of student aid recipients and of persons employed on NYA work projects.

Civilian Conservation Corps

Enrollees: Data for total United States represent average monthly enrollment (including enrollment of Indians). State data represent enrollment as of the last day of the month by state of residence, with the exception of Indian enrollment for which the monthly average by state of employment is used.

Amounts: Data are computed from average monthly enrollment and estimated average monthly benefits of

\$70 per enrollee. The distribution of the United States total by state of residence is estimated.

Source: Civilian Conservation Corps.

Special Types of Public Assistance

Recipients: Data represent the number of recipients in states which granted aid under the titles of the Social Security Act providing for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children, and the number of recipients of similar types of assistance in states not participating under the act; the latter are partly estimated for all months. Recipients of the first two types of aid may relate to families, couples, or single unattached individuals, depending on state practices. For the aid to dependent children program, data represent the number of families receiving aid. Programs for aid to dependent children were not operating with Federal participation during June 1939 in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, South Dakota, or Texas; nor programs for aid to the blind in Illinois, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, or Rhode Island.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred from Federal, state and local funds for each month for the three special types of assistance in states administering the special types of assistance under the Social Security Act, and payments from state and local funds in states not participating under the act. Beginning with July 1937, data include relief in kind, payments to physicians for medical care, and other items which are not reimbursable from Federal funds. Data on assistance given in states not participating under the act are partly estimated for all months.

Source: Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board.

General Relief

Recipients: Data on the number of emergency relief cases for the period 1933-35 represent the number of different families and single persons receiving work and direct relief at any time during the calendar month under the general relief program of state and local emergency relief administrations. The estimated number of outdoor poor relief cases aided by local authorities during the month under provisions of the poor laws is shown separately for this period but after 1935 this type of relief is included in the general relief figures. Data on nonrelief employment represent the number working on Emergency Work Relief Program projects during the peak week of the month in each state. All general relief recipient totals are partly estimated for January through June 1933 and for January 1936 to date.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the calendar month for relief extended to cases and earnings of nonrelief persons as described above.

Source: April 1937 to date, Division of Public Assistance Research, Social Security Board.

Transient Relief

Cases: Data represent the estimated number of families and single persons receiving transient relief during the calendar month from state and local emergency relief administrations.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the calendar month from Federal, state, and local funds for transient relief extended to cases by state and local emergency relief administrations. Data for the first six months of 1933 and for months subsequent to June 1935 are partly estimated.

Emergency Education (FERA)

Employees: Data represent the number of different persons employed during the month.

Amounts: Data represent the obligations incurred during the month for earnings of persons employed on the program.

Student Aid (FERA)

Students: Data represent the number of different students employed during the month.

Amounts: Data represent obligations incurred during the month for earnings of students employed on the program.

Rural Rehabilitation (FERA)

Cases: Data represent the number of cases receiving advances for subsistence or capital goods during the month. Data are partly estimated for months beginning with July 1935, when this program was transferred to the Resettlement Administration.

Amounts: Data represent the amount of obligations incurred during the month for advances to cases specified above. Data for months beginning with July 1935 are partly estimated.

Farm Security Administration Grants

Grant Vouchers Certified: Data represent the net number of emergency grant vouchers certified by the Farm Security Administration (formerly the Resettlement Administration). Ordinarily only one grant voucher is certified per month for a given case. Beginning in April 1938 the number of cases receiving commodities purchased and distributed by the Farm Security Administration is included.

Amounts: Data represent the net amount of emergency grant vouchers certified during the month for subsistence payments to cases as described above. Also included is the value of commodities distributed by the Farm Security Administration during the calendar month.

Source: Farm Security Administration.

APPENDIX

TABLES

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The WPA employment data shown in various detail in the first tables of the appendix relate to persons employed on "WPA-operated" projects, to persons employed on "WPA-financed projects of other Federal agencies," or to a combination of the two comprising all WPA-financed employment. The first group, much larger than that of the other Federal agencies, includes workers on projects directly operated by the WPA. This series extends from August 1935 to date. The Federal agency group includes persons working on projects similar in type to those of the WPA and operated by other Federal agencies with WPA funds transferred under Section 3 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938. This series begins in July 1938. Project workers paid by sponsors of WPA projects are not included, nor are administrative employees of the WPA included in the project employment tables. In showing detail of employment the last Wednesday of the month, or quarter, has, in general, been used—the employment counts are taken as of Wednesday. The scope of the data presented in Table V which provides state distributions as to age, size of family, and duration of employment is described in footnote 2, page 101.

Tables VIII and IX are based upon reports of the Treasury Department and refer to moneys appropriated by the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 for relief and work relief programs. The period covered is from the beginning of operations, as early as April 1935 under some agencies, through June 1939. Certain of the terms that are used may be defined as follows:

1. "Allocations" represent amounts either directly appropriated by Congress or transferred by the President to an agency, warrants for which have been issued by the Treasury.

2. "Obligations" represent actual or contingent liabilities incurred against funds allo-

cated. The figures are cumulative and represent paid, as well as unpaid, obligations. Requisitions for materials, supplies, and equipment are set up as obligations when submitted. Items which are certain to become due in a short period are recorded in advance, e. g., payrolls, rents, travel expenses, etc., are obligated one period in advance.

3. "Expenditures" represent checks issued in payment of payrolls and other certified vouchers.

Neither obligations nor expenditures necessarily provide a wholly accurate reflection of operations at any given time since obligations in part reflect future operations and expenditures lag behind the current situation because of the time consumed in making actual payments.

Tables XI to XVI, dealing with expenditures of Federal and sponsors' funds on WPA-operated projects, are based on data compiled from WPA project registers maintained by the WPA divisions of finance in the states. Totals of Federal expenditures as shown in these records agree throughout with comparable Federal expenditures as reported by the Treasury Department; adjustments have been made to allow for small differences resulting largely from items in transit between WPA offices or between WPA and Treasury offices.

The state data on physical accomplishments on WPA-operated projects presented in Table XVII cover certain selected items of work. Totals reported in each instance relate to the physical units of work that were completed in the operation of projects from the beginning of activities through June 30, 1938. For further discussion of physical accomplishment data see the accomplishment section of the chapter on "WPA Project Accomplishments and Operations."

All data presented in this report are for the United States and territories, unless otherwise specified.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS

WEEKLY—AUGUST 1935 TO JUNE 1939

Month	1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Date	Persons	Date	Persons	Date	Persons	Date	Persons	Date	Persons
January.....			8	2,840,214	6	2,132,698	5	1,711,932	4	2,979,997
January.....			15	2,890,016	13	2,124,307	12	1,767,701	11	2,939,574
January.....			22	2,925,605	20	2,129,250	19	1,832,148	18	2,910,907
January.....			29	2,960,577	27	2,138,059	26	1,900,625	25	2,895,125
February.....			5	2,988,373	3	2,144,526	2	1,945,317	1	2,876,649
February.....			12	3,017,649	10	2,160,209	9	1,985,406	8	2,875,724
February.....			19	3,034,517	17	2,147,178	16	2,009,145	15	2,922,029
February.....			26	3,035,852	24	2,145,562	23	2,075,492	22	2,955,022
March.....			4	3,025,428	3	2,148,193	2	2,166,705	1	2,948,175
March.....			11	2,991,121	10	2,139,478	9	2,243,865	8	2,927,115
March.....			18	2,953,074	17	2,133,953	16	2,356,877	15	2,926,730
March.....			25	2,871,637	24	2,114,800	23	2,394,843	22	2,915,588
March.....					31	2,110,949	30	2,445,415	29	2,882,722
April.....			1	2,761,155	7	2,098,359	6	2,504,483	5	2,801,613
April.....			8	2,678,021	14	2,085,329	13	2,531,392	12	2,649,886
April.....			15	2,617,453	21	2,070,151	20	2,544,085	19	2,635,369
April.....			22	2,570,315	28	2,059,044	27	2,581,897	26	2,629,314
April.....			29	2,504,802						
May.....			6	2,454,215	5	2,046,751	4	2,606,719	3	2,610,082
May.....			13	2,418,458	12	2,023,316	11	2,625,744	10	2,527,958
May.....			20	2,374,461	19	2,016,979	18	2,650,298	17	2,485,360
May.....			27	2,339,740	26	1,999,269	25	2,678,223	24	2,468,073
May.....									31	2,457,901
June.....			3	2,319,913	2	1,980,236	1	2,693,375	7	2,449,189
June.....			10	2,293,625	9	1,945,796	8	2,711,762	14	2,445,545
June.....			17	2,273,052	16	1,866,617	15	2,736,014	21	2,438,255
June.....			24	2,255,898	23	1,821,151	22	2,767,044	28	2,420,741
June.....					30	1,776,239	29	2,806,931		
July.....			1	2,240,085	7	1,711,585	6	2,853,129		
July.....			8	2,232,917	14	1,652,283	13	2,898,597		
July.....			15	2,240,223	21	1,592,129	20	2,937,926		
July.....			22	2,249,357	28	1,568,817	27	2,966,832		
July.....			29	2,264,056						
August.....	7	132,668	5	2,279,612	4	1,538,217	3	2,992,876		
August.....	14	187,968	12	2,322,594	11	1,524,167	10	3,016,775		
August.....	21	219,781	19	2,350,750	18	1,501,356	17	3,038,875		
August.....	28	252,739	26	2,376,565	25	1,479,836	24	3,066,585		
August.....							31	3,085,762		
September.....	1	299,543	2	2,405,098	1	1,466,361	7	3,108,921		
September.....	11	344,118	9	2,426,237	8	1,458,830	14	3,121,091		
September.....	18	397,593	16	2,446,721	15	1,455,170	21	3,127,757		
September.....	25	456,013	23	2,481,516	22	1,451,112	28	3,136,505		
September.....			30	2,508,441	29	1,448,411				
October.....	2	506,190	7	2,525,411	6	1,450,667	5	3,144,433		
October.....	9	591,427	14	2,545,625	13	1,457,029	12	3,175,259		
October.....	16	661,096	21	2,558,052	20	1,466,925	19	3,208,951		
October.....	23	777,294	28	2,581,208	27	1,475,800	26	3,253,623		
October.....	30	986,837								
November.....	6	1,264,855	4	2,587,301	3	1,487,007	2	3,271,398		
November.....	13	1,623,696	11	2,585,107	10	1,498,628	9	3,266,550		
November.....	20	1,925,325	18	2,549,077	17	1,509,505	16	3,252,555		
November.....	27	2,445,954	25	2,482,681	24	1,519,740	23	3,225,625		
November.....							30	3,193,658		
December.....	4	2,563,996	2	2,389,202	1	1,537,558	7	3,148,437		
December.....	11	2,650,116	9	2,288,565	8	1,557,689	14	3,093,927		
December.....	18	2,704,577	16	2,214,917	15	1,588,244	21	3,032,759		
December.....	24	2,740,070	23	2,192,409	22	1,629,271	28	3,002,241		
December.....	31	2,782,252	30	2,152,212	29	1,670,620				

TABLE II.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES

QUARTERLY DECEMBER 1935 TO JUNE 1938

State	December 31, 1935	March 31, 1936	June 30, 1936	September 30, 1936	December 31, 1936	March 31, 1937	June 30, 1937	September 30, 1937	December 31, 1937	March 31, 1938	June 30, 1938
Total	2,782,252	2,871,637	2,255,898	2,508,441	2,152,212	2,110,949	1,776,239	1,448,411	1,670,620	2,445,415	2,806,931
Alabama	19,010	39,977	32,398	30,883	29,233	28,999	20,548	19,211	25,263	36,928	46,227
Arizona	12,154	11,439	9,332	8,813	7,573	8,531	7,136	6,445	7,241	8,708	10,360
Arkansas	43,649	35,277	29,945	32,078	24,676	25,282	22,863	17,612	22,167	35,326	38,038
California	128,439	142,584	110,548	105,507	105,591	104,448	95,966	67,370	74,458	94,321	94,772
Colorado	40,202	39,633	28,328	28,563	20,279	25,398	19,608	15,239	19,985	27,530	28,472
Connecticut	27,568	27,810	22,508	20,701	17,608	18,290	17,466	13,388	17,428	21,807	25,603
Delaware	3,048	3,071	2,344	2,001	2,110	2,087	1,948	1,649	2,058	3,094	3,612
District of Columbia	7,124	8,963	7,546	7,366	6,701	6,561	6,205	5,522	6,125	8,032	8,632
Florida	35,052	32,514	27,124	27,270	25,359	23,980	24,928	23,061	24,995	31,578	36,191
Georgia	53,295	44,142	33,881	36,630	32,935	29,581	23,569	20,621	26,479	41,511	48,140
Idaho	10,885	12,634	6,380	5,900	6,987	7,707	4,566	4,051	8,022	11,579	8,556
Illinois	177,169	199,823	155,689	169,435	153,584	148,441	121,366	104,950	111,105	197,427	228,427
Indiana	80,750	84,715	68,287	67,469	64,176	65,528	52,974	41,008	47,055	84,931	95,703
Iowa	26,950	30,760	19,408	30,043	21,250	24,079	19,324	16,296	19,000	30,488	34,150
Kansas	43,147	45,076	30,402	50,169	39,795	36,632	28,120	24,891	27,465	35,728	32,589
Kentucky	61,266	62,134	45,911	56,250	49,153	47,988	40,957	35,401	39,968	50,215	64,077
Louisiana	52,142	50,508	36,510	34,381	31,536	30,858	25,796	21,599	24,805	31,500	37,079
Maine	10,168	9,913	7,971	7,051	7,182	6,822	2,795	2,452	5,109	7,632	8,269
Maryland	19,391	18,375	14,606	13,169	12,781	12,682	10,441	8,633	10,219	11,946	13,192
Massachusetts	112,407	120,372	104,557	103,239	95,816	90,451	75,253	61,170	74,544	105,659	113,218
Michigan	94,393	98,534	75,771	76,107	66,092	61,288	50,679	42,637	49,530	125,723	187,544
Minnesota	60,350	60,689	44,805	54,913	44,690	46,163	37,675	31,584	37,559	57,864	63,553
Mississippi	32,483	37,854	26,651	27,993	23,753	22,792	19,060	16,314	21,058	30,819	36,244
Missouri	85,230	87,727	66,602	100,468	74,757	79,769	62,817	48,514	53,000	86,279	103,979
Montana	15,456	19,861	10,489	20,184	9,059	11,611	9,089	10,874	14,058	18,124	21,267
Nebraska	20,500	21,497	14,512	26,435	19,078	22,328	18,665	16,478	20,569	28,246	29,488
Nevada	2,353	2,525	2,188	1,675	1,959	2,134	1,381	1,017	1,835	2,674	2,208
New Hampshire	7,107	9,557	7,607	9,863	8,098	7,315	5,742	4,477	6,062	8,638	8,719
New Jersey	92,855	92,136	79,811	78,689	75,265	74,751	66,686	56,302	58,703	82,209	92,055
New Mexico	11,550	10,274	7,899	10,046	8,003	8,687	7,801	6,354	6,506	9,977	10,779
New York City	241,113	236,723	205,490	199,522	191,369	181,877	176,298	138,815	137,523	153,926	170,018
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	135,051	127,389	101,698	103,403	85,623	81,273	65,688	53,621	52,008	53,048	58,681
North Carolina	38,326	40,034	27,984	29,164	27,862	25,131	21,960	18,744	22,956	31,575	38,405
North Dakota	12,100	11,997	8,399	42,740	17,958	16,118	11,718	9,278	13,418	14,849	13,524
Ohio	175,549	186,358	152,850	148,930	131,992	123,549	98,033	84,539	98,036	196,089	252,518
Oklahoma	88,505	69,669	55,596	86,510	47,703	54,784	47,181	36,262	46,580	60,952	64,857
Oregon	20,369	19,972	14,469	13,887	14,057	15,488	13,019	9,164	12,666	16,725	15,995
Pennsylvania	237,633	287,847	235,047	249,992	229,130	212,323	174,625	150,560	161,743	223,052	264,379
Rhode Island	16,330	14,642	10,888	10,628	10,636	11,306	11,231	8,800	12,894	13,050	15,263
South Carolina	33,071	30,439	25,470	24,844	22,893	22,231	19,326	14,238	19,682	30,699	35,356
South Dakota	16,109	14,779	9,400	57,580	20,670	20,206	13,721	11,823	15,548	17,170	15,413
Tennessee	47,698	44,671	36,505	35,141	29,820	27,934	23,131	18,558	21,604	31,278	36,390
Texas	88,745	103,252	79,385	76,999	76,006	78,561	65,782	40,290	56,248	77,876	81,766
Utah	15,001	12,170	10,080	8,973	8,780	8,744	7,536	6,742	7,753	10,667	10,517
Vermont	5,144	6,697	4,400	3,912	3,316	4,057	2,805	1,914	3,551	5,096	5,143
Virginia	40,060	34,581	27,180	24,573	24,264	22,969	18,867	16,294	18,563	22,748	24,183
Washington	34,609	46,114	25,948	27,213	27,290	31,890	24,724	19,744	31,747	46,131	45,468
West Virginia	51,633	56,433	43,457	43,066	40,183	36,614	31,878	26,743	30,068	40,991	47,976
Wisconsin	63,500	63,179	48,862	68,998	50,086	49,887	11,394	33,198	40,364	65,940	74,167
Wyoming	5,203	4,897	2,789	4,215	3,067	2,906	2,266	1,689	2,765	4,620	4,210
Alaska							13	13			
Hawaii				4,548	4,418	3,920	3,619	2,262	2,532	2,500	1,559

TABLE III.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS AND WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES

QUARTERLY—SEPTEMBER 1938 TO JUNE 1939

State	September 28, 1938			December 28, 1938			March 29, 1939			June 28, 1939		
	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies	Total	WPA-operated projects	Projects of other Federal agencies
Total.....	3, 228, 082	3, 136, 505	91, 577	3, 093, 855	3, 002, 241	91, 614	2, 980, 472	2, 882, 722	97, 750	2, 551, 418	2, 420, 741	130, 677
Alabama.....	61, 939	61, 016	923	61, 560	60, 402	1, 158	58, 184	57, 081	1, 103	51, 126	49, 715	1, 411
Arizona.....	13, 479	12, 519	960	11, 450	10, 494	956	10, 651	10, 154	497	8, 415	7, 515	900
Arkansas.....	49, 294	47, 802	1, 492	50, 327	48, 487	1, 840	52, 070	50, 298	1, 772	46, 011	43, 632	2, 379
California.....	119, 860	113, 676	6, 184	119, 392	112, 118	7, 274	123, 126	116, 380	6, 746	108, 060	99, 343	8, 717
Colorado.....	35, 490	32, 004	3, 486	31, 835	28, 205	3, 630	32, 763	30, 639	2, 124	26, 004	22, 525	3, 479
Connecticut.....	31, 681	30, 357	1, 324	28, 870	27, 375	1, 495	26, 300	25, 221	1, 079	25, 155	23, 318	1, 837
Delaware.....	3, 949	3, 625	324	4, 016	3, 784	232	3, 489	3, 261	228	3, 456	3, 146	310
District of Columbia.....	13, 577	12, 515	1, 062	13, 814	12, 549	1, 265	13, 008	11, 480	1, 528	12, 723	10, 395	2, 328
Florida.....	54, 000	52, 519	1, 481	52, 666	51, 182	1, 484	50, 930	49, 108	1, 822	44, 375	41, 786	2, 589
Georgia.....	61, 171	58, 076	3, 095	63, 855	60, 774	3, 081	64, 264	60, 818	3, 446	56, 876	52, 212	4, 664
Idaho.....	11, 648	9, 668	1, 980	11, 171	10, 438	733	12, 478	11, 721	757	10, 743	8, 574	2, 169
Illinois.....	255, 596	253, 124	2, 472	241, 403	238, 980	2, 423	229, 287	226, 502	2, 785	201, 938	199, 273	2, 665
Indiana.....	99, 429	97, 806	1, 623	85, 925	84, 704	1, 221	89, 265	87, 428	1, 837	78, 239	76, 732	1, 507
Iowa.....	34, 299	33, 925	374	31, 592	31, 199	393	30, 543	30, 083	460	27, 110	26, 432	678
Kansas.....	38, 665	37, 357	1, 308	36, 969	35, 882	1, 087	34, 999	32, 528	2, 471	29, 546	27, 336	2, 210
Kentucky.....	72, 930	71, 130	1, 800	67, 330	65, 818	1, 512	63, 962	61, 415	2, 547	58, 027	53, 588	4, 439
Louisiana.....	47, 996	47, 374	622	53, 624	53, 038	586	46, 026	45, 290	736	43, 089	42, 225	864
Maine.....	9, 606	8, 669	937	10, 845	10, 118	727	10, 527	10, 087	440	7, 976	7, 032	944
Maryland.....	19, 062	16, 373	2, 689	19, 762	15, 520	4, 242	18, 867	14, 753	4, 114	17, 543	13, 194	4, 349
Massachusetts.....	130, 059	128, 133	1, 926	127, 846	125, 617	2, 229	126, 967	124, 478	2, 489	105, 270	100, 838	4, 432
Michigan.....	183, 503	181, 395	2, 108	145, 891	143, 854	2, 037	140, 262	139, 029	1, 233	125, 293	123, 081	2, 212
Minnesota.....	69, 572	68, 345	1, 227	66, 869	65, 979	890	64, 445	63, 721	724	54, 630	53, 154	1, 476
Mississippi.....	42, 415	41, 329	1, 086	48, 562	47, 586	976	45, 286	44, 346	940	40, 125	38, 786	1, 339
Missouri.....	112, 188	110, 371	1, 817	109, 287	107, 562	1, 725	102, 453	100, 767	1, 686	84, 762	82, 846	1, 916
Montana.....	24, 280	21, 960	2, 320	20, 845	19, 404	1, 441	19, 811	18, 311	1, 500	17, 699	14, 463	3, 236
Nebraska.....	31, 024	30, 151	873	28, 256	27, 712	544	29, 603	28, 718	885	25, 857	24, 583	1, 274
Nevada.....	2, 642	2, 493	149	2, 647	2, 529	118	2, 476	2, 354	122	1, 945	1, 802	143
New Hampshire.....	10, 096	9, 762	334	11, 221	10, 746	475	9, 934	9, 713	221	8, 400	7, 835	565
New Jersey.....	110, 580	107, 355	3, 225	103, 141	100, 618	2, 523	91, 839	88, 646	3, 193	83, 092	78, 595	4, 497
New Mexico.....	14, 279	13, 607	672	11, 826	11, 311	515	12, 778	12, 367	411	11, 961	10, 693	1, 268
New York City.....	185, 871	183, 316	2, 555	183, 498	180, 909	2, 589	178, 119	174, 549	3, 570	145, 390	143, 065	2, 325
New York (excl. N. Y. C.).....	67, 519	65, 058	2, 461	65, 966	63, 436	2, 530	67, 127	64, 011	3, 116	62, 056	57, 018	5, 038
North Carolina.....	50, 788	48, 934	1, 854	54, 103	52, 288	1, 815	49, 651	47, 792	1, 859	43, 438	41, 038	2, 400
North Dakota.....	16, 807	15, 657	1, 150	15, 121	14, 394	727	14, 647	13, 951	696	13, 748	12, 287	1, 461
Ohio.....	285, 884	285, 040	844	262, 082	261, 293	789	245, 015	243, 725	1, 290	202, 825	201, 036	1, 789
Oklahoma.....	73, 176	69, 745	3, 431	69, 541	66, 167	3, 374	66, 641	63, 451	3, 190	55, 983	51, 603	4, 380
Oregon.....	18, 727	17, 497	1, 230	19, 505	18, 421	1, 084	18, 942	17, 986	956	16, 933	15, 435	1, 498
Pennsylvania.....	277, 783	274, 100	3, 683	261, 891	257, 909	3, 982	241, 248	234, 786	6, 462	180, 187	173, 529	6, 658
Rhode Island.....	17, 002	16, 664	338	16, 394	16, 203	191	15, 626	15, 272	354	15, 205	13, 855	1, 350
South Carolina.....	50, 008	47, 244	2, 764	43, 682	40, 837	2, 845	48, 444	45, 245	3, 199	43, 637	38, 938	4, 699
South Dakota.....	16, 397	15, 617	780	16, 014	15, 338	676	16, 534	15, 878	656	15, 330	13, 942	1, 388
Tennessee.....	48, 506	46, 951	1, 555	53, 606	51, 636	1, 970	53, 436	51, 588	1, 848	44, 994	42, 739	2, 255
Texas.....	96, 559	92, 928	3, 631	112, 328	107, 351	4, 977	114, 431	107, 642	6, 789	97, 008	89, 528	7, 480
Utah.....	15, 368	13, 166	2, 202	14, 916	12, 922	1, 994	14, 743	13, 082	1, 661	12, 012	10, 267	1, 745
Vermont.....	6, 800	6, 047	753	8, 188	7, 662	526	6, 558	5, 900	658	5, 268	4, 776	492
Virginia.....	31, 468	27, 608	3, 860	31, 669	27, 905	3, 764	30, 900	26, 964	3, 936	28, 775	24, 208	4, 567
Washington.....	56, 892	51, 585	5, 307	53, 727	48, 191	5, 536	48, 596	44, 441	4, 155	37, 404	34, 490	2, 914
West Virginia.....	53, 621	53, 131	490	50, 185	49, 612	573	48, 510	48, 076	434	40, 925	40, 492	433
Wisconsin.....	85, 303	84, 349	954	79, 192	78, 453	739	75, 491	74, 665	826	63, 539	62, 413	1, 126
Wyoming.....	4, 690	4, 259	431	4, 834	4, 235	599	4, 928	4, 372	556	3, 762	3, 149	613
Undistributed by states.....										163		163
Alaska.....	306		306	60		60	394		394	760		760
Hawaii.....	3, 173	3, 173		3, 094	3, 094		2, 649	2, 649		2, 284	2, 284	
Puerto Rico.....				168		168	1, 003		1, 003	3, 048		3, 048
Virgin Islands.....	1, 125		1, 125	1, 294		1, 294	246		246	1, 298		1, 298

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-FINANCED PROJECTS OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, BY STATES AND BY AGENCIES

JUNE 28, 1939

State	Grand Total	Department of Agriculture					Department of Commerce		Department of the Interior		Department of Labor		Department of the Navy		Veterans' Administration	War Department			Other Agencies
		Total	Biological Survey	Entomology and Plant Quarantine	Forest Service	Soil Conservation Service	Other	Bureau of Fisheries	Total	National Park Service	Other	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Yards and Docks	Department of Treasury		Total	Corps of Engineers	Quartermaster Corps	
Total	130,677	49,066	2,485	13,728	13,303	18,106	1,444	576	18,716	16,078	2,638	1,779	15,650	2,960	778	40,599	1,441	39,128	583
Alabama	1,411	900		159	68	673		5	277	273	4	12		2		215		345	
Arizona	1,900	565		202	342	21			98	82	16	7	3,367	89	147	1,962		1,962	
Arkansas	2,379	2,274		72	273	1,929			664	629	35	118	12	6		1,376		1,976	
California	8,717	902		1,321	147	147		14	301	301	2	40	73	2		945			
Colorado	3,479	1,173	51	179	7	145		8	76	76				15					
Connecticut	1,837	689		537	7				15										
Delaware	310	86		2		84			129	136	293	192	517						104
District of Columbia	2,328	661			71	62	528		193	193			211						243
Florida	2,589	1,267	226	330	159	1,117		46	994	971	23	71		6		1,935		711	128
Georgia	4,664	1,692				887													
Idaho	2,169	2,131	116	1,217	715	83		30	8		8	52		24	106	1,166		1,166	
Illinois	2,665	1,118		63	63	867			169	169	9	77				1,111		1,111	
Indiana	1,507	793		243	35	425		32	583	562	21	28		2	126	1,433		1,433	
Iowa	678	379		220		159									18	3,711		3,711	
Kansas	2,210	732			636				173	171	2	10		14		136		136	
Kentucky	4,439	542			147	395						9	370						
Louisiana	4,864	653	181		135	337		46	136	251	5	11	1,115	192		1,546		1,546	
Maine	944	429	90	216	4	119			256	305	19	159	1,093	23	33	2,335	333	2,002	
Maryland	4,349	1,229	123	41	12	137	916	1	324										
Massachusetts	4,432	461		456	8				946	946		24		44	91	333		333	
Michigan	2,212	774		438	188	148			246	246		36		18		33		33	
Minnesota	1,476	1,082	126	471	159	323			917	917	15								
Mississippi	1,339	701		12	103	645			355	355		33				64		64	
Missouri	1,916	577	105	153	186	124			1,176	1,176		29		70		312		312	
Montana	3,236	1,896	518	43	692	643			1,025	1,025		43		2					14
Nebraska	1,274	1,109		70	873	166			106	106									
Nevada	143	143																	
New Hampshire	565	253		235	18			70	230	230		12		27	73	2,457		2,457	
New Jersey	4,497	1,498		1,498					155	157	18	80	207			66		66	
New Mexico	1,268	1,640		11	470	159			561	557	4	1							
New York City	2,325	20		20					91	33	58	43	1,731	293		126		126	111
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	5,038	2,445	39	1,856	14	536		8	19	19		71		14		2,481		2,481	
North Carolina	2,400	673		10	361	299		6	1,300	1,272	28	3		11	3	103		403	
North Dakota	1,461	1,327	286	66	720	255			128										
Ohio	1,780	897		327	12	558			17			91		61	29	687		687	7
Oklahoma	4,380	1,784		1,027	10	747		11	355	325	30	18				2,212		2,212	
Oregon	349	1,119		332	707	63		19	332	330	2	16				799		799	10
Pennsylvania	6,658	1,284		993	82	299		67	1,219	1,216	3	153	1,285	1,851		1,111		1,111	
Rhode Island	1,350	292		28		268			618	618		18	279	2		305		305	
South Carolina	4,690	1,434	144	28	31	1,231		23	687	667	20	7	2,243						
South Dakota	1,388	1,221	197	41	793	100			165	165		2		4	68				
Tennessee	2,255	1,860		206	60	920		107	851	851	10	122		8		5,013		5,013	74
Texas	7,780	2,221	72	181	430	1,538		2	27		27			2		837		837	
Utah	1,743	806		25	451	120			303	303						53		53	
Vermont	4,567	825		384											34				
Virginia	4,567	825		411	119				807	807		27	2,148	2		758		758	
Washington	2,014	637		46	531	10		55	57	54	3	29	765	207		1,164		1,164	
West Virginia	1,430	393		367	81							17		29					
Wisconsin	1,126	1,063		458	190	415		2	15		15	3				190		190	
Wyoming	613	363	211	5	105	42			57	57						163		163	
Undistributed by states	163								633	633									
Alaska	769	127		127															
Puerto Rico	3,018																		
Virgin Islands	1,298								1,298				243			2,805		2,805	

TABLE V.—STATE DISTRIBUTIONS OF WPA WORKERS, BY AGE GROUPS, BY SIZE OF FAMILIES, AND BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 1939

State	Age in Years						Number of Persons in Family					Duration of Employment of February 1939 Workers, in Months					
	Percent						Percent					Median			Percent		
	Median	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Aver- age (mean)	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and more	Total	Men	Wom- en	Less than 18	18-35	36 and over
United States	39.4	12.6	26.6	23.9	21.1	15.8	3.76	10.7	42.3	28.8	18.2	12.4	12.2	14.6	70.0	13.1	16.9
Alabama	36.5	15.7	30.4	22.7	17.8	13.4	4.06	5.2	41.8	31.7	21.3	11.3	11.0	14.2	81.0	9.9	9.1
Arizona	38.8	14.2	27.5	20.9	20.7	16.7	3.82	11.4	40.2	28.1	20.3	10.9	10.7	14.1	71.4	18.1	10.5
Arkansas	36.3	14.7	32.2	22.3	16.6	14.2	3.92	4.4	44.1	32.9	18.6	10.3	9.9	12.7	79.7	10.6	9.7
California	42.4	9.1	23.5	23.6	24.6	19.2	2.89	24.8	45.8	20.2	9.2	10.9	10.2	18.8	69.6	13.3	17.1
Colorado	39.3	11.9	27.6	23.7	22.3	14.5	4.10	6.1	40.4	31.2	22.3	13.1	12.6	16.6	72.5	12.9	14.6
Connecticut	40.0	15.2	24.1	22.4	21.7	16.6	3.82	11.0	40.9	28.9	19.2	10.6	10.4	13.1	74.8	8.9	16.3
Delaware	41.4	9.3	25.3	23.8	23.0	18.6	3.73	10.5	43.9	27.6	18.0	12.6	12.0	14.6	72.2	13.3	14.5
District of Columbia	39.4	9.0	27.5	29.1	20.7	13.7	2.92	28.4	41.0	19.9	10.7	11.4	11.2	13.2	68.8	8.6	22.6
Florida	42.4	9.6	23.3	23.2	22.9	21.0	3.61	11.3	44.3	28.5	15.9	10.1	9.6	12.0	76.4	19.4	4.2
Georgia	36.0	17.1	30.2	23.6	17.3	11.8	3.83	7.3	44.3	29.8	18.6	9.8	8.8	16.5	79.1	10.8	10.1
Idaho	39.8	12.4	27.2	20.3	21.5	18.6	4.03	7.1	39.2	32.7	21.0	9.2	8.8	14.7	81.8	13.0	5.2
Illinois	39.8	12.4	26.1	24.2	22.5	14.8	3.23	19.1	44.4	24.0	12.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	70.7	10.9	18.4
Indiana	41.2	10.2	25.2	23.1	22.7	18.8	3.70	9.0	46.1	27.6	17.3	13.4	13.5	12.6	69.7	10.1	20.2
Iowa	41.0	9.7	25.4	24.6	23.2	17.1	4.21	2.6	41.2	33.1	23.1	14.5	14.4	14.6	65.0	17.2	17.8
Kansas	42.3	7.4	25.2	23.9	23.4	20.1	3.98	6.5	42.0	31.0	20.5	15.8	15.4	17.4	58.8	18.8	22.4
Kentucky	36.5	13.3	32.2	26.0	17.5	11.0	4.77	2.3	31.1	33.4	33.2	14.4	14.0	16.3	62.7	19.7	17.6
Louisiana	38.3	12.3	28.9	24.9	20.9	13.0	3.84	8.5	43.7	28.8	19.0	11.0	10.4	16.9	70.2	12.0	17.8
Maine	39.0	11.5	28.5	24.1	20.8	15.1	4.32	6.9	36.5	30.7	25.9	9.4	9.0	15.6	87.8	9.9	2.3
Maryland	39.4	12.0	26.3	24.9	20.8	16.0	3.97	10.1	39.9	28.1	21.9	12.1	11.6	21.4	65.9	15.4	18.7
Massachusetts	40.2	14.5	24.1	23.2	20.9	17.3	3.72	13.2	40.2	28.7	17.9	12.0	11.3	29.2	69.6	12.5	17.9
Michigan	39.2	15.7	24.8	22.2	21.7	15.6	3.39	15.5	45.9	24.4	14.2	10.9	11.0	9.2	80.0	8.1	11.9
Minnesota	40.1	10.6	26.6	25.2	22.5	15.1	3.93	7.9	41.1	31.6	19.4	13.8	13.5	16.4	67.4	13.5	19.1
Mississippi	37.9	11.9	30.4	23.6	17.3	16.8	3.77	7.0	45.8	30.0	17.2	10.4	8.9	15.4	77.7	13.7	8.6
Missouri	40.6	9.2	26.6	24.3	21.3	18.6	3.89	6.9	44.2	29.1	19.8	13.7	13.6	15.0	66.4	16.9	16.7
Montana	40.8	10.3	26.3	22.6	24.0	16.8	3.67	13.5	39.7	30.0	16.8	10.9	10.6	13.2	75.9	16.1	8.0
Nebraska	40.7	10.5	25.8	24.2	23.0	16.5	3.97	5.5	43.1	31.6	19.8	13.2	12.9	15.9	67.8	21.7	10.5
Nevada	48.3	8.2	16.3	18.5	24.1	32.9	2.66	35.8	37.1	18.4	8.7	10.4	9.7	13.8	76.3	15.3	8.4
New Hampshire	40.4	17.8	21.3	21.1	18.9	20.9	3.48	18.2	41.6	23.7	16.5	11.9	11.3	16.8	70.2	14.6	15.2
New Jersey	41.5	11.6	23.1	24.3	24.3	16.7	3.73	11.0	41.8	29.7	17.5	14.6	14.2	17.8	62.5	19.5	18.0
New Mexico	37.4	13.4	30.0	26.0	20.1	10.5	4.85	3.2	28.9	33.1	34.8	9.9	9.6	13.5	78.2	16.8	5.0
New York City	39.0	11.4	27.6	28.4	21.6	11.0	3.32	17.0	42.2	29.9	10.9	23.7	25.0	16.6	44.4	13.5	42.1
New York (excl. N. Y. C.)	42.8	8.3	22.2	25.4	25.7	18.4	4.61	3.7	41.0	32.6	22.7	14.5	13.6	27.8	56.7	15.5	27.8
North Carolina	37.6	14.9	28.4	23.4	18.2	15.1	4.27	6.4	36.7	31.0	25.9	10.3	9.5	13.8	76.4	14.0	9.6
North Dakota	38.6	10.7	30.2	23.2	20.1	15.8	4.40	3.9	36.2	34.2	25.7	13.6	13.2	21.1	66.3	24.7	9.0
Ohio	38.7	14.4	26.7	23.4	21.0	14.5	3.51	11.9	47.1	26.3	14.7	12.3	12.5	10.4	78.8	8.2	13.0
Oklahoma	38.6	9.8	30.8	24.1	19.5	15.8	4.26	4.4	37.5	33.8	24.3	12.5	12.3	14.4	74.9	19.5	5.6
Oregon	43.8	7.8	21.2	24.3	26.9	19.8	3.49	9.9	48.5	28.0	13.6	10.8	10.1	24.2	73.1	11.6	15.3
Pennsylvania	39.6	14.3	25.7	22.2	19.9	17.9	3.86	9.9	41.5	28.8	19.8	14.7	14.7	14.6	61.6	15.0	23.4
Rhode Island	39.9	14.4	23.8	24.4	21.5	15.9	3.74	14.1	40.0	26.5	19.4	11.9	11.7	16.0	65.6	17.8	16.6
South Carolina	35.5	19.2	29.7	21.7	17.4	12.0	4.06	8.2	39.4	29.7	22.7	9.0	8.7	11.7	82.7	7.1	10.2
South Dakota	39.2	11.7	28.0	23.1	21.6	15.6	4.18	3.0	41.3	33.5	22.2	10.5	10.0	17.5	73.8	19.8	6.4
Tennessee	37.2	14.2	30.1	23.4	17.4	14.9	4.19	4.1	40.2	32.3	23.4	10.2	10.1	11.6	77.8	9.0	13.2
Texas	37.9	12.9	29.1	25.5	19.7	12.8	4.19	4.7	39.1	33.3	22.9	10.0	8.7	13.4	79.7	14.2	6.1
Utah	37.8	13.0	30.2	22.7	20.3	13.8	4.41	2.4	35.8	36.4	25.4	9.4	9.2	11.6	82.2	12.2	5.6
Vermont	39.7	16.4	23.6	22.2	19.0	18.8	3.71	13.4	41.3	27.0	18.3	9.8	9.3	13.7	84.2	10.9	4.9
Virginia	39.7	13.0	24.9	23.9	19.2	19.0	4.15	8.9	37.5	28.9	24.7	11.6	10.4	15.9	70.2	13.4	16.4
Washington	42.7	9.7	23.0	22.8	24.5	20.0	3.56	8.1	48.2	29.8	13.9	11.0	10.8	12.9	76.8	12.4	10.8
West Virginia	37.9	12.1	30.2	24.8	19.4	13.5	4.76	4.2	30.4	32.1	33.3	15.5	15.3	16.9	60.6	13.4	26.0
Wisconsin	40.1	10.7	26.8	24.2	22.2	16.1	3.80	11.2	41.0	29.1	18.7	13.8	13.7	16.4	69.0	11.4	19.6
Wyoming	40.6	12.6	25.4	21.0	23.0	18.0	3.57	11.5	44.2	29.0	15.3	9.0	8.1	12.4	82.1	11.1	6.8

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 21, 1939

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	Conservation	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities	White Collar				Goods, Other Than Sewing	Sanitation and Health	Miscellaneous
								Educational	Recreation	Professional, clerical, and service	Sewing			
United States	2,435,930	1,039,603	223,758	172,840	103,379	227,968	47,163	37,676	41,780	235,871	179,830	31,447	47,355	47,260
Alabama	50,039	29,551	3,850	1,053	615	946	144	711	506	4,040	2,138	1,027	3,297	2,161
Arizona	7,585	4,457	1,180	11	56	391		189	201	519	250		213	118
Arkansas	43,781	30,186	3,276	519	283	220	387	263	274	3,494	3,247	532	233	867
California	100,883	15,776	13,730	8,978	12,954	8,342	2,989	1,762	3,988	14,251	11,188	2,286	274	4,365
Colorado	22,461	7,241	2,875	995	1,556	2,670	898	393	271	2,078	2,050	784	336	314
Connecticut	23,362	7,751	2,788	2,330	942	3,540	392	507	239	2,041	982	426	774	650
Delaware	3,153	524	352	144	91	882	141	25	90	206	592		33	73
District of Columbia	10,461	1,517	2,459	368	132	1,773	96	273	149	2,592	574	287	66	175
Florida	41,851	17,926	4,251	1,624	770	2,038	1,000	563	191	3,213	7,112	1,069	1,512	591
Georgia	52,611	27,048	4,381	1,670	292	2,741	1,033	1,165	532	3,879	4,962	777	2,579	952
Idaho	8,638	2,603	1,082	378	2,143	794	199	193	170	137	471	109	193	166
Illinois	200,728	73,853	14,869	22,633	8,863	28,106	1,401	2,756	5,178	25,226	9,339	2,483	2,429	3,592
Indiana	76,460	44,541	4,696	4,372	6,385	4,683	180	544	1,736	3,815	3,573	396	744	795
Iowa	26,343	13,055	2,190	1,195	874	2,094	1,000	222	570	2,339	1,757	380	82	585
Kansas	27,766	12,731	2,036	3,455	1,416	1,455	877	379	334	1,687	2,350	178	413	455
Kentucky	53,814	34,133	5,391	817	81	2,341	112	710	733	4,320	3,628	222	585	741
Louisiana	42,456	19,270	3,081	4,578	1,132	2,080	579	881	334	3,698	4,090	446	791	686
Maine	7,217	3,884	624	429	164	750	78	87		405	585	28	143	
Maryland	13,358	5,784	1,312	654	109	1,614	13	121	330	1,094	786		208	1,333
Massachusetts	101,009	26,402	11,067	6,925	11,788	13,840	2,536	677	1,880	12,870	7,009	2,080	252	3,683
Michigan	122,747	65,292	7,541	6,922	6,281	15,951	1,176	843	1,895	8,672	6,005	649		1,520
Minnesota	53,080	18,020	5,783	5,553	3,097	6,582	800	473	975	5,726	4,652	264		1,155
Mississippi	38,722	18,231	2,788	684	698	733	235	836	461	5,377	2,806	284	5,088	498
Missouri	83,776	39,279	9,956	3,734	6,703	9,091	443	599	728	4,904	4,422	1,819	940	1,248
Montana	14,502	5,285	1,260	1,158	1,570	969	156	396	337	1,136	1,587	112	146	480
Nebraska	25,060	10,263	2,505	1,526	702	2,895	52	388	563	1,917	1,475	709	651	684
Nevada	1,810	458	98	371	47	162		44	58	139	314		67	52
New Hampshire	7,968	1,454	229	944	1,277	2,053		76	14	406	1,197	22		296
New Jersey	78,520	31,486	8,696	8,976	2,061	7,481	829	1,020	927	10,752	4,682	489	597	524
New Mexico	10,715	2,965	2,740	550	1,634	614	303	168	112	328	697	26	215	363
New York City	143,584	18,011	23,316	15,042		15,710	18,108	8,552	4,089	30,120	3,183	205	2,900	4,348
New York (excluding New York City)	57,362	21,673	6,291	4,375	702	11,436	2,003	974	609	2,960	3,994	931	61	1,353
North Carolina	41,309	17,635	4,088	4,015	423	2,109	554	837	596	4,180	4,283	279	1,607	703
North Dakota	12,359	3,656	1,699	514	2,794	611	19	210	374	708	840	189	400	345
Ohio	202,174	110,363	9,195	23,593	1,652	18,982	1,779	1,701	3,436	17,209	11,014	1,183	684	1,383
Oklahoma	52,531	30,030	6,486	1,565	573	2,393	303	309	451	3,534	2,927	1,638	1,287	1,035
Oregon	15,606	7,184	1,569	850	743	1,619	230	263	303	1,093	1,020	205	161	366
Pennsylvania	179,784	102,017	10,720	7,333	4,292	11,257	939	2,227	2,403	14,443	20,222	141	1,916	1,874
Rhode Island	13,742	2,030	1,188	1,412	2,718	2,577	22	224	239	632	1,588	155	517	440
South Carolina	39,002	15,719	6,338	1,452	359	893	405	491	414	3,803	2,839	2,025	3,202	1,062
South Dakota	13,967	5,279	1,206	711	2,017	798	241	201	421	643	1,310	455	452	233
Tennessee	43,003	26,011	2,108	1,221	445	1,609	222	639	345	1,868	1,254	1,656	5,194	431
Texas	90,318	38,455	8,936	2,690	2,149	4,627	323	1,334	1,333	7,539	18,570	1,667	1,851	844
Utah	10,356	3,307	1,362	215	1,387	1,671	163	285	338	444	728	28	217	181
Vermont	4,698	2,267	434	118	356	268	15	96	63	636	374	23		48
Virginia	24,292	10,000	2,251	751	322	1,691	403	546	436	2,901	2,912	670	1,010	399
Washington	34,483	9,332	3,406	2,334	1,635	9,200	1,629	468	621	2,134	2,714	82	154	684
West Virginia	40,612	26,741	1,632	649	375	1,187	1,030	737	520	1,747	2,972	166	2,589	267
Wisconsin	62,701	16,635	4,184	10,214	5,355	10,269	726	434	903	7,670	2,146	1,847	398	1,920
Wyoming	3,171	959	233	240	366	200		64	110	346	510	27	37	79

TABLE VII.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

JUNE 21, 1939

State	Total	High-ways, Roads, and Streets	Public Buildings	Parks and Other Recreational Facilities	Conservation	Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities	White Collar			Sewing	Goods, Other Than Sewing	Sanitation and Health	Miscellaneous
								Education	Recreation	Professional, clerical, and service				
United States.....	100.0	42.7	9.2	7.0	4.2	9.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	10.0	7.4	1.3	1.9	1.9
Alabama.....	100.0	59.0	7.7	2.1	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.4	1.0	8.1	4.3	2.1	6.6	4.3
Arizona.....	100.0	58.8	15.6	0.1	0.7	5.2	.....	2.5	2.6	6.8	3.3	.....	2.8	1.6
Arkansas.....	100.0	69.0	7.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	8.0	7.4	1.2	0.5	2.0
California.....	100.0	15.6	13.6	8.9	12.8	8.3	3.0	1.7	4.0	14.1	11.1	2.3	0.3	4.3
Colorado.....	100.0	32.2	12.8	4.4	6.9	11.9	4.0	1.8	1.2	9.3	9.1	3.5	1.5	1.4
Connecticut.....	100.0	33.2	11.9	10.0	4.0	15.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	8.7	4.2	1.8	3.3	2.8
Delaware.....	100.0	16.6	11.2	4.6	2.9	28.0	4.5	0.8	2.8	6.5	18.8	.....	1.0	2.3
District of Columbia.....	100.0	14.5	23.5	3.5	1.3	17.0	0.9	2.6	1.4	24.8	5.5	2.7	0.6	1.7
Florida.....	100.0	42.8	10.2	3.9	1.8	4.9	2.4	1.3	0.5	7.7	17.0	2.5	3.6	1.4
Georgia.....	100.0	52.6	8.3	3.2	0.5	5.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	7.4	9.4	1.5	4.9	1.8
Idaho.....	100.0	30.1	12.5	4.4	24.8	9.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.6	5.5	1.3	2.2	1.9
Illinois.....	100.0	36.8	7.4	11.3	4.4	14.0	0.7	1.4	2.6	12.6	4.6	1.2	1.2	1.8
Indiana.....	100.0	58.3	6.1	5.7	8.4	6.1	0.2	0.7	2.3	5.0	4.7	0.5	1.0	1.0
Iowa.....	100.0	49.6	8.3	4.5	3.3	8.0	3.8	0.8	2.2	8.9	6.7	1.4	0.3	2.2
Kansas.....	100.0	45.9	7.3	12.4	5.1	5.2	3.2	1.4	1.2	6.1	8.5	0.6	1.5	1.6
Kentucky.....	100.0	63.4	10.0	1.5	0.2	4.4	0.2	1.3	1.4	8.0	6.7	0.4	1.1	1.4
Louisiana.....	100.0	45.4	7.2	10.8	2.7	7.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	8.7	9.4	1.0	1.9	1.6
Maine.....	100.0	53.8	8.6	5.9	2.3	11.0	1.1	1.2	.....	5.6	8.1	0.4	.....	2.0
Maryland.....	100.0	43.3	9.8	4.9	0.8	12.1	0.1	0.9	2.5	8.2	5.9	.....	1.5	10.0
Massachusetts.....	100.0	26.1	11.0	6.9	11.7	13.7	2.5	0.7	1.9	12.7	6.9	2.1	0.2	3.6
Michigan.....	100.0	53.2	6.2	5.6	5.1	13.0	1.0	0.7	1.5	7.1	4.9	0.5	.....	1.2
Minnesota.....	100.0	33.9	10.9	10.5	5.8	12.4	1.5	0.9	1.8	10.8	8.8	0.5	.....	2.2
Mississippi.....	100.0	47.1	7.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.6	2.2	1.2	13.9	7.2	0.7	13.1	1.3
Missouri.....	100.0	46.9	11.9	4.1	8.0	10.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	5.8	5.3	2.2	1.1	1.5
Montana.....	100.0	36.5	8.7	8.0	10.8	6.7	1.1	2.1	2.3	7.8	10.9	0.8	1.0	3.3
Nebraska.....	100.0	43.9	10.0	6.1	2.8	11.6	0.2	1.5	2.2	7.7	5.9	2.8	2.6	2.7
Nevada.....	100.0	25.3	5.4	20.5	2.6	9.0	.....	2.4	3.2	7.7	17.3	.....	3.7	2.9
New Hampshire.....	100.0	18.2	2.9	11.8	16.0	25.8	.....	1.0	0.2	5.1	15.0	0.3	.....	3.7
New Jersey.....	100.0	40.1	11.1	11.4	2.6	9.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	13.7	6.0	0.6	0.8	0.7
New Mexico.....	100.0	27.7	25.6	5.1	15.3	5.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	3.1	6.5	0.2	2.0	3.4
New York City.....	100.0	12.5	16.2	10.5	.....	11.0	12.6	6.0	2.9	21.0	2.2	0.1	2.0	3.0
New York (excluding New York City).....	100.0	37.8	11.0	7.6	1.2	19.9	3.5	1.7	1.1	5.2	7.0	1.6	0.1	2.3
North Carolina.....	100.0	42.7	9.9	9.7	1.0	5.1	1.3	2.0	1.5	10.1	10.4	0.7	3.9	1.7
North Dakota.....	100.0	29.6	13.8	4.2	22.6	4.9	0.2	1.7	3.0	5.7	6.8	1.5	3.2	2.8
Ohio.....	100.0	54.6	4.5	11.7	0.8	9.1	0.9	0.8	1.7	8.5	5.5	0.6	0.3	0.7
Oklahoma.....	100.0	57.2	12.3	3.0	1.1	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	6.7	5.6	3.1	2.4	2.0
Oregon.....	100.0	46.0	10.1	5.4	4.8	10.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	7.0	6.5	1.3	1.1	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	56.7	6.0	4.1	2.4	6.3	0.5	1.2	1.3	8.0	11.3	0.1	1.1	1.0
Rhode Island.....	100.0	14.8	8.6	10.3	19.8	18.7	0.2	1.6	1.7	4.6	11.6	1.1	3.8	3.2
South Carolina.....	100.0	40.3	16.2	3.7	0.9	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	9.8	7.3	5.2	8.2	2.7
South Dakota.....	100.0	37.8	8.6	5.1	14.5	5.7	1.7	1.4	3.0	4.6	9.4	3.3	3.2	1.7
Tennessee.....	100.0	60.5	4.9	2.8	1.0	3.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	4.4	2.9	3.9	12.1	1.0
Texas.....	100.0	42.6	9.9	3.0	2.4	5.1	0.4	1.5	1.5	8.3	20.6	1.8	2.0	0.9
Utah.....	100.0	31.9	13.4	2.1	13.4	16.1	1.6	2.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	0.3	2.1	1.7
Vermont.....	100.0	48.3	9.2	2.5	7.6	5.7	0.3	2.1	1.3	13.5	8.0	0.5	.....	1.0
Virginia.....	100.0	41.2	9.3	3.1	1.3	7.0	1.6	2.2	1.8	11.9	12.0	2.7	4.2	1.7
Washington.....	100.0	27.1	9.9	6.8	4.7	26.9	4.7	1.4	1.8	6.2	7.9	0.2	0.4	2.0
West Virginia.....	100.0	65.9	4.0	1.6	0.9	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.3	4.3	7.3	0.4	6.4	0.7
Wisconsin.....	100.0	26.5	6.7	16.3	8.6	16.4	1.2	0.7	1.4	12.2	3.4	2.9	0.6	3.1
Wyoming.....	100.0	30.2	7.3	7.6	11.5	6.3	.....	2.0	3.5	10.9	16.1	0.9	1.2	2.5

TABLE VIII.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER ALL ERA ACTS COMBINED AND UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938, BY AGENCIES

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 ^a						ERA Act of 1938 ^a	
	Expenditures during year ending June 30—					Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
	Total	1935 and 1936	1937	1938	1939			
Grand total	\$11,171,431,434	\$10,904,286,643	\$2,860,508,932	\$2,001,240,379	\$2,617,972,816	\$2,581,117,612	\$2,527,210,290	\$2,405,935,699
Department of Agriculture	1,403,296,437	1,339,498,206	512,370,885	276,321,183	239,222,072	227,034,003	208,409,073	195,426,352
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	122,003	107,423	1,887,176	568,300	107,423	122,003	117,445	107,423
Agricultural Economics	3,006,003	2,727,870	1,887,176	568,300	272,394	200,000	152,301	127,000
Agricultural Engineering	11,013	7,019	904,524	7,894	3,898	3,900	3,898	3,898
Animal Industry	1,649,703	736,368	904,524	7,894	917	1,000,718	1,302,716	1,220,480
Biological Survey	5,173,509	332,273	1,000,718	1,496,376	1,474,694	1,321,786	1,302,716	1,220,480
Dairy Industry	2,990	2,990	11,537,341	7,015,674	7,428,507	7,655,474	7,467,090	7,056,047
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	41,513,796	40,596,837	11,537,341	7,015,674	7,428,507	7,655,474	7,467,090	7,056,047
Extension Service	2,004,060	2,004,060	160,297,254	160,297,254	180,557,281	180,955,617	179,927,086	169,285,114
Farm Security Administration	713,785,461	134,518,439	215,370,456	12,243,003	7,454,639	6,813,123	6,646,838	6,154,842
Forest Service	57,929,998	57,929,998	22,870,456	12,243,003	7,454,639	6,813,123	6,646,838	6,154,842
Home Economics	2,679,200	2,585,788	1,320,209	683,029	582,594	541,523	522,494	496,030
National Agricultural Research Center	1,099,200	445,891	1,320,209	683,029	445,891	1,099,200	543,801	445,891
Plant Industry	39,770	39,770	39,186	384	445,891	1,099,200	543,801	445,891
Public Roads	506,828,002	478,384,750	241,041,577	70,692,964	30,112,064	10,711,206	9,786,818	8,796,703
Soil Conservation Service	37,836,853	36,732,994	9,323,569	2,740,428	8,937,891	10,711,206	9,786,818	8,796,703
Weather Bureau	18,781	18,781	7,091	10	1,671,204	2,113,772	1,937,076	1,726,894
General administrative expenses	14,079,067	13,734,996	3,439,938	1,671,204	1,813,020	15,553,999	1,937,076	1,726,894
General administrative expenses	15,553,999	13,487,179	3,439,938	1,671,204	1,813,020	15,553,999	1,937,076	1,726,894
Administrator of the Unemployment Census	1,895,000	1,892,317	1,777,200	1,777,200	85,057			
Advisory Committee on Allocations	17,127	17,127	1	1				
Alloy Dyeing Authority	365,107	365,107	164,358	164,358	38,692			
Architect of the Capitol	365,510	364,697	371	371	282,043	301,894	278,298	229,189
Civil Aeronautics Authority ^b	318,540	281,858	11,857	11,857	116,322			
U. S. Civil Service Commission	119,536	119,530	50,164,244	50,164,244	1,013,528			
Civilian Conservation Corps	593,619,080	592,628,650	541,034,556	541,034,556	670,612			
Department of Commerce	12,782,046	12,638,572	4,903,708	4,903,708	229,865	736,180	643,333	621,506
Air Commerce ^c	267,061	267,061	4,417,306	4,417,306	37,106	23,106	23,106	23,106
Census	10,740,420	10,770,265	134,928	134,928	31,518	683,301	594,343	576,116
Fisheries	833,457	726,272	48,873	48,873	576,116			
Industrial Economics	99,968	99,968	62,769	62,769	407			
Lighthouses	19,029	19,029	18,253	18,253				
Standards	75,000	75,000	53,450	53,450	31			
General administrative expenses	707,111	700,977	320,551	320,551	25,782	30,073	25,884	25,284
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation	176,150	175,170	133,435	133,435	8,101			
U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	39,425,000	21,531,787	6,231,265	6,231,265	8,359,319	5,590,000	5,382,724	5,371,015
Farm Credit Administration	16,881,300	16,883,907	4,681,720	4,681,720	-303			
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	934,272,779	934,211,415	3,978,075	3,978,075	481,270	4,330,000	4,287,906	4,287,906
General Accounting Office	15,330,000	15,280,709	3,565,572	3,565,572	4,319,835	4,330,000	4,287,906	4,287,906
Department of the Interior	198,941,738	187,440,303	63,108,503	63,108,503	42,479,248	20,624,774	19,430,253	17,990,178
Bituminous Coal Commission	70,517	70,517	21,822	21,822	57,206,193			
Office of Education	3,213,231	3,120,298	1,751,203	1,751,203	573,500	590,000	557,843	536,644
Geological Survey	108,694	108,694	90,503	90,503	1,403			
Office of Indian Affairs	2,182,066	2,180,241	1,515,175	1,515,175	16,551,648	8,804,903	8,242,663	7,305,189
National Park Service	39,632,913	38,281,890	10,670,926	10,670,926	16,551,648	8,804,903	8,242,663	7,305,189
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Admin	57,078,769	55,801,618	21,661,695	21,661,695	13,722,813	9,905,838	9,450,185	8,801,060
Bureau of Reclamation	66,052,000	64,288,001	25,402,840	25,402,840	6,904,973			
St. Elizabeths' Hospital	9,306	9,306						
Territories and Island Possessions:								
Alaska Railroad	449,800	255,906	170,777	170,777	226,932	239,400	239,400	192,959
Alaska Road Commission	1,134,930	1,119,446	561,349	561,349	376,749	10,522	10,522	10,522
Alaska—miscellaneous	199,052	163,105	20,359	20,359	113,107	130,811	113,107	108,250
Government of the Virgin Islands	1,404,558	1,380,287	401,520	401,520	431,851	431,851	403,275	361,417
U. S. Housing Authority ^d	21,044,742	20,074,927	19,770,700	19,770,700	3,515,713	521,949	423,060	394,059
General administrative expenses	4,524,130	4,287,288	1,401,773	1,401,773	439,197			

^a Transfers of WPA funds to other agencies under the ERA Act of 1938 are included in the respective agency amounts.^b Funds transferred from allocations made originally to the Bureau of Air Commerce, Department of Commerce.^c Reflects transfers made to the Civil Aeronautics Authority.^d Expenditures made by the PWA Housing Division on projects transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority are included in the Housing Division item.

(Continued on next page)

TABLE VIII.—STATUS OF FUNDS UNDER ALL ERA ACTS COMBINED AND UNDER THE ERA ACT OF 1938, BY AGENCIES—Continued

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

APPENDIX TABLES

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Agency	ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 ^a					ERA Act of 1938 ^a			
	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures during year ending June 30—				Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
			Total	1935 and 1936	1937	1938			
Department of Justice—	\$4,321,439	\$3,881,110	\$3,735,797	\$653,762	\$974,382	\$1,186,832	\$1,306,130	\$936,189	\$850,017
Attorney General's Office	43,500	43,410	37,997			34,468	3,500	3,465	3,465
Bureau of Prisons	50,000	44,213	44,156				50,000	49,213	44,156
General administrative expenses	4,277,939	3,788,487	3,653,644	653,762	974,382	1,152,364	1,252,630	883,511	802,306
Department of Labor	37,688,884	35,576,348	35,474,007	11,060,140	15,233,165	7,061,480	3,892,607	2,010,015	1,914,332
U. S. Employment Service	33,955,001	31,976,450	31,946,142	10,748,554	13,490,416	6,456,767	3,000,000		1,188,412
Immigration and Naturalization	2,173,328	173,328	173,328	116,731	58,716	81			
Labor Statistics Bureau	2,878,414	2,624,503	2,624,503		1,312,202	286,089	848,914	780,819	713,058
Secretary's Office	173,800	172,120	169,774	46,293	113,317	8,148	16		
General administrative expenses	566,091	358,686	557,760	148,562	47,514	310,395	43,693	43,202	42,862
Library of Congress	855,383	846,529	840,335	189,304	345,775	170,256	142,000	138,470	132,600
National Emergency Council	4,206,042	4,168,854	4,127,824	1,458,668	1,182,110	862,153	850,000	800,066	785,545
National Resources Committee	3,413,242	3,206,293	3,065,473	729,202	937,363	715,973	790,000	668,003	596,815
Department of the Navy	63,082,817	62,252,820	61,550,056	15,100,116	17,659,002	13,600,374	14,782,014	14,554,609	13,862,574
Yards and Docks	353,041	346,873	346,221	63,644	134,388	122,487			
Prison Industries Reorganization Admin.	396,104,391	395,748,776	380,989,380	133,255,148	160,318,022	74,148,118			
Public Works Administration	82,854,953	82,854,953	82,854,953	19,696,795	43,713,851	19,514,377			
Housing Division ^b	313,330,438	312,893,823	298,134,427	113,628,423	116,604,171	54,633,741			
Non-Federal Division	15,652,024	15,312,176	15,084,824	1,455,218	8,230,700	4,370,840	167,450	166,735	158,014
Rural Electrification Administration									
Department of State									
International Boundary Commission	119,696,647	114,450,445	114,374,151	32,523,925	36,840,483	24,079,521	24,480,085	20,712,637	20,658,324
Department of the Treasury	5,141,999	5,084,913	5,058,467	1,446,602	2,739,119	581,221	330,157	276,513	266,933
U. S. Coast Guard	11,060,495	11,265,859	11,162,084	3,915,380	4,304,150	1,447,936	1,639,902	1,581,175	1,477,803
Office of the Secretary ^c	3,878,407	3,758,402	2,035,293	2,695,334	-1,091,709	426,688	3,008,000	7,994	1,269,626
Procurement Division	6,726,190	6,682,640	6,384,919	2,412,321	1,896,359	964,292	1,391,097	1,358,993	1,061,827
Public Health Service	92,286,556	90,667,631	89,733,388	22,054,288	28,992,554	21,081,092	18,110,929	17,487,962	16,582,135
General administrative expenses	2,963,102	2,265,283	2,265,918	923,813	301,670	212,766	597,569	534,971	508,649
Veterans Administration	252,079,717	246,151,508	243,074,987	90,817,208	69,588,749	48,419,137	25,490,607	23,763,315	21,197,353
War Department	166,393,759	164,180,339	161,802,078	78,814,696	52,289,632	22,837,086	3,353,009	2,648,169	681,299
Corps of Engineers	3,193,255	3,191,149	3,184,280	1,075,770	1,075,770	4,956			
Office of Chief of Staff	79,062,849	75,630,736	75,086,301	11,023,106	15,704,830	23,111,552	21,045,003	20,048,845	19,528,402
Quartermaster Corps	3,199,854	3,149,284	3,002,328	979,406	458,497	337,033	1,092,604	1,006,301	987,652
General administrative expenses	7,047,980,771	7,024,239,439	6,916,078,274	1,305,802,581	1,899,069,167	1,478,858,500	2,245,091,399	2,224,514,672	2,121,369,548
Works Progress Administration	6,784,839,967	6,761,782,609	6,637,860,051	1,258,130,249	1,818,130,502	1,427,374,309	2,169,359,399	2,149,202,753	2,048,787,884
WPA-operated programs									
Work projects and miscellaneous projects	6,504,039,019	6,489,849,691	6,389,243,895	1,193,567,378	1,751,286,222	1,363,566,376	2,086,317,730	2,074,612,076	1,977,474,817
WPA and NYA administrative expenses	272,498,394	271,932,918	268,616,156	64,562,871	66,844,280	68,807,933	74,855,784	74,590,677	71,313,067
Unsubsidized	8,302,554						8,185,885		
WPA-financed programs of Federal agencies under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 ^e	32,387,737	32,252,919	30,760,414	12,136,978	15,319,623	327,686			
NYA programs	290,753,067	230,202,911	227,457,809	35,535,354	65,619,042	51,156,505	75,732,000	75,311,919	72,581,664
Water conservation and utility projects ^g	5,000,000						5,000,000		

^a Transfers of WPA funds to other agencies under the ERA Act of 1938 are included in the respective agency amounts.

^b Expenditures made by the PWA Housing Division on projects transferred to the U. S. Housing Authority are included in the Housing Division item.

^c Including the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

^d Includes \$1,277,102 not yet reimbursed to the work relief supply fund by agencies for which purchases have been made.

^e Includes state work programs, Federal National-wide program, purchase of surplus clothing, and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.

^f Excludes transfers under the ERA Act of 1938. Includes land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration and a project in Texas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

^g Transferred from funds appropriated to the WPA and made available for Presidential allocation to Federal agencies.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

TABLE IX.—EXPENDITURES OF ALL AGENCIES AND OF THE WPA UNDER THE ERA ACTS OF 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, BY STATES AND BY FISCAL YEARS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Expenditures of All Agencies During Year Ending June 30—					Expenditures of the WPA During Year Ending June 30—				
	Total	1935 and 1936	1937	1938	1939	Total	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total	\$10,994,286,643	\$3,424,364,516	\$2,890,508,932	\$2,001,240,379	\$2,617,972,816	\$74,074,178	\$1,270,267,226	\$1,833,492,125	\$1,427,701,995	\$2,157,201,118
Alabama	149,755,266	45,413,631	39,337,800	23,832,167	41,171,608	14,042,783	14,042,783	17,871,993	13,890,871	28,268,531
Arizona	46,618,826	20,213,058	15,793,641	9,819,047	18,788,079	24,577,824	4,812,888	6,515,010	5,344,932	7,704,991
Arkansas	185,546,004	45,373,374	32,624,886	21,095,237	36,452,557	63,472,621	11,391,245	10,632,365	12,283,139	21,298,872
California	573,491,266	202,439,632	155,332,836	101,002,369	114,714,341	334,636,945	70,897,975	100,632,908	141,955,156	20,990,036
Colorado	138,376,249	49,159,388	31,662,017	24,169,326	31,865,318	73,391,337	16,639,887	20,603,100	16,191,714	23,989,623
Connecticut	102,640,723	30,657,805	20,397,992	20,397,992	26,728,389	72,582,980	13,661,897	18,828,713	16,582,900	2,330,703
Delaware	12,747,049	4,522,800	3,133,291	2,021,816	3,069,142	7,011,945	1,410,771	1,410,771	1,410,771	1,410,771
District of Columbia	180,438,851	52,942,887	38,133,903	40,694,337	37,066,724	56,869,701	10,470,884	16,436,251	12,392,750	27,471,304
Florida	129,233,135	43,818,313	30,485,950	21,413,671	33,515,201	71,758,968	12,431,695	16,383,942	16,383,942	17,771,304
Georgia	154,963,613	51,696,613	32,498,635	26,429,781	44,237,008	78,280,917	14,986,465	19,163,457	11,983,178	30,146,837
Idaho	63,286,065	27,051,963	15,401,195	9,373,427	11,490,020	22,638,410	4,880,922	5,356,519	5,127,386	7,075,013
Illinois	677,781,651	196,631,656	169,748,382	126,959,759	191,007,157	493,473,140	81,851,425	126,712,236	107,030,431	177,837,448
Indiana	213,311,303	72,153,159	72,051,394	52,193,413	73,113,953	203,996,397	41,426,614	52,311,886	41,426,614	66,293,231
Iowa	113,391,303	32,831,227	32,906,557	21,262,120	26,930,183	66,311,417	11,426,944	17,719,907	15,457,320	21,735,346
Kansas	146,391,227	44,279,766	46,434,756	25,801,265	29,832,740	65,831,733	15,013,428	26,279,084	21,401,666	21,401,666
Kentucky	138,376,249	49,159,388	31,662,017	24,169,326	31,865,318	73,391,337	16,639,887	20,603,100	16,191,714	23,989,623
Louisiana	131,800,149	44,731,482	40,988,555	29,731,773	34,538,639	96,829,819	16,033,788	21,279,162	16,447,110	26,782,798
Maine	53,406,064	22,102,496	13,538,872	8,149,754	9,818,140	20,642,015	4,307,738	6,182,433	3,827,853	6,323,991
Maryland	92,196,204	32,111,884	28,921,263	15,253,169	16,909,948	38,219,475	8,813,705	12,138,219	7,195,124	10,022,327
Massachusetts	437,079,653	127,725,799	115,953,273	84,253,194	109,077,397	314,865,984	53,925,003	91,365,027	68,716,431	100,810,480
Michigan	396,251,916	109,221,045	81,381,923	74,634,640	131,014,257	281,833,201	43,917,093	57,453,653	59,121,351	121,341,004
Minnesota	250,897,019	80,230,158	64,452,972	46,170,410	60,043,479	139,580,891	30,301,262	41,908,849	35,146,735	52,228,045
Mississippi	128,890,249	37,500,663	34,551,683	25,407,523	31,370,380	63,631,737	30,113,646	41,782,755	41,782,755	21,027,027
Missouri	202,973,142	77,734,116	79,601,021	51,767,012	83,870,963	191,462,134	38,183,631	52,846,856	41,935,947	66,906,029
Montana	119,847,312	42,778,849	30,578,025	21,369,046	24,980,362	45,773,939	7,102,167	12,441,372	10,424,187	15,321,963
Nebraska	123,103,140	33,851,281	33,785,607	26,063,028	28,891,900	60,363,222	5,016,190	15,893,121	15,406,718	20,349,193
Nevada	18,741,073	9,635,214	4,521,483	2,207,186	2,377,300	3,208,296	1,112,876	1,598,374	1,443,855	1,744,357
New Hampshire	35,342,221	11,247,454	9,604,338	6,286,980	8,203,249	20,750,292	3,280,576	6,034,775	4,442,942	7,020,576
New Jersey	351,673,267	93,969,133	94,908,022	73,700,884	80,026,228	260,150,392	45,354,739	74,032,323	60,464,377	80,707,853
New Mexico	68,528,747	31,288,462	16,907,817	9,430,968	10,851,470	26,053,555	5,035,929	7,155,483	5,557,007	8,285,336
New York	1,353,414,874	406,951,753	379,066,261	250,154,874	297,211,986	1,013,259,058	254,704,574	314,369,651	269,963,241	234,221,592
North Carolina	128,319,638	46,312,293	29,425,705	21,643,972	31,719,728	58,184,560	10,599,717	13,571,713	11,261,432	22,731,728
North Dakota	99,150,384	32,259,822	33,086,698	21,643,987	21,159,877	38,229,638	4,745,013	15,482,230	8,368,631	9,633,764
Ohio	679,453,650	178,777,146	154,778,284	131,835,806	214,002,354	513,318,929	87,910,260	117,323,778	106,801,803	201,223,088
Oklahoma	195,671,537	59,965,462	56,702,261	32,590,189	46,673,625	110,869,475	21,736,546	32,289,506	21,611,010	35,232,413
Oregon	94,334,830	33,410,094	26,000,703	16,690,235	18,233,798	46,757,562	8,776,117	13,306,644	11,016,662	13,658,169
Pennsylvania	931,197,327	277,742,508	247,841,396	184,325,130	221,288,438	695,152,796	127,383,289	208,402,141	154,457,733	204,409,633
Rhode Island	50,712,658	11,533,681	12,895,046	11,009,350	15,301,481	37,661,999	8,472,895	12,654,303	8,716,045	13,945,806
South Carolina	115,129,656	38,808,979	27,030,615	19,168,000	33,091,462	53,671,941	8,337,326	12,654,303	10,811,063	21,800,249
South Dakota	107,203,922	25,347,154	36,430,024	22,295,980	22,130,755	43,770,386	13,194,427	18,328,602	9,885,542	10,245,375
Tennessee	134,232,600	48,574,534	33,037,886	23,848,562	28,771,918	65,538,934	13,194,427	17,522,287	11,486,252	23,325,968
Texas	311,689,274	115,174,542	113,635,860	51,348,643	123,530,200	146,135,472	28,217,754	36,991,917	28,600,240	52,235,561
Utah	60,804,974	24,018,366	14,317,379	9,914,462	12,355,107	28,506,876	6,227,508	7,365,909	6,227,508	8,628,436
Vermont	28,769,683	13,777,570	9,901,001	5,910,528	6,611,586	11,167,290	1,990,139	2,463,860	2,269,269	4,500,731
Virginia	112,901,060	46,826,906	27,305,135	17,827,451	20,738,381	46,913,290	10,446,547	12,446,547	9,925,047	14,381,487
Washington	194,943,168	64,942,610	40,902,115	33,407,554	41,857,679	100,420,644	16,614,061	24,210,658	24,210,658	35,240,123
West Virginia	148,788,739	50,253,301	30,263,343	24,731,879	31,307,576	94,502,941	18,549,308	27,418,018	19,873,280	28,662,335
Wisconsin	273,551,252	83,357,570	73,486,368	48,115,739	67,291,625	172,690,512	31,043,738	45,064,994	36,756,994	50,045,750
Wyoming	41,744,562	12,145,367	12,145,367	8,206,924	7,767,708	10,664,374	2,478,231	3,264,267	2,171,232	2,960,644
Not distributed by states	152,336,470	50,746,794	20,632,375	20,632,375	26,345,141	10,752,549	—	—	14,243	12,550,371
Alaska	6,440,399	3,950,994	1,508,297	470,201	412,897	20,743	—	2,392	18,469	—
Hawaii	18,831,645	3,980,777	4,121,627	4,174,922	2,573,679	6,731,030	—	2,523,901	2,015,536	2,191,593
Panama Canal Zone	194,943,168	232,824	1,198	1,238	4,217	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	76,243,646	22,451,063	24,010,882	14,463,873	15,340,108	—	—	3,993	—	—
Virgin Islands	2,522,748	607,380	690,230	758,144	758,144	4,015	—	—	—	—

A Includes WPA-operated programs: State work programs, Federal Nation-wide program, purchase of surplus clothing, grants to self-help and cooperative associations, and WPA and NYA administrative expenses; also WPA funds spent on land utilization and rural rehabilitation programs administered by the Farm Security Administration and on a project in Texas administered by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department report on the status of funds and analyses of expenditures under the ERA Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, as of June 30, 1939.

TABLE X.—HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY FISCAL YEARS

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Cumulative Through June 30, 1939		Years Ending June 30, 1936 and 1937		Year Ending June 30, 1938		Year Ending June 30, 1939	
	Total hours	Total earnings	Total hours	Total earnings	Total hours	Total earnings	Total hours	Total earnings
Total.....	11,512,975,487	\$5,630,928,994	5,341,357,091	\$2,515,192,073	2,423,756,987	\$1,238,927,731	3,747,861,409	\$1,876,809,190
Alabama.....	200,931,293	58,583,966	82,413,159	22,660,695	37,157,072	11,429,679	81,361,062	24,493,592
Arizona.....	40,559,895	20,785,830	20,772,339	9,462,070	8,366,954	4,770,239	11,420,602	6,553,521
Arkansas.....	177,902,043	48,912,457	76,680,853	19,493,145	31,693,786	9,483,808	69,527,404	19,935,504
California.....	473,789,876	284,243,601	247,353,314	138,557,865	100,103,870	62,609,893	126,332,692	83,075,843
Colorado.....	122,937,163	61,748,388	65,782,461	30,144,275	25,480,849	13,448,604	31,673,853	18,155,509
Connecticut.....	110,251,696	63,867,944	47,893,301	27,657,697	24,504,501	14,454,503	37,853,804	21,755,744
Delaware.....	13,810,696	5,912,583	5,872,767	2,421,389	3,179,300	1,395,892	4,758,629	2,095,302
District of Columbia.....	42,082,558	20,414,294	18,210,193	7,875,686	8,781,299	4,318,984	15,091,066	8,219,724
Florida.....	172,711,431	56,098,353	65,945,447	19,672,148	36,917,588	12,468,568	60,848,396	23,957,637
Georgia.....	211,589,515	62,439,544	85,952,523	25,156,673	41,143,742	12,136,894	84,496,250	25,145,977
Idaho.....	39,676,894	17,577,038	18,145,705	7,437,013	9,276,202	4,329,548	12,254,987	5,819,477
Illinois.....	828,134,360	417,725,581	360,271,533	171,471,979	179,139,735	92,982,867	288,723,002	153,270,735
Indiana.....	358,239,409	177,405,567	170,027,616	78,775,083	75,480,492	39,836,318	112,731,301	58,794,166
Iowa.....	122,893,660	56,160,676	55,494,960	23,867,392	28,467,180	13,566,806	38,931,520	18,726,478
Kansas.....	171,190,620	65,005,308	88,982,239	31,567,909	38,301,606	15,254,726	43,906,775	18,202,673
Kentucky.....	257,169,269	76,438,912	111,175,562	28,624,297	55,552,667	16,539,632	90,441,040	31,274,983
Louisiana.....	183,236,288	65,422,403	83,616,188	29,106,545	34,737,031	13,452,719	64,883,069	22,863,139
Maine.....	39,582,997	15,796,439	18,483,743	7,412,678	7,570,016	2,994,622	13,529,238	5,389,139
Maryland.....	72,201,371	29,305,616	36,054,089	14,368,530	15,060,491	6,067,046	21,086,781	8,870,040
Massachusetts.....	456,832,154	286,411,744	269,221,134	127,487,018	98,841,778	64,303,104	148,469,242	94,621,622
Michigan.....	470,758,991	244,296,001	174,700,518	81,656,182	103,763,777	55,231,822	192,354,696	107,407,997
Minnesota.....	248,512,738	136,942,022	110,470,541	59,808,883	52,082,943	31,050,799	76,959,259	46,082,340
Mississippi.....	144,463,747	41,635,254	57,259,776	15,859,915	27,467,883	8,465,800	59,736,088	17,309,519
Missouri.....	388,392,491	161,380,089	173,771,439	67,442,507	83,195,432	36,085,328	131,425,620	57,852,254
Montana.....	55,406,952	37,512,152	23,370,867	14,960,065	13,747,365	9,388,990	18,288,720	13,163,097
Nebraska.....	124,610,433	50,395,820	50,102,376	19,463,647	32,657,997	13,328,455	41,850,060	17,603,718
Nevada.....	7,804,702	4,794,865	3,778,820	2,190,274	1,185,163	2,207,449	6,154,272	1,419,428
New Hampshire.....	40,310,781	18,084,306	17,748,108	7,597,443	8,498,931	3,989,952	14,063,742	6,496,911
New Jersey.....	411,545,274	232,126,133	187,449,325	103,547,324	93,871,951	55,017,820	130,223,998	73,560,989
New Mexico.....	51,728,515	20,096,324	23,089,348	8,773,049	11,481,669	4,507,140	17,157,498	6,816,135
New York City.....	901,101,611	649,028,330	502,192,149	353,478,316	180,921,454	135,293,979	217,988,008	160,256,035
New York (excluding New York City).....	374,253,695	202,272,327	218,091,559	116,005,129	73,437,171	41,256,093	82,724,965	45,011,105
North Carolina.....	164,716,489	45,639,378	67,382,870	17,398,076	33,179,347	9,281,684	64,154,272	18,959,618
North Dakota.....	68,766,000	30,712,557	37,564,817	15,834,186	14,516,535	6,908,825	16,684,648	7,969,546
Ohio.....	831,677,388	452,141,211	346,020,094	174,481,174	173,976,528	98,184,039	311,680,766	179,475,998
Oklahoma.....	264,076,315	85,140,241	126,819,327	36,880,220	52,790,179	17,942,674	84,466,799	30,317,347
Oregon.....	71,815,975	39,596,647	34,189,663	17,832,750	16,429,071	9,468,771	21,197,241	12,295,126
Pennsylvania.....	1,094,607,212	612,964,084	536,642,286	289,443,590	236,292,313	137,873,497	321,672,613	185,646,997
Rhode Island.....	69,173,564	35,113,551	29,502,585	13,832,776	15,621,300	8,295,191	24,049,679	12,985,584
South Carolina.....	164,567,219	43,311,977	63,981,779	15,980,623	33,412,372	8,709,261	67,173,068	18,622,093
South Dakota.....	88,662,102	34,664,169	49,255,012	17,957,086	19,150,832	8,033,812	20,256,258	8,673,271
Tennessee.....	198,133,101	49,681,424	88,342,331	21,367,676	37,188,226	9,381,562	72,602,544	18,932,186
Texas.....	368,683,478	111,865,253	168,552,823	47,384,033	72,107,520	23,279,601	128,023,135	41,201,619
Utah.....	44,906,769	24,048,756	22,420,914	10,826,253	9,009,103	5,281,765	13,476,752	7,940,738
Vermont.....	25,626,391	9,982,474	10,682,381	3,922,828	4,972,949	2,027,794	9,971,061	4,031,852
Virginia.....	135,190,312	37,463,646	66,787,234	17,408,608	28,419,859	8,018,583	39,983,219	12,036,455
Washington.....	154,194,985	87,979,179	63,827,028	34,247,308	37,297,368	21,845,082	53,070,589	31,886,789
West Virginia.....	175,332,465	79,264,552	85,214,208	36,128,312	36,530,097	17,484,165	53,588,160	25,652,075
Wisconsin.....	244,902,633	148,633,235	108,990,056	63,982,687	52,411,986	32,905,037	83,500,591	51,745,511
Wyoming.....	18,230,587	8,306,652	9,586,996	4,093,483	3,664,833	1,800,650	4,978,758	2,412,519
Alaska.....	13,587	10,977	2,857	2,309	10,730	8,668		
Hawaii.....	15,385,797	5,589,084	6,217,858	2,185,274	4,134,584	1,580,277	5,033,355	1,823,533

TABLE XI.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
(CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939)

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
				Amount	Percent of Total Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds		
Total	\$7,676,253,945	100.0	\$6,373,416,576	\$5,625,887,097	88.3	\$1,302,837,369	\$1,078,452,450	82.8	17.0	76.2
Highways, roads, and streets	2,936,169,121	38.3	2,367,614,516	2,036,290,990	86.0	568,554,605	479,001,963	84.2	19.3	72.4
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	923,456,850	12.0	705,522,424	600,741,058	85.1	217,934,426	182,504,695	83.7	23.6	68.9
Streets and alleys	705,310,479	9.2	577,843,213	486,849,970	84.3	127,447,266	108,211,797	84.9	18.1	71.8
Other	1,307,401,792	17.1	1,084,228,879	948,699,962	87.5	223,172,913	188,286,471	84.4	17.1	75.2
Public buildings	828,436,880	10.8	650,493,788	570,776,792	87.7	177,943,092	148,143,252	83.3	21.5	72.5
Educational	276,333,056	3.6	206,490,196	182,210,375	88.3	69,872,860	58,468,885	83.7	25.3	70.1
Other	552,103,824	7.2	444,033,592	388,566,417	87.5	108,070,232	89,674,367	83.0	19.5	73.7
Parks and other recreational facilities	737,871,455	9.6	651,813,563	563,565,743	86.5	86,057,892	68,416,083	79.5	11.7	78.8
Parks	358,995,711	4.7	312,765,553	276,700,327	88.5	46,230,158	34,808,781	75.5	12.9	80.3
Other	378,875,744	4.9	339,048,010	286,865,416	84.6	39,827,734	33,607,302	84.4	10.5	77.4
Conservation	312,266,480	4.1	273,581,073	240,508,146	87.9	38,085,407	30,745,206	79.5	12.4	79.6
Flood control	132,882,709	1.7	118,595,237	103,623,954	87.4	14,287,472	11,652,179	81.6	10.8	80.0
Other	179,383,771	2.4	154,985,836	136,884,192	88.3	24,307,935	19,093,027	78.3	13.6	79.3
Sewer systems and other utilities	762,599,772	9.9	611,561,477	534,953,394	87.5	151,038,295	124,884,472	82.7	19.8	73.6
Sewer systems	498,089,927	6.5	420,812,967	369,002,892	87.9	77,276,960	62,267,070	80.6	15.5	77.3
Other	264,509,845	3.4	190,748,510	165,950,412	86.5	73,761,335	62,617,402	84.9	27.9	66.6
Airports and other transportation facilities	197,280,528	2.6	153,981,373	115,080,288	75.3	43,269,155	38,663,182	89.3	22.0	61.1
Airports and airways	162,102,769	2.1	126,281,929	92,480,231	73.2	35,820,840	32,740,011	91.4	22.1	59.0
Other	35,177,759	0.5	27,699,444	23,599,057	84.8	5,923,315	5,923,171	79.2	21.3	71.2
White collar	985,991,719	12.8	868,612,370	837,852,935	96.5	117,379,349	78,159,035	66.6	11.9	89.0
Education	159,817,716	2.1	138,261,940	131,778,533	95.3	21,555,776	17,658,123	81.9	13.5	84.9
Recreation	139,965,401	1.8	115,672,804	113,074,859	97.8	24,292,567	18,598,976	77.3	17.4	85.1
Professional, clerical, and service	686,208,992	8.9	611,677,626	592,999,543	96.5	71,539,976	42,262,536	59.0	10.4	90.7
Sewing	513,766,496	6.7	481,783,180	426,308,061	88.5	31,983,316	31,164,779	97.4	6.2	83.1
Goods, other than sewing	101,179,191	1.3	86,444,064	81,176,525	93.9	11,735,097	12,098,240	87.6	14.6	82.0
Sanitation and health	174,311,324	2.3	141,575,098	131,045,961	94.7	32,736,226	30,488,450	93.1	18.8	78.2
Miscellaneous A	126,380,979	1.6	85,956,044	84,428,352		40,424,935	35,879,779			

^A Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY TYPES OF PROJECTS, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

Type of Project	Total		Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
	Amount	Percent	Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
				Amount	Percent of total Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors funds		
	\$2,558,035,229	100.0	\$2,064,996,600	\$1,881,018,542	91.1	\$493,038,629	\$416,395,449	84.5	19.3	76.5
Highways, roads, and streets	1,090,436,542	42.6	866,870,569	766,088,667	88.4	223,555,973	193,242,854	86.4	20.5	73.1
Farm-to-market and other secondary roads	328,581,162	12.9	246,982,158	216,361,556	87.6	81,590,004	70,663,502	86.6	24.8	69.1
Streets and alleys	233,865,429	9.1	187,569,517	164,099,244	87.5	46,205,912	39,760,161	85.9	19.8	73.0
Other	527,989,951	20.6	432,318,891	386,327,867	89.4	95,671,057	82,819,191	86.6	18.1	75.6
Public buildings	254,079,634	10.3	200,615,962	181,838,557	90.6	63,463,672	54,709,160	86.2	24.0	72.2
Educational	85,837,460	3.3	61,630,630	55,612,229	90.2	24,227,410	20,903,628	86.6	28.2	68.6
Other	178,222,174	7.0	138,985,912	126,226,328	90.8	33,236,262	33,736,532	86.0	22.0	73.9
Parks and other recreational facilities	196,004,746	7.7	167,319,518	151,154,677	90.3	28,685,228	23,958,867	83.5	14.6	79.5
Parks	112,789,251	4.4	97,019,387	86,845,328	89.5	15,769,864	12,667,285	80.3	14.0	79.7
Other	83,215,495	3.3	70,300,131	64,308,749	91.5	12,915,364	11,291,582	87.4	13.5	79.2
Conservation	98,444,534	3.9	84,773,980	78,490,448	92.6	13,670,554	10,980,575	80.3	13.9	82.5
Flood control	35,985,151	1.4	31,529,249	28,717,542	91.1	4,455,902	3,701,797	83.1	12.4	81.9
Other	62,459,383	2.5	53,244,731	49,772,906	93.5	9,244,652	7,278,778	79.0	14.8	82.8
Sewer systems and other utilities	245,855,876	9.6	191,671,807	173,688,208	90.6	54,184,069	45,136,127	83.3	22.0	74.3
Sewer systems	159,511,425	6.2	131,766,173	119,008,363	90.3	27,745,252	22,852,259	82.4	17.4	77.7
Other	86,344,451	3.4	59,905,634	54,679,845	91.3	26,438,817	22,284,168	84.3	30.6	68.1
Airports and other transportation facilities	66,022,198	2.6	45,259,000	38,865,585	85.9	20,763,198	19,511,522	94.0	31.4	60.8
Airports and airways	57,590,204	2.3	39,174,396	33,392,469	85.0	18,355,808	17,400,625	91.8	31.9	59.5
Other	8,491,994	0.3	6,084,604	5,463,116	91.4	2,407,390	2,113,897	87.8	28.4	69.0
White collar	323,177,185	12.6	275,615,670	267,676,630	97.1	47,561,515	31,226,219	65.7	14.7	87.9
Education	47,037,462	1.8	37,980,900	36,218,059	95.4	9,056,592	7,557,146	83.4	19.3	80.2
Recreation	43,641,692	1.8	35,912,019	31,601,981	97.2	9,728,683	7,114,611	73.1	21.3	82.2
Professional, clerical, and service	236,498,121	9.0	201,721,851	196,523,620	97.4	28,776,270	16,554,162	57.5	12.5	90.6
Sewing	142,524,217	5.6	129,065,392	116,451,113	90.4	13,158,825	13,186,392	98.0	9.4	82.0
Goods, other than sewing	28,195,795	1.1	23,556,639	22,638,009	96.1	4,650,156	4,206,168	90.7	16.4	81.8
Sanitation and health	49,202,335	1.9	39,230,529	37,567,183	95.8	9,971,806	9,413,177	94.7	20.3	77.4
Miscellaneous	54,692,167	2.1	41,017,534	45,733,705		13,074,633	10,790,788			

A Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

Source: WPA state office reports.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF THE WPA PROGRAM

TABLE XIII.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Grand Total	Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
			Amount	Percent of total Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds		
Total	\$7,676,253,945	\$6,373,416,576	\$5,625,887,097	88.3	\$1,302,837,369	\$1,078,452,450	82.8	17.0	76.2
Alabama	90,103,680	70,277,094	58,506,209	83.3	19,826,586	16,855,223	85.0	22.0	68.2
Arizona	31,981,811	23,238,893	20,642,741	88.8	8,742,918	6,666,550	76.3	27.3	71.0
Arkansas	71,199,136	59,044,973	48,620,391	82.3	12,154,163	11,141,217	91.7	17.1	69.7
California	386,721,885	321,506,012	284,543,626	88.5	65,215,873	47,169,968	72.3	16.9	78.2
Colorado	87,377,406	70,079,783	61,592,185	87.9	17,297,623	14,743,721	85.2	19.8	73.4
Connecticut	84,994,113	69,679,939	63,894,781	91.7	15,314,174	13,715,030	89.6	18.0	77.1
Delaware	7,544,688	6,428,318	5,911,667	92.0	1,116,370	868,020	77.8	14.8	81.6
District of Columbia	26,702,104	22,345,979	20,018,728	89.6	4,356,125	2,675,105	61.4	16.3	81.3
Florida	83,121,737	66,519,194	56,651,746	85.2	16,602,543	14,201,808	86.1	20.0	70.9
Georgia	92,269,321	73,684,040	62,460,255	84.8	18,585,281	17,051,037	91.7	20.1	69.4
Idaho	28,619,381	20,469,306	17,613,593	86.0	8,150,075	6,569,400	80.6	28.5	67.1
Illinois	581,074,400	480,005,549	415,526,616	86.6	101,068,851	68,816,891	68.1	17.4	77.1
Indiana	235,597,157	197,789,668	177,049,836	89.5	37,808,119	33,917,492	89.7	16.0	76.8
Iowa	86,195,737	63,666,839	56,187,026	88.3	22,528,898	18,640,769	82.7	26.1	69.7
Kansas	98,324,263	76,734,380	64,986,517	84.7	21,589,883	18,923,341	87.6	22.0	68.8
Kentucky	114,685,890	91,413,442	76,029,283	83.2	23,272,418	19,333,306	83.1	20.3	69.7
Louisiana	95,351,987	76,583,770	65,346,743	85.3	18,768,217	16,013,386	85.3	19.7	71.4
Maine	23,106,130	18,502,710	15,838,154	85.6	4,603,420	3,741,998	81.3	19.9	72.3
Maryland	43,796,088	36,066,070	29,317,599	81.3	7,739,018	5,248,346	67.9	17.7	72.6
Massachusetts	332,977,912	304,125,438	285,616,685	93.9	48,852,474	41,311,798	84.6	13.8	83.1
Michigan	328,784,699	274,153,400	242,494,068	88.5	54,631,290	39,833,928	72.9	16.6	78.3
Minnesota	188,296,366	153,822,374	136,439,801	88.7	34,473,992	29,000,203	84.1	18.3	75.4
Mississippi	71,157,117	52,383,300	41,958,676	80.1	18,773,817	16,588,011	88.4	26.4	62.0
Missouri	216,486,069	184,786,297	161,355,758	87.3	31,702,752	26,263,683	82.8	14.6	77.0
Montana	51,162,390	42,160,131	37,648,533	89.4	9,056,229	7,814,155	86.3	17.7	76.0
Nebraska	74,528,911	57,579,620	50,116,766	87.0	16,949,291	14,420,244	85.1	22.7	70.6
Nevada	7,877,318	5,432,674	4,778,430	88.0	2,444,644	2,067,122	82.1	31.0	66.2
New Hampshire	24,441,159	19,763,445	18,078,639	91.5	4,677,714	3,744,001	80.0	19.1	77.8
New Jersey	306,709,269	252,591,764	231,768,220	91.8	54,117,505	47,476,526	87.7	17.6	77.7
New Mexico	29,794,287	24,195,621	20,120,287	83.2	5,598,666	4,977,852	88.9	18.8	69.6
New York	1,138,049,762	975,421,498	850,248,653	87.2	162,628,264	145,202,231	89.3	14.3	76.2
North Carolina	70,403,373	53,471,999	45,649,806	85.4	16,931,374	15,450,803	91.3	24.1	66.9
North Dakota	44,773,799	35,777,677	30,661,607	85.7	8,996,122	8,009,287	89.0	20.1	70.7
Ohio	574,605,279	500,954,711	451,091,991	90.0	73,650,568	61,190,413	83.0	12.8	80.7
Oklahoma	133,218,692	104,393,369	86,939,676	83.3	28,825,323	23,501,469	81.5	21.6	69.3
Oregon	54,789,330	44,045,477	39,324,617	89.3	10,143,853	8,954,939	83.3	19.6	75.0
Pennsylvania	757,319,696	673,978,958	611,221,693	90.7	83,340,738	73,370,980	88.0	11.0	82.0
Rhode Island	13,433,054	10,007,172	8,516,873	97.6	7,425,882	6,589,528	88.7	17.1	82.9
South Carolina	63,967,794	49,817,051	43,311,850	86.9	14,150,743	12,808,578	90.5	22.1	69.8
South Dakota	50,547,291	40,977,773	34,680,886	84.6	9,569,518	8,245,155	86.2	18.9	71.2
Tennessee	89,118,024	60,324,648	49,555,515	82.1	28,793,376	21,107,520	73.3	32.3	64.2
Texas	178,991,802	134,591,063	111,996,880	83.2	44,100,739	36,023,054	81.1	24.8	67.3
Utah	36,445,338	26,924,477	24,033,403	89.3	9,520,861	7,796,872	81.9	26.1	70.7
Vermont	13,773,932	10,530,825	9,942,234	94.4	3,243,107	2,619,659	80.8	23.5	76.7
Virginia	55,811,090	43,142,904	37,558,877	87.1	12,668,186	10,550,559	83.3	22.7	71.1
Washington	117,649,945	96,145,886	87,973,645	91.5	21,504,059	17,120,757	79.6	18.3	78.5
West Virginia	107,622,964	90,325,027	79,143,634	87.6	17,297,937	15,066,059	87.1	16.1	75.6
Wisconsin	201,062,236	165,063,631	148,217,703	89.8	36,028,605	29,340,997	81.4	17.9	77.0
Wyoming	14,027,534	9,862,202	8,309,314	84.3	4,165,332	3,435,243	82.5	29.7	64.4
Territories	9,263,086	6,220,242	5,507,594	87.1	2,942,844	2,283,826	77.6	31.8	66.6
Undistributed by state	364,593	364,593	4,212,487						

* Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

Source: Federal funds represent voucher payments as reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' funds are based on WPA reports of sponsors' certifications.

TABLE XIV.—EXPENDITURES ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES, BY SOURCES OF FUNDS, AND BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

State	Grand Total	Federal Funds			Sponsors' Funds			Sponsors' Expenditures as Percent of Total	Labor Expenditures as Percent of Total
		Total	Labor		Total	Nonlabor			
			Amount	Percent of total Federal funds		Amount	Percent of total sponsors' funds		
Total.....	\$2,558,035,229	\$2,064,996,600	\$1,881,018,542	91.1	\$493,038,629	\$416,395,449	84.5	19.3	76.5
Alabama.....	35,653,460	27,257,786	24,423,118	89.6	8,395,674	7,579,643	90.3	23.5	70.8
Arizona.....	10,432,900	7,370,490	6,550,702	88.9	3,062,410	2,337,255	76.3	29.4	69.7
Arkansas.....	27,709,815	23,385,704	19,837,872	84.8	4,324,111	4,034,283	93.3	15.6	72.6
California.....	111,866,184	89,020,505	82,991,817	93.2	22,845,679	17,767,754	77.8	20.4	78.7
Colorado.....	26,481,718	20,293,382	18,277,894	90.1	6,188,336	5,363,482	86.7	23.4	72.1
Connecticut.....	28,152,781	23,184,803	21,812,083	94.1	4,967,978	4,566,873	91.9	17.6	78.9
Delaware.....	2,792,590	2,230,343	2,100,042	94.6	572,247	447,457	78.2	20.5	79.7
District of Columbia.....	10,675,242	8,516,808	7,970,407	74.7	2,158,434	1,356,590	62.9	20.2	82.2
Florida.....	33,466,238	26,606,438	23,923,968	89.9	6,859,800	5,983,250	87.2	20.5	74.1
Georgia.....	36,873,451	28,638,232	25,203,761	88.0	8,235,219	7,562,788	91.8	22.3	70.2
Idaho.....	9,386,456	6,698,539	5,904,030	88.1	2,687,917	2,232,416	83.1	28.6	67.8
Illinois.....	213,260,139	174,198,262	153,483,567	88.1	39,061,877	27,428,548	70.2	18.3	77.4
Indiana.....	80,561,748	64,902,036	59,284,732	91.3	15,659,712	13,931,731	89.0	19.4	75.7
Iowa.....	30,369,212	21,005,692	18,829,398	89.6	9,363,520	7,961,732	85.0	30.8	66.6
Kansas.....	27,425,477	20,542,889	18,321,605	89.2	6,882,588	6,155,317	89.4	25.1	69.5
Kentucky.....	45,009,659	36,252,443	31,172,937	86.0	8,757,216	7,463,387	85.2	19.5	72.1
Louisiana.....	33,440,499	25,793,123	22,784,736	88.3	7,617,376	6,718,995	87.9	22.9	70.9
Maine.....	7,633,331	5,999,142	5,413,955	90.2	1,634,189	1,344,108	82.2	21.4	74.7
Maryland.....	13,028,629	9,597,549	8,883,360	92.6	3,431,080	2,611,405	76.1	26.3	74.5
Massachusetts.....	115,494,224	98,047,439	94,614,578	96.5	17,446,785	15,118,566	86.7	15.1	83.9
Michigan.....	139,750,579	119,278,406	108,405,353	90.9	20,472,173	15,231,699	74.4	14.6	81.3
Minnesota.....	64,918,402	50,889,511	46,017,248	90.4	14,028,891	12,149,179	86.6	21.6	73.8
Mississippi.....	27,996,873	20,116,296	17,306,246	86.0	7,880,577	7,126,483	90.4	28.1	64.5
Missouri.....	77,763,705	65,288,172	57,852,514	88.6	12,475,533	10,751,416	86.2	16.0	76.6
Montana.....	18,829,020	14,714,135	13,348,759	90.7	4,114,885	3,638,550	88.4	21.8	73.4
Nebraska.....	25,512,494	19,664,165	17,430,694	88.6	5,848,329	5,024,633	85.9	22.9	71.5
Nevada.....	2,547,820	1,599,326	1,429,001	89.4	948,494	764,774	80.6	37.2	63.3
New Hampshire.....	8,406,223	6,793,945	6,501,253	95.7	1,612,278	1,331,131	82.6	19.2	80.7
New Jersey.....	101,421,022	78,567,828	71,109,940	91.3	22,853,194	19,797,246	86.6	22.5	76.1
New Mexico.....	10,006,760	7,757,384	6,964,935	89.8	2,249,376	2,011,631	89.4	22.5	72.0
New York.....	278,183,316	224,044,149	205,815,885	91.9	54,139,167	49,560,384	91.5	19.5	75.6
North Carolina.....	28,785,536	21,556,352	18,913,636	87.7	7,229,184	6,697,117	92.6	25.1	67.5
North Dakota.....	12,213,457	9,188,784	8,052,308	87.6	3,024,673	2,687,659	88.9	24.8	68.7
Ohio.....	226,958,571	198,347,190	180,485,351	91.0	28,611,381	23,319,044	81.5	12.6	81.8
Oklahoma.....	42,288,441	33,769,927	30,196,646	89.4	8,518,514	7,201,944	84.5	20.1	74.5
Oregon.....	16,997,794	13,158,180	12,183,102	92.6	3,839,614	3,235,515	84.3	22.6	75.2
Pennsylvania.....	233,180,596	199,658,483	185,550,004	92.9	33,522,113	29,193,271	87.1	14.4	81.4
Rhode Island.....	15,915,373	13,541,974	13,113,765	96.8	2,373,399	2,206,255	93.0	14.9	83.4
South Carolina.....	27,136,124	20,909,209	18,572,241	88.8	6,226,915	5,677,454	91.2	22.9	70.5
South Dakota.....	13,520,125	9,744,948	8,637,496	88.6	3,775,177	3,192,245	84.6	27.9	68.2
Tennessee.....	31,033,227	22,217,044	18,875,528	85.0	8,816,183	6,669,866	75.7	28.4	67.7
Texas.....	63,078,779	46,804,731	41,080,641	87.8	16,274,048	13,930,708	85.6	25.8	68.8
Utah.....	11,649,512	8,318,928	7,940,197	95.4	3,321,584	2,760,389	83.1	28.5	73.0
Vermont.....	5,475,225	4,291,965	4,022,773	93.7	1,183,260	993,655	84.0	21.6	76.9
Virginia.....	18,510,369	13,572,905	12,053,751	88.8	4,937,464	4,104,513	83.1	26.7	69.6
Washington.....	44,989,922	34,246,791	31,765,829	92.8	10,743,131	8,937,424	83.2	23.9	74.6
West Virginia.....	34,371,956	27,618,821	25,657,928	92.9	6,753,135	5,965,970	88.3	19.7	76.9
Wisconsin.....	72,052,134	57,600,246	52,262,103	90.7	14,451,888	12,154,930	84.1	20.1	75.7
Wyoming.....	4,133,248	2,779,829	2,462,312	88.6	1,353,119	1,158,232	85.6	32.7	64.3
Territories.....	3,325,421	2,046,919	1,860,042	90.9	1,278,502	956,552	74.8	38.4	65.6
Undistributed by state ^A	-2,621,548	-2,621,548	366,499						

^A Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

Source: Federal funds represent voucher payments as reported by the Treasury Department; sponsors' funds are based on WPA reports of sponsors' certifications.

TABLE A. EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Park, and other Recreational Facilities		Conservation		Sewer System and Other Utilities	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$7,676,293,915	\$2,946,199,121	38.4	\$828,196,880	10.8	\$737,871,155	9.6	\$312,396,180	4.1	\$322,399,727	4.2
Alabama	90,163,680	11,538,379	12.8	10,822,108	12.0	2,966,318	3.3	967,551	1.1	6,097,898	6.8
Alaska	31,981,811	15,899,529	49.7	5,789,811	18.1	1,012,317	3.2	561,759	1.8	1,158,292	3.6
Arizona	31,199,136	39,712,112	55.8	10,251,977	14.1	2,137,111	3.0	2,098,091	2.8	835,245	2.7
California	86,721,885	66,067,981	76.3	13,915,794	16.0	38,137,307	44.0	21,833,955	25.3	51,719,049	59.6
Colorado	87,577,106	31,872,276	36.5	9,719,199	11.2	1,020,075	1.2	4,816,192	5.5	6,112,741	7.0
Connecticut	81,991,113	20,514,183	25.0	10,633,129	13.0	8,361,724	10.2	3,210,151	3.9	12,231,690	15.0
Delaware	3,511,688	959,046	27.3	656,326	18.7	722,117	20.6	312,102	8.9	1,587,639	45.3
District of Columbia	36,792,104	6,015,175	16.3	1,129,914	18.6	1,521,362	24.5	191,115	3.1	1,911,008	5.2
Florida	83,121,735	28,090,380	33.8	13,278,153	16.0	3,629,312	4.4	2,498,814	2.9	6,131,068	7.4
Georgia	92,299,321	33,631,771	36.4	11,678,885	12.7	2,691,136	2.9	555,080	0.6	10,836,408	11.7
Idaho	28,619,381	8,109,771	28.3	2,716,732	9.6	1,196,855	3.9	783,626	2.7	2,633,510	9.2
Illinois	381,051,191	190,011,305	49.9	39,572,185	10.4	88,033,491	15.2	18,310,393	4.8	61,918,113	16.3
Indiana	25,375,767	10,501,175	41.4	22,272,020	87.8	20,307,188	80.1	11,752,506	46.4	11,787,506	46.5
Iowa	86,193,767	30,706,312	35.6	6,089,116	7.1	5,787,163	6.7	1,917,221	2.2	19,132,721	22.2
Kansas	95,321,291	40,113,125	42.1	15,198,115	15.9	11,298,831	11.6	11,917,221	12.5	16,327,776	17.1
Kentucky	111,883,094	62,132,302	55.6	15,112,559	13.5	2,613,784	2.3	192,885	0.2	6,778,560	6.0
Kansas	92,331,085	37,135,010	40.2	12,229,115	13.2	11,631,066	12.6	2,883,361	3.1	6,778,560	7.3
Louisiana	11,001,901	3,101,901	28.2	5,801,252	52.7	1,331,160	12.0	813,111	7.3	2,062,661	18.7
Maine	13,799,088	4,001,801	29.0	5,301,780	38.5	3,310,780	24.0	1,151,111	8.3	2,062,661	15.0
Massachusetts	427,737,912	83,368,380	19.5	45,397,065	10.6	22,690,196	5.3	18,151,111	4.2	15,719,278	3.7
Michigan	328,784,699	161,851,651	49.2	26,181,111	8.0	19,296,735	5.9	20,283,322	6.2	19,415,087	5.9
Minnesota	188,296,356	65,173,972	34.6	28,257,599	15.0	22,117,497	11.8	2,811,185	1.5	16,110,267	8.6
Mississippi	71,157,117	31,017,091	43.6	7,863,863	11.0	2,907,537	4.1	1,211,051	1.7	2,022,161	2.8
Missouri	216,189,019	88,512,974	40.9	26,212,511	12.0	12,101,037	5.6	20,283,322	9.4	20,188,881	9.3
Montana	51,162,361	21,090,298	41.2	1,118,212	2.2	7,177,736	14.0	5,167,027	10.1	8,892,691	17.4
Nebraska	71,528,911	33,129,301	46.3	5,396,263	7.5	5,191,291	14.0	2,011,057	2.7	8,892,691	12.4
Nevada	7,827,318	2,364,755	30.2	1,132,117	14.5	2,625,867	33.5	1,057,080	13.4	3,790,528	47.3
New Hampshire	21,111,159	6,101,711	28.9	1,132,117	5.4	2,625,867	12.4	1,230,090	5.8	5,273,192	25.0
New Jersey	306,701,299	108,172,822	35.3	36,119,188	11.7	1,186,611	1.1	9,530,869	3.1	33,678,755	11.0
New Mexico	20,791,287	9,111,995	43.9	7,311,365	35.3	2,015,512	9.7	2,888,517	14.4	1,563,790	7.5
New York	1,138,019,792	218,892,186	19.2	184,821,792	16.3	197,799,567	17.4	5,923,059	0.5	141,892,463	12.5
North Carolina	70,463,773	20,708,692	29.4	9,701,672	13.8	5,116,118	7.3	1,121,099	1.6	1,523,516	2.2
North Dakota	11,723,799	18,175,296	155.2	5,531,579	47.5	2,173,418	18.8	5,137,850	43.7	2,181,585	18.6
Ohio	574,695,279	280,143,501	48.9	11,821,381	2.1	61,022,190	10.6	15,867,733	2.8	41,716,627	7.3
Oklahoma	133,218,692	68,637,806	51.5	20,693,199	15.5	3,882,931	2.9	7,713,070	5.8	6,911,637	5.2
Oregon	51,789,330	22,823,275	44.1	3,851,000	7.3	3,011,193	5.8	1,296,027	2.5	3,571,617	6.9
Pennsylvania	727,319,696	149,268,128	20.5	17,573,790	6.2	10,941,327	5.4	21,706,371	2.9	41,622,713	5.7
Rhode Island	9,317,160	9,317,160	100.0	5,081,555	53.6	5,663,812	60.0	1,118,908	12.0	7,066,219	75.6
South Carolina	43,967,791	18,290,955	41.6	12,591,781	28.6	2,128,126	4.8	1,811,866	4.1	2,254,138	5.1
South Dakota	50,517,291	22,880,761	45.3	1,672,711	8.0	1,616,772	3.3	6,162,270	12.8	2,611,149	5.2
Tennessee	89,118,902	18,110,068	20.3	5,552,638	6.2	2,719,791	3.1	731,512	0.8	2,463,992	2.8
Texas	178,061,892	71,156,902	39.9	6,800,787	9.1	8,398,128	11.7	5,510,871	3.1	10,791,748	6.0
Utah	36,115,338	9,592,103	26.3	6,117,360	16.9	1,582,935	4.4	3,176,081	8.7	1,787,829	4.9
Vermont	13,773,932	6,701,372	48.7	618,854	4.5	127,992	1.9	111,625	1.6	1,573,638	11.4
Virginia	55,811,690	15,891,222	28.3	5,557,671	10.9	2,519,911	4.5	773,163	1.4	4,178,903	7.5
Washington	117,619,915	67,736,217	57.7	9,988,312	8.5	11,478,799	9.7	9,239,321	8.3	13,181,301	11.2
West Virginia	107,622,961	67,736,217	62.9	6,217,216	5.8	1,550,633	1.4	969,725	0.9	3,894,178	3.6
Wisconsin	201,092,295	17,065,629	8.5	21,317,015	10.6	37,061,138	18.4	17,187,104	8.5	31,076,088	15.4
Wyoming	11,027,531	1,855,558	16.8	1,172,633	8.4	1,171,032	8.3	1,181,137	8.4	866,689	6.2
Territories	9,293,686	4,766,767	51.3	1,783,886	19.3	459,011	4.9	311,935	3.3	296,121	3.2
Undistributed by state	361,504										

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TABLE XV. EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS (Continued)

CUMULATIVE THROUGH JUNE 30, 1939

State	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities		White Collar		Sewing		Goods, Other than Sewing		Sanitation and Health		Miscellaneous A	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$197,280,528	2.6	\$985,991,719	12.8	\$513,796,496	6.7	\$104,179,191	1.3	\$174,311,321	2.3	\$126,380,979	1.6
Alabama	1,695,974	1.9	9,195,580	10.2	5,094,784	6.6	1,847,715	2.0	4,060,488	5.2	2,077,213	2.3
Arizona	257,450	0.8	3,035,098	11.1	3,116,378	6.6	828,490	0.2	987,821	3.1	967,825	1.8
Arkansas	425,878	0.6	6,636,960	9.3	4,771,985	10.5	928,987	0.8	2,121,252	3.0	367,525	1.3
California	16,945,875	4.1	81,051,117	21.0	40,771,035	10.5	12,006,835	3.1	2,011,773	0.3	6,133,934	1.6
Colorado	2,136,781	2.4	10,890,407	11.2	8,463,546	9.7	1,016,805	1.2	1,160,777	1.3	1,874,040	2.2
Connecticut	2,367,712	2.8	11,580,096	13.6	3,329,982	3.6	1,012,007	1.2	2,387,580	3.1	1,724,969	0.8
Delaware	402,971	5.4	1,104,068	11.6	1,213,584	10.5	325,806	3.4	361,553	4.8	102,111	1.1
District of Columbia	633,766	2.1	5,918,231	22.3	2,767,876	10.3	871,368	3.1	111,405	0.2	278,765	1.0
Florida	4,240,133	5.1	10,715,183	12.0	10,177,010	12.2	1,771,252	1.1	2,310,111	2.8	533,211	1.0
Georgia	2,633,281	2.9	11,217,081	12.2	10,106,271	11.1	1,351,061	1.5	1,363,611	4.9	2,578,321	2.8
Idaho	744,179	2.6	1,871,157	6.6	1,507,657	5.3	602,020	2.1	932,551	3.2	560,934	1.9
Illinois	9,121,588	1.6	82,975,855	11.3	22,203,806	3.8	1,600,302	0.8	14,061,066	2.1	7,231,120	1.2
Indiana	3,000,576	1.3	11,815,831	6.3	10,902,300	4.6	3,600,889	1.6	5,002,003	2.1	3,500,238	1.5
Iowa	1,296,382	1.4	8,170,166	9.5	5,631,581	6.5	1,915,665	2.2	690,060	0.8	1,628,515	1.9
Kansas	1,085,495	1.1	7,533,890	7.7	10,070,511	10.2	790,688	0.8	2,765,109	2.8	886,969	0.9
Kentucky	614,614	0.6	9,539,725	8.3	8,257,523	7.2	437,526	0.1	2,169,077	2.2	3,366,291	1.2
Louisiana	880,101	0.9	11,186,990	12.0	6,267,538	6.6	377,620	0.1	2,146,146	2.3	1,173,226	1.2
Maine	1,323,233	5.7	1,730,976	7.5	1,682,885	7.2	580,982	2.6	9,806	0.1	1,173,157	1.6
Maryland	716,216	1.7	1,871,180	11.1	2,505,116	7.2	660	(*)	676,686	1.6	2,659,826	1.7
Massachusetts	8,291,906	2.3	60,298,178	17.1	12,339,581	12.0	5,281,936	1.5	1,856,665	0.5	10,295,676	5.5
Michigan	7,792,392	2.4	27,293,528	8.3	10,578,213	3.2	1,030,181	0.3	13,361	(*)	2,014,722	0.6
Minnesota	3,810,251	2.0	21,146,188	13.0	12,871,792	6.8	3,924,829	2.1	630,151	0.3	1,171,709	0.8
Mississippi	1,755,343	2.5	11,587,557	10.3	6,531,933	9.2	688,335	0.8	6,086,910	8.6	1,153,607	1.7
Missouri	2,113,478	1.0	15,032,179	6.9	20,111,919	9.3	6,736,276	3.1	7,353,364	3.1	3,165,810	1.5
Montana	772,356	1.5	4,031,922	7.9	1,990,388	9.8	667,288	1.3	1,184,256	2.9	1,001,949	2.0
Nebraska	1,817,764	2.5	7,730,755	10.4	5,109,318	7.3	1,709,190	2.3	1,656,921	2.1	1,461,101	1.9
Nevada	214,278	2.5	957,929	12.2	796,799	9.7	52,231	0.7	931,018	2.1	1,461,870	1.9
New Hampshire	801,536	3.5	1,893,901	7.7	3,321,892	13.6	106,027	0.1	37,353	0.2	1,779,598	7.1
New Jersey	8,528,029	2.8	42,943,913	11.0	17,690,003	6.8	1,124,823	0.1	4,129,573	0.3	2,987,491	0.9
New Mexico	801,010	2.7	1,752,375	5.9	1,711,512	5.8	110,239	0.1	1,111,268	1.7	801,674	2.7
New York	50,123,927	5.0	237,224,711	20.8	12,194,321	2.8	12,002,522	1.1	21,571,826	2.2	27,170,285	2.1
North Carolina	2,014,217	2.8	9,167,000	13.5	9,875,076	11.0	733,660	1.0	5,950,155	8.5	1,308,633	1.8
North Dakota	716,829	0.3	3,648,256	10.1	3,002,986	6.8	352,112	0.8	1,873,966	1.7	830,167	1.9
Ohio	7,513,287	1.3	10,548,198	8.7	30,007,201	5.3	4,626,679	0.8	6,287,101	1.1	3,121,731	0.5
Oklahoma	3,743,867	0.3	8,503,800	6.1	8,202,809	5.3	2,657,112	2.0	6,110,227	4.6	1,187,911	0.9
Oregon	3,743,867	0.3	6,034,003	11.0	1,788,115	7.1	405,881	0.9	1,019,010	1.9	1,135,788	2.5
Pennsylvania	17,323,792	2.3	65,824,351	8.6	55,821,351	7.1	1,200,162	0.2	9,908,161	1.3	1,506,817	0.5
Rhode Island	237,792	0.5	3,874,115	8.9	1,617,825	10.7	801,162	2.0	1,901,131	4.1	1,506,817	1.8
South Carolina	2,187,413	3.1	3,333,211	11.6	6,349,139	10.3	1,369,112	2.1	6,521,730	10.2	1,802,040	2.8
South Dakota	778,927	1.1	2,324,321	5.8	1,206,483	3.6	1,800,110	3.6	1,366,661	2.6	1,802,040	2.8
Tennessee	1,849,919	5.4	6,725,197	7.6	5,667,676	5.8	773,365	0.9	9,813,165	11.0	2,150,731	2.1
Texas	2,066,303	1.2	20,691,286	11.6	28,968,118	16.2	2,698,252	1.1	6,041,725	3.6	2,592,655	1.1
Utah	1,727,175	1.7	1,329,901	11.9	2,001,939	5.5	272,639	0.7	2,063,923	5.8	732,966	2.0
Vermont	241,933	1.7	1,911,553	13.9	1,051,631	7.7	371,182	2.7	420,012	3.1	120,012	3.1
Virginia	1,299,051	2.3	11,308,826	29.3	6,332,213	11.3	1,290,624	0.2	1,326,073	7.7	2,519,163	1.5
Washington	1,101,817	3.5	13,690,295	11.6	7,909,670	6.8	362,065	0.3	937,631	0.8	937,397	1.7
West Virginia	1,673,257	1.6	7,319,295	6.8	7,715,810	7.2	1,029,255	1.0	8,106,372	7.8	1,691,511	1.0
Wisconsin	2,132,171	1.1	23,757,378	11.8	7,703,221	3.7	10,127,933	5.0	1,398,121	0.7	2,600,511	1.3
Wyoming	329,303	2.3	1,661,561	11.9	1,036,063	11.7	297,488	2.1	117,201	3.2	408,066	2.9
Territories	764,455	8.1	589,725	6.4	1,036,063	11.7	297,488	2.1	267,158	2.9	308	(*)
Undistributed by state ^c			5,296,823						1,932,230			

A includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, fund losses, encumbrances, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.

B Less than 0.05 percent.

C Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

State	Total	Highways, Roads, and Streets		Public Buildings		Parks and Other Recreational Facilities		Conservation		Sewer Systems and Other Utilities	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$2,358,435,229	\$1,090,436,542	42.6	\$264,079,634	10.3	\$196,040,746	7.7	\$98,444,534	3.9	\$245,855,876	9.6
Alabama	35,653,460	21,314,195	59.8	3,225,050	9.0	469,846	1.4	427,456	1.2	848,082	2.4
Arizona	10,432,000	6,283,324	60.2	1,300,007	12.5	125,678	1.2	167,764	1.6	441,987	4.3
Arkansas	27,700,815	17,490,008	63.1	3,686,017	13.3	464,191	1.7	261,008	0.9	254,206	0.9
California	111,806,184	21,077,366	18.9	13,231,808	13.6	10,988,822	9.5	10,365,892	9.3	13,013,691	11.7
Colorado	26,481,718	3,353,910	36.0	3,415,854	12.1	2,443,805	3.1	1,799,743	6.5	2,000,516	7.9
Connecticut	28,152,781	10,368,820	37.0	3,415,854	12.1	2,443,805	3.1	1,799,743	5.1	3,890,567	13.8
Delaware	12,742,360	4,665,379	36.6	2,478,121	19.4	341,550	3.2	86,327	4.8	765,863	27.5
District of Columbia	10,075,342	12,343,221	36.6	3,421,304	16.2	1,200,315	3.6	1,042,812	3.1	2,408,783	18.8
Florida	33,406,238	17,821,925	48.3	3,941,691	10.7	942,116	2.5	217,801	0.6	1,893,557	5.7
Georgia	9,386,456	2,904,005	31.9	1,035,709	11.0	344,245	3.7	2,503,356	26.6	820,217	8.7
Idaho	213,260,139	84,443,125	39.6	13,823,152	6.5	29,327,205	13.7	6,568,437	3.1	27,663,107	13.0
Illinois	80,360,748	43,941,215	54.7	6,324,032	8.1	5,497,703	6.8	5,941,314	7.4	5,691,849	7.1
Iowa	20,009,212	14,423,708	72.1	2,740,161	9.0	3,212,904	4.0	1,295,495	4.6	3,511,296	11.6
Kansas	27,425,477	12,328,800	45.0	2,155,632	7.9	3,212,904	11.7	1,295,495	4.6	1,707,614	6.2
Kentucky	43,000,659	26,124,835	60.7	5,820,196	12.9	932,216	2.1	32,989	0.1	2,523,197	5.6
Louisiana	34,440,394	16,945,125	50.7	3,152,132	4.4	2,687,280	8.0	584,279	5.2	2,887,747	6.2
Maine	7,633,331	4,000,017	53.2	1,376,638	6.8	360,710	4.7	394,203	5.2	1,009,290	13.2
Maryland	13,028,924	3,087,064	23.7	1,357,313	10.4	790,081	6.1	151,035	1.2	1,228,340	9.4
Massachusetts	113,491,224	27,397,914	23.9	14,448,961	12.5	6,535,187	5.6	10,152,550	8.8	16,533,679	14.3
Michigan	120,750,579	75,557,519	54.1	9,919,264	7.1	8,075,734	5.8	8,947,777	6.4	18,814,172	13.4
Minnesota	64,098,102	23,536,377	36.7	9,303,698	14.4	6,914,993	10.7	2,416,715	3.7	6,872,327	10.6
Mississippi	27,763,873	13,138,164	50.5	2,341,311	8.4	4,462,680	1.7	4,445,435	1.6	896,608	3.2
Missouri	18,829,705	33,027,472	43.0	8,830,551	11.4	4,462,140	5.2	7,022,654	9.0	7,806,519	10.0
Montana	25,512,924	11,560,260	45.3	2,067,121	8.1	1,679,159	7.5	1,595,620	8.5	1,073,292	5.7
Nebraska	2,315,820	1,027,739	40.4	160,829	6.3	366,866	14.4	164,696	6.5	3,402,711	4.0
Nevada	8,406,223	1,737,993	20.6	321,030	3.8	738,252	8.7	1,049,454	12.5	1,678,971	20.0
New Hampshire	101,421,422	41,137,474	40.6	10,810,578	10.6	12,393,875	12.2	2,109,655	2.1	10,294,256	10.1
New Jersey	10,000,760	2,916,497	29.1	2,446,384	24.4	526,561	5.3	1,178,690	11.8	590,324	5.9
New Mexico	31,083,316	53,193,948	19.1	42,679,350	15.3	25,740,349	9.2	1,599,599	0.6	35,314,486	12.7
New York	28,785,596	11,101,122	38.9	3,795,334	13.2	2,637,272	9.1	334,103	1.1	1,643,182	5.7
North Carolina	12,913,157	4,536,425	37.1	1,988,682	16.3	543,490	4.4	4,279,711	10.5	757,984	6.2
North Dakota	22,058,571	13,363,107	57.9	13,681,900	6.0	25,196,004	11.1	1,763,830	0.8	21,786,799	9.6
Ohio	12,288,431	23,307,890	55.1	6,817,885	16.2	9,367,329	3.0	471,293	1.1	1,474,869	4.4
Oklahoma	16,997,794	7,858,828	46.2	1,912,396	10.6	1,508,834	3.0	971,369	5.7	1,423,249	8.4
Pennsylvania	233,180,506	148,887,536	63.8	13,443,665	5.8	9,013,461	3.9	3,490,355	1.5	10,834,521	4.6
Rhode Island	15,015,373	2,333,545	14.7	2,083,879	13.1	1,710,188	10.7	3,993,442	25.0	2,110,297	13.2
South Carolina	27,136,124	10,351,689	38.2	5,664,301	20.9	907,213	3.3	330,709	1.2	927,564	3.4
South Dakota	13,320,125	5,165,028	38.2	1,499,632	10.9	571,087	4.2	1,487,000	11.0	753,900	5.6
Tennessee	31,033,227	18,910,526	61.0	1,490,779	4.8	836,621	2.7	290,726	0.8	898,377	2.9
Texas	63,678,779	27,002,254	42.8	7,690,281	11.9	2,367,369	3.8	4,066,712	2.2	3,814,798	6.0
Utah	11,640,512	3,857,654	33.1	1,032,706	16.6	286,415	2.5	1,162,569	10.0	1,718,388	14.8
Vermont	5,475,225	2,846,688	52.0	1,272,711	5.0	128,600	2.3	388,384	7.1	404,624	7.4
Virginia	18,300,369	6,342,738	34.3	2,073,252	11.2	618,580	3.8	352,963	1.9	1,410,034	7.6
Washington	41,989,922	19,789,378	44.0	4,933,552	11.0	3,075,010	6.8	2,247,514	5.0	5,361,023	11.9
West Virginia	34,371,656	22,467,690	65.4	1,736,385	5.1	542,822	1.6	139,802	0.4	773,585	2.3
Wisconsin	72,052,134	17,186,613	23.9	6,575,214	9.1	13,683,271	19.0	6,640,870	9.2	11,111,912	15.4
Wyoming	4,133,248	1,606,605	40.3	300,261	7.3	380,688	9.4	246,101	6.0	260,372	6.5
Territories	3,325,421	1,425,488	42.9	1,301,249	39.1	35,587	1.1	1	(A)	123,763	3.7
Undistributed by state ^b	-2,621,548										

^a Less than 0.05 percent.^b Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVI.—EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND SPONSORS' FUNDS ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES AND BY MAJOR TYPES OF PROJECTS—Continued

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1939

APPENDIX TABLES

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State	Airports and Other Transportation Facilities		White Collar		Sewing		Goods, Other than Sewing		Sanitation and Health		Miscellaneous A	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total	\$65,022,198	2.6	\$328,177,185	12.6	\$142,524,217	5.6	\$28,195,795	1.1	\$49,292,335	1.9	\$51,092,167	2.1
Alabama	303,715	0.8	3,958,001	11.1	1,195,607	3.4	327,055	1.5	2,271,916	6.4	1,081,037	3.0
Arizona	13,327	0.1	1,226,350	11.8	381,565	3.7			233,034	2.2	106,044	0.3
Arkansas	122,074	0.5	2,634,119	9.5	1,951,418	5.7	1,910,439	1.3	250,583	0.9	457,011	2.4
California	3,842,056	3.4	22,514,335	20.1	9,731,546	8.7	9,905,660	3.4	318,310	0.3	2,826,379	2.5
Colorado	1,018,718	3.8	3,170,055	12.0	2,249,073	8.5	905,660	1.7	317,530	1.3	686,073	2.6
Connecticut	440,259	1.6	3,317,873	11.8	895,663	3.2	784,347	1.7	784,347	2.8	181,558	1.7
Delaware	119,025	4.3	322,035	11.5	348,194	12.5	9	3.1	93,810	0.3	18,082	1.9
District of Columbia	412,016	3.9	2,885,006	27.0	623,435	5.8	333,920	3.1	30,958	0.3	198,246	1.3
Florida	1,178,375	3.5	3,878,837	11.6	4,352,858	12.9	692,378	2.1	1,010,665	3.1	130,016	1.3
Georgia	732,366	2.9	3,906,371	10.6	2,728,705	7.4	313,769	1.4	1,871,837	5.1	1,016,507	2.9
Idaho	286,956	3.1	523,798	5.6	329,544	3.5	138,187	1.5	185,338	2.0	225,041	2.4
Illinois	3,173,319	1.5	32,233,777	15.1	7,730,313	3.9	1,701,712	0.8	2,134,203	1.0	4,121,043	2.4
Indiana	599,269	0.7	5,844,065	7.3	3,143,988	3.9	337,128	0.8	992,527	1.2	1,823,157	2.2
Iowa	844,559	2.8	2,944,133	9.6	1,133,988	3.4	1,111,111	1.1	1,062,182	0.5	1,062,182	3.5
Kansas	635,239	2.5	2,471,520	9.0	2,471,503	7.9	184,753	0.7	1,531,956	2.8	1,531,956	1.9
Kentucky	309,192	0.6	4,698,312	10.4	2,175,366	5.5	154,285	0.3	758,070	2.8	1,195,309	2.7
Louisiana	206,992	0.6	4,698,312	12.2	2,175,366	6.5	203,446	1.0	722,050	2.2	1,565,880	1.5
Maine	140,724	1.3	4,698,312	6.5	158,792	3.9	78,890	1.0			117,584	1.5
Maryland	41,203	0.3	1,612,029	12.4	508,516	3.9	78,890	1.0	284,252	2.2	1,368,092	10.5
Massachusetts	2,911,920	2.5	17,863,275	15.4	7,471,856	6.5	1,475,985	1.5	565,092	2.2	10,307,102	9.0
Michigan	938,464	0.7	10,627,052	7.6	4,387,445	3.1	442,991	0.3	12,077		2,040,161	1.5
Minnesota	1,240,570	1.2	8,195,031	14.6	1,513,833	7.0	1,365,199	2.1	2,805,697	10.0	395,677	1.4
Mississippi	1,430,874	1.9	4,133,594	11.8	1,620,907	5.9	370,576	1.3	1,065,728	1.5	1,818,419	2.3
Missouri	1,384,319	1.5	5,890,682	7.6	3,020,433	5.1	2,265,355	2.9	381,633	2.0	381,633	2.0
Montana	240,760	1.3	1,741,401	9.2	1,413,530	7.5	614,180	2.4	684,457	4.0	303,204	1.2
Nebraska	283,137	1.1	2,903,890	11.1	1,517,471	5.9	8,166	0.3	102,601	4.0	11,748	2.1
Nevada	9,635	0.4	314,028	12.3	228,811	9.0	23,504	0.3	12,505	0.1	1,386,402	16.5
New Hampshire	50,513	0.7	529,341	6.3	896,194	10.5	518,300	0.5	1,146,130	1.1	2,709,170	2.7
New Jersey	1,492,362	1.5	14,497,305	14.3	4,491,587	4.3	30,912	0.3	366,314	3.7	397,728	3.7
New Mexico	455,700	4.5	611,193	6.1	536,017	5.2						
New York	31,903,081	11.5	63,931,007	23.0	8,710,671	3.1	2,224,800	0.8	8,279,084	3.0	4,592,338	1.7
North Carolina	277,759	1.0	3,808,801	13.5	2,355,242	8.2	305,531	1.1	1,826,878	0.3	550,309	1.9
North Dakota	60,821	0.5	1,315,881	10.8	717,860	5.9	134,620	1.1	463,192	3.8	415,291	3.4
Ohio	488,438	0.2	19,928,951	8.8	10,150,191	4.5	794,996	0.3	876,940	0.4	924,715	0.4
Oklahoma	233,230	0.6	3,505,564	8.3	1,793,955	4.2	873,309	2.1	1,337,000	3.2	766,218	1.8
Oregon	589,036	3.5	2,031,734	11.9	1,031,878	6.2	233,004	1.4	204,969	1.2	313,107	1.9
Pennsylvania	2,481,671	1.1	21,369,429	9.1	17,807,714	7.7	254,130	1.1	2,622,974	1.1	2,933,839	1.3
Rhode Island	72,764	0.5	1,297,845	7.6	1,297,593	8.0	252,724	1.6	469,770	2.9	432,336	2.7
South Carolina	384,297	1.4	3,020,578	11.1	1,280,727	4.7	981,321	3.6	2,357,220	8.7	930,505	3.5
South Dakota	332,861	2.5	1,319,307	9.7	914,032	6.8	402,562	3.0	528,084	3.9	576,530	4.2
Tennessee	750,601	2.4	2,390,718	7.7	657,865	2.1	291,007	0.9	3,720,835	12.0	816,172	2.7
Texas	671,161	1.1	6,804,780	10.9	9,801,196	15.5	863,061	1.4	1,798,360	2.8	908,530	1.6
Utah	131,540	1.2	1,413,146	12.1	515,988	4.4	63,492	0.5	339,421	2.9	216,563	1.9
Vermont	7,437	0.1	750,310	13.7	292,321	5.2	25,840	0.5			398,310	6.7
Virginia	573,409	3.1	3,534,052	19.1	1,629,843	8.8	435,267	2.1	1,018,958	5.5	521,273	2.8
Washington	1,677,501	3.7	4,674,703	10.4	2,584,886	5.7	81,382	0.2	241,500	0.5	343,166	0.8
West Virginia	683,058	2.0	2,388,151	6.9	2,383,911	6.9	281,440	0.8	2,615,965	7.6	359,147	1.0
Wisconsin	795,057	1.1	8,387,731	11.6	2,156,888	3.0	3,006,828	4.2	418,695	0.6	2,038,055	2.9
Wyoming	108,117	2.6	521,080	12.6	409,015	9.9	43,283	1.0	102,551	2.5	80,175	1.9
Territories	220,631	6.7	180,142	5.4					41,338	1.2	-2,781	-0.1
Undistributed by state C			552,400								-3,171,408	

A Includes adjustment of Federal expenditures to total reported by the Treasury Department and sponsors' expenditures for land, land leases, easements, and rights-of-way, for which the distribution by type of project is not available.
 B Less than .005 percent.
 C Includes supply fund and textile account adjustments and central office projects.
 Source: WPA state office reports.

TABLE XVII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Number of Public Buildings				Miles of Highways, Roads, and Streets			Number of Bridges		Number of Culverts		Miles of Curbs—New and improved	Miles of Side-walks and Paths—New and improved
	Schools		All others		New pavement	Im-proved pave-ment	Unpaved	New con-struction	Im-provements	New con-struction	Im-provements		
	New con-struction (including additions)	Im-provements	New con-struction (including additions)	Im-provements									
Total	3,047	A 21,550	A 16,078	24,778	11,390.0	12,257.0	256,157.0	29,084	23,521	313,204	59,908	8,123.0	11,469.0
Alabama	69	458	221	413	807.8	154.5	9,124.8	3,549	1,760	11,384	1,054	96.0	374.6
Arizona	24	189	157	32	129.4	48.3	752.7	103	40	1,317	125	69.3	81.5
Arkansas	202	367	466	1,259	131.0	100.6	5,209.9	2,540	185	14,834	717	95.9	72.2
California	143	520	1,567	1,117	335.6	308.9	4,505.2	219	259	6,144	711	663.3	342.4
Colorado	57	263	278	317	241.2	64.9	4,088.0	1,127	721	6,149	806	247.3	75.4
Connecticut	10	361	136	360	74.8	102.1	1,993.1	63	74	1,510	359	128.4	222.1
Delaware	1	24	13	96	14.9	1.9	30.1	2	1	1	1	16.3	12.3
District of Columbia		1	18	82	9.0	34.9	41.2			4			37.9
Florida	127	240	294	81	434.6	422.7	1,340.0	286	133	1,476	53	67.3	64.4
Georgia	203	337	247	905	362.3	16.5	2,902.7	716	257	7,682	603	215.4	252.8
Idaho	21	43	126	46	10.5	5.3	1,468.1	253	174	1,819	266	33.8	31.2
Illinois	39	750	411	903	625.8	1,182.2	18,515.3	1,935	2,525	26,444	8,332	523.2	1,290.0
Indiana	28	682	405	918	728.5	1,124.0	8,796.2	194	1,066	6,990	1,494	222.9	508.8
Iowa	11	122	230	217	68.1	82.8	11,322.8	684	1,808	8,999	1,733	24.8	93.4
Kansas	39	95	299	159	153.3	154.9	9,103.9	391	90	6,903	734	113.6	105.0
Kentucky	178	653	251	539	517.7	544.2	5,159.0	1,542	717	28,528	1,483	158.9	165.7
Louisiana	18	203	170	136	167.3	22.9	1,051.7	286	57	2,050	54	68.5	195.1
Maine	4	58	32	35	7.1	1.5	1,258.8	95	87	1,319	330	4.8	57.1
Maryland	9	334	123	175	139.4	86.9	274.5	18	95	1,380	104	147.7	89.0
Massachusetts	6	1,115	378	1,421	130.2	234.2	1,539.9	53	154	1,194	436	473.5	971.4
Michigan	52	808	493	1,131	861.4	653.5	8,054.4	186	169	17,747	1,067	321.1	354.7
Minnesota	69	621	722	660	49.2	60.2	11,845.7	176	324	9,192	1,686	138.0	165.9
Mississippi	125	139	294	109	314.6	108.3	4,828.7	2,937	413	5,593	778	97.8	99.0
Missouri	110	533	188	243	232.0	198.5	10,782.6	387	223	7,920	213	172.4	274.0
Montana	7	107	162	304	31.9	108.0	3,774.6	546	317	4,124	674	75.3	33.0
Nebraska	30	162	246	284	27.9	72.4	5,438.8	1,189	2,480	5,172	2,422	72.8	37.4
Nevada	1	22	137	25	1.3	18.9	1,167.5	50	21	618	31	16.7	6.8
New Hampshire		42	42	85	9.7	61.6	834.0	97	109	1,449	872	7.0	36.5
New Jersey	16	625	280	1,089	309.8	380.0	1,898.1	98	69	167	437	388.6	706.2
New Mexico	157	147	109	29	8.6	0.6	1,329.4	795	29	706	26	38.2	73.5
New York City		259	473	1,270	177.4	709.4	201.4	22	24	263	1,512	750.2	502.8
New York (excluding New York City)	15	557	551	2,111	692.4	590.0	3,463.0	188	196	7,695	476	575.6	813.5
North Carolina	78	776	310	297	84.5	82.7	3,189.9	64	88	1,629	54	88.4	165.9
North Dakota	38	1,297	199	304	16.2	6.4	6,593.6	164	220	6,020	1,320	16.0	74.4
Ohio	57	1,581	664	2,025	448.9	1,059.1	10,747.3	964	2,388	18,029	3,195	466.2	1,081.4
Oklahoma	351	488	904	329	329.7	332.2	14,584.3	1,136	859	20,369	2,300	125.7	176.0
Oregon	18	72	719	398	1.3	26.4	2,312.8	159	75	2,552	1,288	5.0	29.4
Pennsylvania	78	2,280	559	1,608	889.1	874.7	5,212.4	642	483	10,705	5,225	421.4	504.6
Rhode Island		63	28	123	30.8	63.2	326.0	2	25	70	15	59.4	129.0
South Carolina	228	632	255	412	100.5	20.5	3,476.0	380	125	1,851		44.9	175.4
South Dakota	33	98	144	107	5.1	58.7	8,026.0	227	306	2,402	296	20.7	29.7
Tennessee	129	480	215	83	167.2	83.0	19,761.0	1,315	2,233	19,614	1,524	102.0	46.5
Texas	91	139	419	132	998.7	378.3	10,390.4	1,700	1,229	5,444	1,480	196.3	110.1
Utah	18	139	212	253	8.3	18.9	1,739.5	239	241	2,574	1,068	32.5	253.2
Vermont	5	106	12	178	14.4	36.0	527.6	72	125	1,377	134	10.6	52.2
Virginia	63	640	136	313	101.3	163.2	4,048.5	76	41	3,391	10	139.3	123.9
Washington	27	350	338	366	94.8	35.0	5,003.5	268	89	6,621	516	46.9	87.2
West Virginia	17	1,132	463	195	206.0	905.1	6,106.8	424	170	9,192	1,488	64.9	50.4
Wisconsin	22	381	755	895	51.9	413.8	9,268.5	132	90	3,789	1,387	230.0	217.5
Wyoming	11	38	148	181			2,724.2	375	157	711	16	11.2	9.7
Hawaii	12	21	109	28	33.6	11.2	22.6	18		91	4	17.0	6.9

^A Revised.

(Concluded on next page)

TABLE XVII.—SELECTED ITEMS OF PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENT ON WPA-OPERATED PROJECTS, BY STATES—Concluded

THROUGH JUNE 30, 1938

State	Number of Parks, Playgrounds, Athletic Fields, and Fairgrounds		Miles of Water Mains, Aqueducts, and Distribution Lines		Miles of Storm and Sanitary Sewers (Trunk Lines and Laterals)		Number of Books Renovated	Work in Sewing Rooms		Number of School Lunches Served
	New construction (including additions)	Improvements	New construction	Improvements	New construction	Improvements		Number of garments produced	Number of other articles produced	
Total.....	4,586	10,871	6,086.0	2,204.0	8,855.0	2,600.0	^ 56,258,151	^ 139,642,695	^ 41,567,072	^ 238,410,706
Alabama.....	79	38	88.9	6.8	74.3	20.5	605,004	2,196,645	421,261	1,332,862
Arizona.....	15	24	59.8	2.9	10.5	0.1	213,474	818,221	145,676	518,718
Arkansas.....	70	33	31.8	1.2	22.4	48.1	266,828	1,083,742	191,609	1,193,065
California.....	127	651	802.3	150.1	493.8	61.4	6,639,428	14,232,132	5,002,965	6,774,535
Colorado.....	35	204	115.4	56.7	80.2	5.5	343,630	1,510,314	198,590	5,354,634
Connecticut.....	50	113	31.4	8.0	137.1	18.1	1,489,772	929,517	286,674	118,170
Delaware.....	17	6	14.7		13.3		38,449	118,466	79,277	
District of Columbia.....	31	198	2.4	0.1	45.3	6.4	124,317	481,226	109,966	3,900,294
Florida.....	114	66	36.5	13.2	117.9	24.5	113,295	2,650,862	630,598	633,674
Georgia.....	96	314	82.9	8.8	194.3	8.4	218,949	4,661,079	686,491	5,104,100
Idaho.....	20	27	94.6	59.4	44.6	6.8	286,992	344,636	87,672	1,172,737
Illinois.....	192	1,032	233.0	1,039.9	662.3	262.3	3,235,657	8,961,916	3,010,897	927,089
Indiana.....	177	279	120.6	12.5	204.1	97.0	1,833,329	2,577,019	1,026,737	280,960
Iowa.....	69	215	85.1	4.3	97.1	11.1	1,248,628	1,250,723	943,292	201,110
Kansas.....	92	105	164.5	20.8	69.0	42.3	621,389	2,720,496	688,328	286,788
Kentucky.....	63	54	48.4	1.7	245.5	25.4	946,984	2,741,475	334,904	80,917
Louisiana.....	32	59	114.9	10.0	218.7	7.4	1,007,773	1,409,886	427,210	664,098
Maine.....	39	23	23.3		46.6	1.3	37,935	904,094	112,268	94,500
Maryland.....	39	117	71.7	4.2	96.7	4.7	986,016	795,669	127,947	190,831
Massachusetts.....	205	420	198.5	38.3	339.7	77.1	1,636,507	11,948,767	1,874,620	1,449,532
Michigan.....	136	416	271.3	111.6	678.1	31.8	2,749,818	2,226,092	398,868	1,872,796
Minnesota.....	183	353	114.7	6.0	197.7	59.6	1,449,009	2,832,828	871,938	3,738,355
Mississippi.....	28	65	43.1	11.2	99.7	6.1	192,719	2,499,843	600,500	14,609,391
Missouri.....	103	399	228.7	17.8	247.3	32.8	524,546	4,099,507	923,527	1,352,836
Montana.....	67	138	69.8	12.4	40.4	0.1	431,403	852,465	186,153	124,814
Nebraska.....	45	119	89.2	18.2	85.0	22.5	377,480	1,536,316	580,409	234,650
Nevada.....	12	18	14.3	5.7	8.1	0.8	118,048	84,451	79,596	261,394
New Hampshire.....	23	66	12.7	4.4	61.2	0.1	6,188	1,055,394	247,903	
New Jersey.....	232	327	114.4	33.3	295.7	120.8	2,243,365	1,806,512	933,356	874,695
New Mexico.....	43	42	24.2	12.0	45.6		85,231	206,318	94,027	12,221
New York City.....	363	316	294.1	17.8	168.2	125.9	2,399,549	3,767,765	5,791,868	109,312,370
New York (excluding New York City).....	208	264	331.0	25.0	652.2	726.4	363,875	3,532,276	1,465,914	245,608
North Carolina.....	84	144	85.9	5.7	191.0	10.1	2,630,416	3,988,848	887,737	8,913,557
North Dakota.....	67	281	38.5	4.7	36.3	24.3	436,156	1,127,892	70,418	597,548
Ohio.....	279	770	388.4	77.1	862.7	107.0	7,802,788	6,277,947	2,047,811	4,466,677
Oklahoma.....	54	383	162.9	87.7	145.3	84.8	348,774	2,809,204	556,721	3,236,247
Oregon.....	39	80	121.0	23.1	18.1	14.8	277,405	534,760	274,003	1,349,200
Pennsylvania.....	242	900	168.7	15.1	488.1	244.8	1,607,174	8,946,333	1,757,844	1,666,273
Rhode Island.....	30	32	7.8		51.5	0.7	217,743	1,084,081	143,684	
South Carolina.....	60	207	62.0	0.2	80.6	0.2	1,312,731	2,123,975	458,004	16,682,711
South Dakota.....	36	69	47.6	8.1	34.8	8.7	239,362	1,215,887	299,303	1,217,652
Tennessee.....	105	100	41.7		68.2	2.3	1,353,936	2,171,953	2,492,959	10,756,174
Texas.....	135	154	87.6	132.0	169.6	134.6	1,828,026	11,913,485	1,036,721	133,988
Utah.....	41	80	168.7	41.3	90.5	6.4	135,254	547,109	209,857	6,523,084
Vermont.....	14	22	24.8	7.1	18.3	7.3	144,295	387,116	110,432	312,356
Virginia.....	74	164	124.7	8.9	122.8	8.7	651,593	2,042,958	452,689	8,475,751
Washington.....	146	425	288.6	27.5	152.4	15.5	1,360,357	2,247,771	439,973	5,444,983
West Virginia.....	44	86	36.3	5.2	157.2	14.2	618,927	2,075,497	988,468	4,084,284
Wisconsin.....	111	414	162.9	11.0	356.0	59.3	2,388,733	3,069,147	650,264	1,112,276
Wyoming.....	13	53	32.0	13.6	17.7	0.9	1,370	242,080	118,143	580,201
Hawaii.....	7	6	7.2	21.4	0.8	0.1	67,527			

^ Revised.

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